



PORTRAIT MEDAL OF EDWARD T. NEWELL
By T. SPICER-SIMSON

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

1915

VOLUME XLIX

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

JOHN REILLY, Jr., *Chairman*

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD

HOWLAND WOOD



PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET
NEW YORK
1916



CONTENTS

PORTRAIT MEDAL OF EDWARD T. NEWELL, BY T. SPICER SIMSON	Frontispiece
UNITED STATES WAR MEDALS. By <i>Bauman L. Belden</i> . (10 Plates.)	1
SEMI-OFFICIAL MEDALS	3
MEDALS OF HONOR	5
THE NAVY MEDAL OF HONOR	6
THE ARMY MEDAL OF HONOR	11
NAVY GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS	22
MARINE CORPS GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL	24
MEDAL FOR THE BATTLE OF MANILA BAY	25
WEST INDIES NAVAL CAMPAIGN MEDAL	26
WEST INDIES NAVAL CAMPAIGN MEDAL FOR SPECIALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICE	32
PHILIPPINE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL	33
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT BADGE	34
CAMPAIGN BADGES—ARMY	35
CAMPAIGN BADGES—NAVY AND MARINE CORPS	47
LIST OF PLATES	70
THE COPPER TOKENS OF UPPER CANADA. By <i>R. W. McLachlan</i> . (4 Plates.) .	73
SYMBOLISM ON GREEK COINS. By <i>Agnes Baldwin</i> . (6 Plates.)	
INTRODUCTION	89
THE SWASTIKA, THE TRISKELES (LYCIAN SYMBOL, SICILIAN SYMBOL, ETC.),	
THE ANKH AND THE WINGED DISK	113
THE SWASTIKA	115
THE TRISKELES (LYCIAN SYMBOL, SICILIAN SYMBOL, ETC.)	155
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SWASTIKA, TRISKELES, ETC.	166
THE ANKH	171
SYMBOLS PERHAPS ALLIED TO THE ANKH	183
THE BAAL SIGN	184
THE WINGED DISK	186
THE SWASTIKA, TRISKELES, ETC., ANKH AND WINGED DISK AS LIBIDO	
SYMBOLS	191
ARTISTIC AND HISTORIC MEDALS STRUCK IN CANADA IN THE YEAR 1915. By	
<i>R. W. McLachlan</i> . (2 Plates.)	195
COINS AND MEDALS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DURING THE	
YEAR 1915. By <i>T. L. C.</i> (5 Plates.)	199
THE DESIGNERS OF THE NEW SILVER COINAGE	210
PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY :	
COUNCIL AND OFFICERS, 1916	iii
STANDING COMMITTEES, 1916	iv
PROCEEDINGS	v
MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN COINAGES OF THE BALKANS	xii-xx
THE INFLUENCE OF THE WAR ON NUMISMATICS IN EUROPE	xxvi-xxix
ANNUAL MEETING, 1916. (REPORTS, ETC.)	xxxii-liii
ROLL OF MEMBERS	lv

UNITED STATES WAR MEDALS

BY BAUMAN L. BELDEN

THE custom of decorating those who have distinguished themselves by deeds of valor, with badges or medals designed for that purpose, goes back a number of centuries, but, until comparatively recent times, these decorations were usually bestowed upon those of high rank, the common soldier receiving but little recognition.

In our own country medals were awarded by the government, for victories on land and sea, from the Revolution to the Civil War. These were not intended to be worn. They were usually of large size, the commanding officers received them in gold, and they were given to subordinate officers in silver.

These medals having been described by Loubat* and Snowden,† will receive no further notice here, this paper being devoted to war medals to be worn as decorations, and it is of interest to note that the only medal of this character, awarded by the government before the Civil War, was given to three private soldiers, as will be seen by the following resolution of Congress:

BY THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

Whereas, Congress have received information that John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart, three young volunteer militiamen of the State of New York, did, on the 23rd day of September last, intercept Major John André, adjutant-general of the British army, on his return from the American lines, in the character of a spy: and, notwithstanding the large bribes offered them for his release, nobly disdaining to sacrifice their country for the sake of gold, secured and conveyed him to the commanding officer of the district, whereby the dangerous and traitorous conspiracy of Benedict Arnold was brought to light, the insidious designs of the enemy baffled, and the United States rescued from impending danger:

* The Medallic History of The United States of America, 1776-1876, by J. F. Loubat, LL.D. New York, 1878.

† A Description of the Medals of Washington: of National and Miscellaneous Medals and of Other Objects of Interest in the Museum of the Mint, by James Ross Snowden. Philadelphia, 1861.

Resolved, That Congress have a high sense of the virtuous and patriotic conduct of the said John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart. In testimony whereof,

Ordered, That each of them receive annually, out of the public treasury, 200 dollars in specie, or an equivalent in the current money of these States, during life: and that the Board of War procure for each of them a silver medal, on one side of which shall be a shield with this inscription: "Fidelity," and on the other the following motto: "Vincit amor patriae." and forward them to the commander-in-chief, who is requested to present the same, with a copy of this resolution, and the thanks of Congress for their fidelity, and the eminent service they have rendered their country.

Friday, November 3, 1780.



The medals are oval, 42 x 57mm. in size, exclusive of loop, having in the centre an elaborately ornamented shield; above, a ribbon bearing the word, FIDELITY, the whole encircled by a wreath consisting of a branch of laurel and a stem, apparently of some kind of a lily, bearing leaves and a blossom.

Reverse, Wreath of two stems with leaves and blossoms, similar to the one on the obverse, surrounding a plain field; legend, VINCIT AMOR PATRIÆ Loop for suspension.

Each medal was made of two repoussé shells fastened together and hand-chased. They were made by a local silversmith, probably in Philadelphia, and it is possible that the lily blossoms may have been his idea of the French fleur-de-lis.

The whereabouts of the three original medals is unknown; never having seen one of them I have to rely on such information as is obtainable for the description. Electrotypes and castings in silver and copper are occasionally met with; the illustration is from a copper casting in the collection of The American Numismatic Society.

There were several medals issued or projected during the Civil War, which, while they had not the regular authorization of the government, should still be entitled to mention, and, before proceeding with a description of the government medals, a word regarding these might be in order.

Major General Philip Kearny, commander of the First Division, Third Army Corps, was killed at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862, and on the 29th of November of that year a meeting of officers who had served under him was held, at which a resolution was adopted to the effect that a "medal of honor" to be known as the "Kearny Medal" should be provided, to be presented to all officers who had "honorably served in battle under General Kearny in his division," this also to apply to such soldiers as should be "promoted to the grade of commissioned officer previous to January 1, 1863."

The medal is of gold, in the shape of a cross patté, in the centre of which is a circular medallion bearing the word KEARNY in black enamel, a black line above and below, encircling this; one-eighth of an inch distant is a plain band, enameled black, with the inscription DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI, in gold letters.

The number of the cross and the name and rank of the recipient is engraved on the reverse. The cross is 28mm. in diameter, it is attached to a narrow gold bar and suspended from a red ribbon. It was made by Ball, Black & Co., jewelers and silversmiths, of New York. Plate I, no. 1.

On the death of General Kearny, Brigadier General David B. Birney succeeded to the command of his division. On the 13th of March, 1863, General Birney issued an order to the effect that a "Cross of Valor," to be known as the "Kearny Cross" would be bestowed upon such non-commissioned officers and privates as had "most distinguished themselves in battle." A subsequent order announced that it was the division decoration and was bestowed in honor of the former division commander, General Kearny.

It is a cross patté of bronze, 42mm. in diameter, bearing the words KEARNY CROSS on a ribbon, and on the reverse, in one line, BIRNEY'S DIVISION; at the bottom, in very small letters, JACOBUS PHILA. It is attached to an oblong open clasp of fasces and suspended by a red ribbon from similar clasp pin. The dies were made by Peter Jacobus, a Philadelphia die-cutter. Plate I, nos. 2 and 3.

On the 15th of June, 1863, Major General Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, issued an order that volunteers for a storming

party, to be formed for a proposed assault on the Confederate works at Port Hudson, should receive "a medal fit to commemorate the first grand success of the campaign of 1863 for the freedom of the Mississippi." This storming party did not make the contemplated assault, therefore no further action was taken regarding the medals.

The Secretary of War issued the following order, on June 29, 1863, providing for the presentation of a "medal of honor" at the time of the Gettysburg Campaign:

GENERAL ORDER }
No. 195. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Adjutant General's Office,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1863.

The Adjutant General will provide an appropriate medal of honor for the troops who after the expiration of their term, have offered their services to the government in the present emergency, and also for the volunteer troops from other States that have volunteered their services in the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

By order,

Sec'y of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't. Gen'l.

As no money was appropriated for carrying out this order, a special medal was never provided. United States Medals of Honor, however, were given to all the members of one regiment,* also to several individuals, for service similar to that mentioned in this order.

Major General McPherson, commanding the Seventeenth Army Corps, issued an order on the 2nd of October, 1863, authorizing the issue of a "medal of honor with an appropriate device" to officers and enlisted men of that corps, who should "most distinguish themselves during the war." I have never heard of any special medals issued under this order, it may possibly have had reference to the United States Medal of Honor.

On October 28, 1863, Major General Quincy A. Gillmore, commanding the Department of the South, issued an order that "medals of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct during the operations before Charleston" would be awarded by the commanding general to a number of enlisted men of the command who had been in action or on duty in the batteries and trenches.

The medals are of bronze, size 35mm. and bear a representation of a fortress surrounded by water, above, FORT SUMTER, below, AUG. 23^d 1863, the whole encircled by thirteen stars.

* The 27th Maine Infantry. See page 15.

Reverse. Legend, FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS CONDUCT. In centre, in four lines, PRESENTED BY Q. A. Gillmore, Maj. Genl. the two bottom lines being a fac-simile of General Gillmore's signature. Suspended by a swivel from a plain clasp pin. Plate I, nos. 4 and 5.

The following article appeared in The New York Times of March 30, 1864:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Affairs at Hilton Head and Beaufort—Medals of Honor, &c.

From the Palmetto Herald.

The Hilton Head and Beaufort papers of March 24, have the following items:

MEDALS OF HONOR

It will be remembered that after the reduction of Fort Wagner and the demolition of Fort Sumter, last Fall, Gen. GILLMORE announced that medals of honor would be presented to such enlisted men as had especially distinguished themselves by gallant conduct during the siege. They have been struck, and samples are already here, though the entire number will scarcely be ready for delivery sooner than two or three weeks. There are about five hundred candidates for the honor, each of whom will have his name neatly engraved on the buckle to which the medal is attached. The medal itself is of bronze, about the size of the silver dollar of blessed memory, and bears upon its obverse in bold relief, a very accurate representation of Fort Sumter at the termination of the first bombardment, taken from an original drawing by Mr. W. T. CRANE, with the legend "Fort Sumter, Aug. 23, 1863," the whole encircled by a border of stars. Upon the reverse is this inscription, in raised letters: "For gallant and meritorious conduct. Presented by Q. A. GILLMORE, Major-General." The name of Gen. GILLMORE is a *facsimile* of his autograph. The medals are beautiful in design and are very neatly and carefully made. They come from the establishment of BALL, BLACK & Co., New York City.

In an address to the soldiers of the Army of the James, October 11, 1864, Major-General Benjamin F. Butler, the Commander of that army, announced that a special medal would be struck in honor of certain colored soldiers of his command for gallantry in action in the storming of New Market Heights, September 29, 1864.

In his Autobiography,* page 742, General Butler writes:

I had the fullest reports made to me of the acts of individual bravery of colored men on that occasion, and I had done for the negro soldiers, by my own order, what the government has never done for its white soldiers—I had a medal struck of like size, weight, quality, fabrication and intrinsic value with those which Queen Victoria gave with her own hand to her distinguished private soldiers of the Crimea.

* * * * *

* Autobiography and Personal Reminiscences of Major-General Benj. F. Butler—Butler's Book. By Benj. F. Butler. Boston, 1892.

The obverse of the medal shows a bastion fort charged upon by negro soldiers, and bears the inscription, "Ferro iis libertas perveniet." The reverse bears the words, "Campaign before Richmond," encircling the words, "Distinguished for Courage," while there was plainly engraved upon the rim, before its presentation, the name of the soldier, his company and his regiment. The medal was suspended by a ribbon of red, white, and blue, attached to the clothing by a strong pin, having in front an oak-leaf, with the inscription in plain letters, "Army of the James." These I gave with my own hand, save where the recipient was in a distant hospital wounded, and by the commander of the colored corps after it was removed from my command, and I record with pride that in that single action there were so many deserving that it called for a presentation of nearly two hundred.

The size of the medal is 40mm. It is suspended from the ribbon by an eagle's claw grasping a sphere to which was attached the ring. The name of the recipient was not in all cases engraved upon the edge.

The inscription on the obverse, FERRO IIS LIBERTAS PERVENIET, is on a ribbon above the representation of the attack on the fort, below which, in very small letters, are the words BUTLER. DEL. PAQUET. F., in the exergue, U. S. COLORED TROOPS. On the reverse the inscription, in four lines, CAMPAIGN BEFORE RICHMOND 1864, is encircled by an oak-wreath, around which is the legend DISTINGUISHED FOR COURAGE and two stars. Plate I, nos. 6 and 7.

The dies were cut by Anthony C. Paquet, of Philadelphia, who was assistant engraver at the Mint from 1857 to 1864. The ribbon and attachments were supplied by Charles W. Kennard & Co., a firm of jewelers in Boston.

On January 24, 1865, Major General Howard, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, announced in general orders the award of medals of honor to certain enlisted men for "distinguished service in the field and other soldier-like qualities," but a few days later the order was "suspended," having been "issued under a misapprehension of the wishes of the commanding general," there being "no established method of extending the same principle of distribution from his own headquarters to the entire army."

By an act of Congress, approved December 21, 1861, the United States Government established its first decoration:

THE NAVY MEDAL OF HONOR

This medal is given to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men only, for deeds of extraordinary bravery.

It consists of a five-pointed star of bronze, 54mm. in diameter, each point containing a branch of oak and laurel, and terminating in a

trefoil. In the centre, encircled by thirty-four stars, America, personified as Minerva, her helmet bearing an eagle, stands with her left hand supporting fasces, and her right holding the United States shield, with which she repulses Discord, who holds two serpents in each hand; below, in very small letters, Paquet F. On the reverse is engraved the name, rank and ship of the recipient and the place and date of the deed for which the medal is given, preceded by the words Personal Valor.

The star is attached by an anchor to an open clasp of fasces, bearing a five-pointed star in the centre, suspended by a ribbon one inch wide, which is a variation of the American flag, consisting of a plain blue field of the entire width of the ribbon, and thirteen red and white stripes, from a clasp pin, similar to the lower clasp but without the star. Plate II, no. 8, obverse.

The dies were cut by Anthony C. Paquet, and the medals were struck at the United States Mint, Philadelphia.

On August 12, 1913, an order was issued by the Secretary of the Navy, making changes in the ribbons of a number of medals, so that they would be the same as those worn by the army for similar service.* This order changed the ribbon to a light blue silk, bearing thirteen white stars, the ribbon worn around the neck being of the same color, but without white stars. Plate II, nos. 9 and 10.

The Uniform Regulations provide that "The Medal of Honor shall be worn pendant from the neck."

The following are extracts from statutes authorizing the issue of this medal:

[Extract from the act to promote the efficiency of the navy]

SECTION 7. *And it is further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized to cause two hundred medals of honor to be prepared with suitable emblematic devices which shall be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, landsmen, and marines as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other seamanlike qualities during the present war, and that the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this section into effect.

Approved December 21, 1861.

[Extract from the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the United States Navy.]

SECTION 10. *And be it further enacted*, That * * * Seamen distinguishing themselves in battle or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession may be

* Navy Department Circular. Changes in Uniform Regulations No. 2. See page 63.

promoted to forward warrant officers or acting master's mates, as they may best be qualified, upon the recommendation of their commanding officer, approved by the flag officer and the department. Upon such promotion they shall receive a gratuity of one hundred dollars and a medal of honor to be prepared by the Navy Department.

Approved July 16, 1862.

[Extract from the act to appoint certain officers of the navy.]

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That * * * Seamen distinguishing themselves in battle or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession may be promoted to forward warrant officers or acting master's mates, as they may be best qualified, upon the recommendation of their commanding officers, approved by the flag officer and the department. Upon such promotion they shall receive a gratuity of one hundred dollars and a medal of honor to be prepared by the Navy Department.

Approved May 17, 1864.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION — No. 27.]

Joint Resolution Relative to the medal of honor authorized by the Acts of December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue to any person to whom a medal of honor has been awarded, or may hereafter be awarded, under the provisions of the Acts approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, a rosette or knot to be worn in lieu of the medal, and a ribbon to be worn with the medal: said rosette or knot and ribbon to be each of a pattern to be prescribed and established by the President of the United States, and any appropriation that may hereafter be available for the contingent expenses of the Navy Department is hereby made available for the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That whenever a ribbon issued under the provisions of this Act shall have been lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for use, without fault or neglect on the part of the person to whom it was issued, the Secretary of the Navy shall cause a new ribbon to be issued to such person without charge therefor.

Approved. May 4, 1898.

AN ACT For the reward of enlisted men of the Navy or Marine Corps.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps who shall have distinguished himself in battle or displayed extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession shall, upon recommendation of his commanding officer, approved by the flag officer and the Secretary of the Navy, receive a gratuity and medal of honor as provided for seamen in section fourteen hundred and seven of the Revised Statutes.

Approved March 3, 1901.

[Public resolution No. 23.]

JOINT RESOLUTION Authorizing the issue of duplicate medals where the originals have been lost or destroyed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in any case where the President of the United States has heretofore, under any act or resolution of Congress, caused any medal to be made and presented to any officer or person in the United States on account of distinguished or meritorious services, on a proper showing made by such person to the satisfaction of the President that such medal has been lost or destroyed through no fault of the beneficiary, and that diligent search has been made therefor, the President is hereby authorized to cause to be prepared and delivered to such person a duplicate of such medal, the cost of which shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved April 15, 1904.

On April 3, 1863, the Secretary of the Navy issued the following General Order:

GENERAL ORDER, {
No. 10. }

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
April 3, 1863.

By an Act of Congress, approved December 21, 1861, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to cause two hundred "*Medals of Honor*" to be prepared, with suitable emblematic devices, to be bestowed upon such Petty Officers, others of inferior rating, and Marines, as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other commendable qualities during the present war.

Medals have accordingly been prepared, and each consists of a star of five rays in bronze, with a device emblematic of the Union crushing the monster, Rebellion—the star itself sustained, as a means of wearing it as intended, by the flukes of an anchor.

The following rules are to be observed concerning it:

1st. It is to be worn suspended from the left breast by a ribbon of the same pattern as that which will be found attached on its presentation—showing all blue at top for half an inch downwards, and thirteen vertical stripes, alternately red and white, for eight-tenths of an inch, or the rest of its length to the ring of the anchor.

2d. The name of the recipient is to be engraved on the back of the medal.

3d. The names of all those upon whom the Navy Department may be pleased to confer the Medal shall be publicly made known, and a registry thereof be kept in the Department.

4th. The medal shall only be awarded to those Petty Officers, and others indicated, who shall have evinced in battle some signal act of valor or devotion to their country; and nothing save such conduct, coupled with good general qualities in the service, shall be held to establish a sufficient claim to it.

5th. In order to enable the Department to discriminate fairly and properly in the premises, Commanding Officers, in recommending parties for the Medal, are to

state minutely the grounds of their recommendation — precisely what the deeds of valor or devotion were, and the circumstances attending them ; and they are also to state the impressions made by the parties as to their general public worth.

6th. Every person selected for the Medal shall receive it publicly, from the hands of the Senior Officer present in command, before the crew to which he belongs, and at the instance of a General Order from the Navy Department stating the cause of his special distinction.

7th. Any one who, after having received the Medal, shall again perform an act which, if he had not received the distinction, would have entitled him to it, shall have the authority conferred upon him by the Department to wear a Bar attached to the ribbon by which the Medal is suspended : and for every additional act of the kind an additional Bar shall be so added.

8th. To preserve pure this "*Medal of Honor*," it is to be distinctly understood, that if any person on whom it shall have been conferred be subsequently convicted of treason, cowardice, felony, or any infamous crime : or if he be accused of any such offense and do not, after a reasonable time, surrender himself to be tried therefor, his name shall forthwith be erased from the registry above mentioned by a General Order from the Secretary of the Navy, who alone is to be the judge of the circumstances demanding the expulsion.

9th. An Act of Congress, approved July 16, 1862, further directs that Seamen distinguishing themselves in battle, or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession, may be promoted to forward Warrant Officers, or Acting Master's Mates, as they may be best qualified, upon the recommendation of their Commanding Officer, approved by the Flag Officer and the Department : and that, upon such promotion, they shall receive a gratuity of one hundred dollars, and a "*Medal of Honor*."

10th. In all cases of selections as above authorized, Commanding Officers are to communicate the names of the individuals without delay, in order that the Department may take prompt action with regard to them : and if the selection involve promotion, as contemplated by the Act of Congress just mentioned, those officers are to be particular in stating whether it should be to that of forward Warrant Officer, or to that of an Acting Master's Mate, together with their reasons therefor. Special attention to paragraphs 4 and 5 of these instructions is enjoined upon all Commanding Officers.

GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

This was followed by General Order No. 11 of the same date, giving the names of forty-four persons to whom the medal has been granted.

It will be noticed that paragraph 7 of General Order No. 10 provides that a second act of bravery shall entitle the possessor of a medal to wear a bar attached to the ribbon, and for additional acts additional bars shall be added.

While there are a few cases where such additional acts have been performed and recorded, no bars have ever been issued for them.

Up to the first of the present year (1915) medals have been awarded as follows: —

For acts performed during the Civil War, 1861–1865	. . .	336
For acts performed during the Corean disturbance, 1871	. . .	12
For acts performed during the Spanish War, 1898	. . .	72
For acts performed during the Samoan disturbance, 1899	. . .	4
For acts performed during the Philippine Insurrection, 1899–1903	. . .	6
For acts performed during the China relief expedition, 1900	. . .	58
For acts performed during the Occupation of Vera Cruz, 1914	. . .	14
For extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession on board ship		82
For extraordinary heroism in rescuing persons from drowning	. . .	83
Total		667

THE ARMY MEDAL OF HONOR

Nearly seven months after the passage of the act establishing the navy medal of honor, the following Joint Resolution of Congress was adopted :

A RESOLUTION to provide for the presentation of “ medals of honor ” to the enlisted men of the Army and Volunteer Forces who have distinguished, or may distinguish, themselves in battle during the present rebellion.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause two thousand “ medals of honor ” to be prepared with suitable emblematic devices, and to direct that the same be presented, in the name of Congress, to such noncommissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action, and other soldier-like qualities, during the present insurrection. And that the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect.

Approved, July 12, 1862.

It will be noticed that this resolution provides that the medal be issued to non-commissioned officers and privates only, and for acts of gallantry in action and other soldier-like qualities during the Civil War.

Section 6 of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of March 3, 1863, provides that commissioned officers may also receive the medal, and removes the limit that confines them to the Civil War. It also does not provide for those awarded for “ other soldier-like qualities,” leaving gallantry in action the only qualification.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and for the year ending the 30(th) of June, 1863, and for other purposes.

* * * * *

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted.* That the President cause to be struck from the dies recently prepared at the United States mint for that purpose, "medals of honor" additional to those authorized by the act (resolution) of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and present the same to such officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates as have most distinguished, or who may hereafter most distinguish, themselves in action: and the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of the same.

* * * * *

Approved, March 3, 1863.

The medal is a five-pointed star of bronze, struck from the same die as the navy medal, attached to a clasp consisting of an eagle with wings spread resting on two crossed cannons, below which are eight cannon balls, and suspended, by a ribbon similar to the ribbon on the navy medal, from a clasp pin bearing the United States shield in the centre, a laurel branch and a cornucopia filled with fruit on each side. Plate III, nos. 11 and 12.

The reverse of the star is engraved with the name and rank of the recipient, the company and regiment to which he belonged, and the place and date of the act for which the medal is given. When the medal was given on other grounds than an act of gallantry at some particular time and place, this last is left off, but in all cases the words "The Congress to" precede the name of the recipient. The medal is therefore known as the Congressional Medal of Honor. In 1896 a new ribbon was adopted. Plate III, no 13, reverse.

This was provided in the following Resolution of Congress and Orders of the Secretary of War:

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the medal of honor authorized by the Acts of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue to any person to whom a medal of honor has been awarded, or may hereafter be awarded, under the provisions of the Joint Resolution approved July twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, a rosette or knot to be worn in lieu of the medal, and a ribbon to be worn with the medal; said rosette or knot and ribbon to be each of a pattern to be

prescribed and established by the President of the United States, and any appropriation that may hereafter be available for the contingent expenses of the War Department is hereby made available for the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That whenever a ribbon is issued under the provisions of this Act shall have been lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for use, without fault or neglect on the part of the person to whom it was issued, the Secretary of War shall cause a new ribbon to be issued to such person without charge therefor.

Approved. May 2, 1896.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON,

ORDERS :

November 10, 1896.

In accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress entitled "Joint Resolution relative to the Medal of Honor authorized by the Acts of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three," approved May 2, 1896, a ribbon to be worn with the medal of honor, and a knot to be worn in lieu of the medal, is prescribed and established by the President of the United States, to be each of a pattern as follows :

The ribbon to be of silk one inch wide and one inch in length ; the center stripe of white one-sixteenth of an inch wide, flanked on either side by a stripe of blue seven thirty-seconds of an inch wide, bordered by two stripes of red each one-quarter of an inch wide.

The knot to be a bowknot of the same combination of colors as the ribbon above described.

* * * * *

DANIEL S. LAMONT,

Secretary of War.

MEMORANDUM.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

February 18, 1897.

Under the Joint Resolution of Congress approved May 2, 1896, a medal of honor ribbon of the new pattern, and a bowknot to be worn in lieu of the medal, will be issued to any person, applying therefor, to whom the medal has heretofore been awarded. Whenever new ribbons thus issued shall have been lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for use, without fault or neglect on the part of the persons to whom they were issued, other ribbons may be issued to replace them ; but the Joint Resolution of May 2, 1896, does not authorize a similar replacement of bowknots that may have been lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for use, and in no case will more than one bowknot be issued to or for any one person.

Except in the case of an applicant whose identity is clearly established by correspondence or other records on file in the Department, neither the ribbon nor the bowknot will be issued to any applicant therefor until he shall have furnished evidence of his identity, such evidence to be the sworn statement of at least two reputable persons who can testify that they have been personally acquainted with the applicant for

at least five years, and that they know him to be the person that he represents himself to be.

A new ribbon will not be issued to any person within one year from the date of issue to him of a ribbon of the new pattern, except upon the sworn testimony of two or more reputable persons to the effect that the ribbon previously issued was lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for use, without fault or neglect on the part of the person to whom it was issued ; and similar testimony will be required in any case, regardless of the date of issue of the original ribbon, in which there shall be any reason to doubt that such ribbon was lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for use, without fault or neglect on the part of the person to whom it was issued.

The Adjutant-General of the Army will issue the ribbons and bowknots to those to whom the medal has been awarded for distinguished conduct as members of the Regular Army, and the Chief of the Record and Pension Office will issue them to those to whom the medal has been awarded for similar conduct as members of the Volunteer Army. The supply of ribbons and bowknots will be divided between the Adjutant-General's Office and Record and Pension Office in the proportion in which medals have been issued to members or ex-members of the Regular and Volunteer Armies, respectively. An exact account of all ribbons and bowknots that may be issued will be kept, and such measures will be adopted for the preservation and custody of those on hand as will prevent the possibility of any of them coming into the possession of persons not entitled to receive them.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,

Secretary of War.

The new ribbon was furnished by Tiffany & Co. of New York.

The following circular was issued, to its members, by the Medal of Honor Legion, an organization composed of those to whom the medal had been awarded:

HEADQUARTERS
MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION,

SPECIAL ORDER,)
No. 1.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 14, 1898.

In accordance with the will of the Medal of Honor Legion as expressed in the Scranton Convention, and after consultation with the Executive Committee and the Secretary of War, I hereby assume the authority to announce that hereafter, on all official occasions, receptions, banquets, etc., the "Congressional Medal of Honor" will be worn, resting on the breast and suspended by the broad official ribbon of the Order around the neck.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS,

Commander, Medal of Honor Legion.

Official :

M. EMMET URELL,

Adjutant.

The first army medals of honor were issued by the Secretary of War on March 25, 1863, to six of the twenty-two men of General Mitchel's command, who, in April, 1862, "penetrated nearly two hundred miles south into the enemy's territory and captured a railroad train at Big Shanty, Georgia, in an attempt to destroy the bridges and track between Chattanooga and Atlanta."

Medals were issued later for a number of acts that took place before this, and curiously enough the earliest act for which a medal was granted was not for an action in the Civil War but for Indian fighting in Arizona, on the 13th and 14th of February, 1861, the recipient being a surgeon in the regular army. The medal was granted in 1894.

For a number of years the award of medals was not, in all cases, strictly in accord with the limitations provided in the act of March 3, 1863, which resulted in their receipt by many people who were not legally entitled to them. The Circular published by the War Department, giving a list of the medals issued up to 1904, contains the following note :

The term of service of the 27th Maine Infantry being about to expire, the regiment was ordered to Arlington Heights, Virginia, where it arrived June 25, 1863, preparatory to being sent home for muster out. While the regiment was at that place the President requested it to remain in service a short time longer, on account of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. About 300 officers and enlisted men volunteered to remain, and did remain, at Arlington Heights, Virginia, in the defenses south of the Potomac, until the result of the battle of Gettysburg was known. They were sent home on July 4. The remainder of the regiment, consisting of about 560 officers and enlisted men, was sent home on July 1. The entire regiment was mustered out of service at Portland, Me., on July 17, 1863. On January 24, 1865, medals of honor, 864 in number, were issued to all members of the regiment who were mustered out with it. The official records show that it was intended to issue the medal to those who volunteered to remain in service beyond the expiration of their term, but, evidently through inadvertence, the medal was also issued to about 560 members of the regiment who did not volunteer to remain in service. The records do not show either the names of those who volunteered to remain or of those who did not so volunteer.

In a few individual cases medals were given for the same service as that of the three hundred members of the 27th Maine Regiment.

On May 20, 1865, medals were issued to twenty-nine officers and non-commissioned officers who formed the escort of President Lincoln's body from Washington to Springfield, Ill.

Medals were also given to civilian scouts, guides and others who were not officers or enlisted men in the military service of the United

States. One woman received the medal, Dr. Mary E. Walker, who ranked as an assistant surgeon in the Civil War.

No positive rules governing the evidence required for granting a medal were promulgated until January 26, 1897, when the following order of the Secretary of War was published:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 26, 1897.

By direction of the President, the following regulations are promulgated respecting the award of Medals of Honor, and paragraph 177 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

177. Medals of Honor authorized by the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, are awarded to officers and enlisted men, in the name of the Congress, for particular deeds of most distinguished gallantry in action.

1. In order that the Congressional Medal of Honor may be deserved, service must have been performed in action of such a conspicuous character as to clearly distinguish the man for gallantry and intrepidity above his comrades — service that involved extreme jeopardy of life or the performance of extraordinary hazardous duty. Recommendations for the decorations will be judged by this standard of extraordinary merit, and incontestible proof of performance of the service will be exacted.

2. Soldiers of the Union have ever displayed bravery in battle, else victories could not have been gained; but as courage and self-sacrifice are the characteristics of every true soldier, such a badge of distinction as the Congressional Medal is not to be expected as the reward of conduct that does not clearly distinguish the soldier above other men, whose bravery and gallantry have been proved in battle.

3. Recommendations for medals on account of services rendered in the Volunteer Army during the late war and in the Regular Army previous to January 1, 1890, will, if practicable, be submitted by some person other than the proposed recipient, one who is personally familiar with all the facts and circumstances claimed as justifying the award; but the application may be made by the one claiming to have earned the decoration, in which case it will be in the form of a deposition, reciting a narrative description of the distinguished service performed. If official records are relied on as evidence proving the personal service, the reports of the action must be submitted or cited; but if these records are lacking, the testimony must embrace that of one or more eyewitnesses, who, under oath, describe specifically the act or acts they saw wherein the person recommended or applying clearly distinguished himself above his fellows for most distinguished gallantry in action.

4. Recommendations for medals on account of service rendered subsequent to January 1, 1890, will be made by the commanding officer at the time of the action or by an officer or soldier having personal cognizance of the act for which the badge of honor is claimed, and the recommendation will embrace a detailed recital of all the facts and circumstances. Certificates of officers or the affidavits of enlisted men who were eyewitnesses of the act will also be submitted if practicable.

5. In cases that may arise for service performed hereafter, recommendations for award of medals must be forwarded within one year after the performance of the act for which the award is claimed. Commanding officers will thoroughly investigate all cases of recommendations for Congressional Medals arising in their commands, and indorse their opinion upon the papers, which will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army through regular channels.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

In 1902, General George L. Gillespie suggested changing the design of the medal, and while his ideas received the support of prominent officers of the army, and of the Medal of Honor Legion, it was not until April 23, 1904, that the change was authorized in the following Act of Congress:

An Act Making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and five, and for other purposes.

* * * * *

For three thousand medals of honor to be prepared, with suitable emblematic devices, upon the design of the medal of honor heretofore issued, or upon an improved design, together with appropriate rosettes or other insignia to be worn in lieu of the medal, and to be presented by direction of the President, and in the name of Congress, to such officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates as have most distinguished, or may hereafter most distinguish, themselves by their gallantry in action, twelve thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to use so many of the medals and rosettes or other insignia provided for by this Act as may be necessary to replace the medals that have been issued under the joint resolution of Congress approved July twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and section six of the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three: *And provided further*, That whenever it shall appear from official records in the War Department that any officer or enlisted man of the Army so distinguished himself in action as to entitle him to the award of the Congressional medal of honor under the provisions of the sixth section of the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for other purposes," the fact that the person who so distinguished himself has since become separated from the military service, or that the award of the medal to him was not specifically recommended or applied for while he was in said service, shall not be held to prevent the award and presentation of the medal to such person under the provisions of the law hereinbefore cited.

* * * * *

Approved, April 23, 1904.

The following circular of the War Department was issued three months later :

CIRCULAR, }
No. 36. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *August 22, 1904.*

The act of Congress approved April 23, 1904 (Army appropriation act) having authorized the issue of medals of honor of a new design, together with appropriate rosettes to be worn in lieu of the medals, all persons to whom such medals have been issued under the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, should forward the medals and the bowknots authorized to be worn in lieu thereof *by registered mail* to The Military Secretary of the Army, with a view to their being replaced by medals and rosettes of the new design.

All medals of honor that may hereafter be awarded, as well as those that may be issued to replace medals heretofore awarded, will be issued by The Military Secretary's Office, upon due proof of the identity of the persons in whose behalf the medals are applied for, and the fact of such issue will be recorded in that office in each case.

Medals and bowknots of the old design will be destroyed as soon as medals and rosettes of the new design shall have been issued to replace them.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

GEORGE L. GILLESPIE,
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL :

F. C. AINSWORTH,
The Military Secretary.

The official description of the medal, published by the War Department is as follows:

The medal is made of silver, heavily electroplated in gold, this departure from the use of gun metal being necessary as the base metals would not carry the enameling hereinafter mentioned. The chief feature of the old medal, the five-pointed star, has been retained, and in its center appears the head of the heroic Minerva, the highest symbol of wisdom and righteous war. Surrounding this central feature in circular form are the words "United States of America," representing nationality. An open laurel wreath, enameled in green, encircles the star, and the oak leaves at the bases of the prongs of the star are likewise enameled in green to give them prominence.

The medal is suspended by a blue silk ribbon, spangled with thirteen white stars representing the original States, and this ribbon is attached to an eagle supported upon a horizontal bar. Upon the bar, which is attached to two points of the star, appears the word "Valor," indicative of the distinguished service represented by the medal.

The reverse side of the medal is engraved with the name of the person honored and the place and date of the distinguished service for which awarded. The medal may be suspended from the neck or attached by pin upon left breast.

The rosette is hexagonal in form and spangled with thirteen white stars, and is identical in color with the ribbon.

Plate III, nos. 14 and 15, obverse and reverse of the medal.

The following order, regarding the engraving of the inscription on the reverse, was issued by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

September 15, 1904.

ORDERS :

Because of the limited space available for inscription on the new medal of honor, it becomes necessary, in order that the inscription shall be legible, to shorten the form that has been followed in engraving medals that have been issued in recent years. It is therefore directed that all medals of honor that may be issued hereafter, including those that may be issued to replace medals of the old design, shall be engraved as follows :

In all cases of award of the medal for distinguished conduct in some particular battle or other engagement, the inscription will be in accordance with the following form :

The Congress
to
First Serg't William J. Stevenson,
Co. H, 225th N. Y. Inf. Vols.

Gettysburg,
July 2, 1863.

In all cases of award of the medal on grounds other than distinguished conduct in some particular battle or other engagement, the inscription will be in accordance with the following form :

The Congress
to
First Serg't William J. Stevenson,
Co. H, 225th N. Y. Inf. Vols.

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,

Acting Secretary of War.

The words THE CONGRESS TO are stamped on the reverse of the bar, the remainder of the inscription being engraved on the reverse of the star.

The design was patented by General Gillespie, the specification, which was accompanied by a sketch of the medal, being as follows:

No. 37,236.

Patented November 22, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE L. GILLESPIE, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
DESIGN FOR A BADGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Design No. 37,236, dated November 22, 1904.

Application filed March 9, 1904. Serial No. 197,369. Term of patent 14 years.

To all whom it may concern:—

Be it known that I, GEORGE L. GILLESPIE, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Washington, District of Columbia, have invented a new, original, and ornamental Design for a Badge, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part thereof.

The figure is a plan view of the badge, showing my design.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is —

The ornamental design for a badge as shown.

G. L. GILLESPIE.

Witnesses:

W. P. HALL,

E. R. HILLS.

The contract for furnishing the medals was awarded to The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company of Philadelphia.

Many of those who had, in times back, received the old medal, felt very reluctant to part with it, some even refusing to exchange it for the one of the new design. This, having been brought to the attention of Congress, the following joint resolution was adopted:

Joint Resolution Relating to the holders of medals of honor.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the holders of medals of honor under the Act approved July twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and section six of the Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall not be required to surrender such medals in case such medals are replaced, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April twenty-third, nineteen hundred and four; and that wherever the holders of such medals of honor have surrendered them, in order to receive the medals provided for by said Act approved April twenty-third, nineteen hundred and four, such medals shall be returned to them: *Provided*, That no recipient of both medals shall wear both medals at the same time.

Approved, February 27, 1907.

The regulations for wearing this, and other medals, by officers and enlisted men while in uniform, are set forth in the following order:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 97. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *May 12, 1909.*

The following instructions relative to the wearing of medals and badges by officers and enlisted men of the Army are published :

1. The medal of honor will be worn by officers and enlisted men on occasions of ceremony. With the full-dress uniform the medal will be worn pendent from the neck, the ribbon passing between the upper and lower hooks of the coat collar so that the medal proper shall hang about one inch below the opening of the collar. With the special full-dress uniform or mess jacket the medal will be worn pendent from the neck, the ribbon passing around the neck under the collar so that the medal proper shall hang about one inch below the tie.

2. Other medals and badges awarded by the Government will be worn on the left breast of the coat in the following order of precedence, beginning at the right :

a. Certificate of Merit Badge.

b. Philippines Congressional Medal.

c. Campaign badges, in the order of the dates of the campaigns.

d. Army of Cuban Pacification Badge.

e. Life Saving Medal.

f. Gunner's Badge, Field Artillery, and the various distinctive marks awarded for excellence in small-arms practice.

3. On all occasions of official ceremony where full-dress uniform is prescribed, the medals and badges named in paragraph 1 and in sections *a, b, c, d,* and *e* of paragraph 2, of this order, will be worn except as provided in paragraph 5.

4. Gunners' badges, Field Artillery, and the various distinctive marks awarded for excellence in small-arms practice, may be worn on all occasions, except on active duty in the field in time of war or during maneuvers.

5. Badges of military societies may be worn on all occasions of ceremony in the following order from right to left, but officers on the active list of the Army will not wear these badges with the badges and medals named in paragraphs 1 and 2.

a. Badges of military societies commemorative of the wars of the United States, including the Philippine Insurrection and the China Relief Expedition, in the order of the dates of such wars.

b. Badges of the Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States and of the Army and Navy Union of the United States.

c. Corps and division badges of the Civil War.

6. All general orders and circulars in conflict with the provisions of this order are rescinded.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,

Brigadier General, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official :

HENRY P. MCCAIN,

Adjutant General.

In the circulars issued by the War Department, up to the thirtieth of June, 1915, are records of the award of Medals of Honor as follows:

For the Civil War	2,876
For the Indian Wars	414
For the Spanish War, 1898	32
For the Philippine Insurrection, 1899-1903	105
For the China Relief Expedition, 1900-1901	7
Making a total of	3,434

NAVY GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS

The first naval Good Conduct medal was authorized by the following circular of the Secretary of the Navy:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Circular

Washington, D. C.

April 26, 1869.

Any man holding a Continuous Service Certificate who is distinguished for obedience, sobriety, and cleanliness, and is proficient in seamanship and gunnery, shall receive upon the expiration of his enlistment a *good conduct badge*: and after he shall have received *three* such badges, under consecutive reenlistments, within three months from the dates of his discharges, he shall if qualified be enlisted as a Petty Officer, and hold a Petty Officer's rating during subsequent continuous reenlistments and he shall not be reduced to a lower rating, except by sentence of a Court Martial.

A. E. BORIE,

Secretary of the Navy.

The medal is a maltese cross of nickel, 31mm. in diameter, bearing a circular medallion with the words FIDELITY ZEAL OBEDIENCE around the edge, and the letters U. S. N. in the centre. On the reverse, which is plain, is engraved the name of the recipient. The cross is attached, by a plain, open clasp, to a red, white and blue ribbon, one-half inch in width. Plate IV, nos. 16 and 17.

In 1884 a new design was adopted as provided by the following:

GENERAL ORDER }
No. 327. }

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, *November 21, 1884.*

Good-Conduct Badges are special distinctions for fidelity, zeal, and obedience, and will not be granted for the first term of enlistment under Continuous Service. At the expiration of subsequent re-enlistments for three years, within three months from date of discharge, men who hold Honorable Discharges and Continuous-Service Certificates, have obtained a general average of four and five tenths (4.5) on their Conduct Records, and are recommended by their commanding officers, will be entitled to receive said badges. The first badge will be a medal, as heretofore. Subse-

quent badges to be clasps, with the name of the vessel from which given engraved thereon, to be worn on ribbon above medal. When any enlisted man shall have received three such badges, under consecutive re-enlistments as above, he shall be enlisted as a petty officer in the rating in which he is best qualified to serve, and shall continue to hold a petty officer's rating during subsequent continuous re-enlistments, and shall not be reduced to a lower rating except by sentence of court-martial.

* * * * *

WM. E. CHANDLER,

Secretary of the Navy.

This change is understood to have been made at the suggestion of Commodore Schley, at that time the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

The medal is of bronze, size 32mm. In the centre, encircled by a rope, a full rigged ship, sailing to right, below the word CONSTITUTION, the whole resting upon an anchor, the stock of which appears above and the flukes below, the chain forms a circle around the edge, between the rope and the chain are the words UNITED STATES and on the lower part of the anchor the word NAVY.

Reverse. A plain field encircled by the legend FIDELITY · ZEAL · OBEDIENCE. In the centre are engraved the letters C. S. C. for Continuous Service Certificate, the number of the certificate, the name of the recipient, ship on which he last served and date of the expiration of the enlistment.

The medal is attached to a plain open clasp, and suspended by a red ribbon.

The additional clasps are plain with round ends, and rope around the edge, engraved with the name of the vessel. On the reverse the number, which corresponds with the number on the medal, and the date of the expiration of the enlistment for which the bar is given. Plate IV, nos. 18 and 19.

The medals are struck at the Mint in Philadelphia.

The following Navy Regulation Circular makes further provision for good conduct medals, which, in the former orders, were called good conduct badges.

CIRCULAR {
No. 107. }

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, *July 13, 1892.*

* * * * *

Any man serving under a Continuous-Service Certificate who is recommended for an honorable discharge, who is distinguished for obedience, and sobriety, and is proficient in the duties of his rating, shall, upon the recommendation of his Commanding Officer, receive a Good Conduct Medal.

A person who has received one medal will, if subsequently recommended, be given a clasp with the name of the ship in which he last served engraved thereon.

Medals and clasps will be supplied by the Bureau of Navigation. Clasps shall be worn above the medal on the same ribbon.

Good Conduct Medals are given in recognition of good behaviour and faithful service, and no person shall be deprived of them or of the advantages attached to them except by sentence of a General Court-Martial.

The Captain may, however, forbid the wearing of medals by any man undergoing punishment or restriction of privileges.

A continuous-service man who has received a Good-Conduct Medal and two Clasps for three consecutive enlistments of three years, general service, who shall present himself for enlistment within three months from the date of discharge, shall, if qualified, be enlisted as a petty officer, in such rating as may be prescribed by the Department, and shall not be reduced to a lower rating, except by sentence of a court-martial.

* * * * *

B. F. TRACY,

Secretary of the Navy.

MARINE CORPS GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

Authorized in 1896 by the following special order of the Secretary of the Navy:

SPECIAL ORDER }
No. 49. }

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, *July 20, 1896.*

The following rules will be observed in the award of badges for good conduct to enlisted men of the U. S. Marine Corps.

That any man holding an excellent discharge, shall, upon reenlistment, when recommended by the commanding officer of a ship, or the commanding officer of marines at a shore station, and a board of three officers ordered by the Colonel Commandant, U. S. M. C., receive a good conduct medal. Only those men who are distinguished for obedience, sobriety, industry, courage, neatness, and proficiency shall be recommended for good conduct medals.

A person who has received one medal will, if subsequently recommended, be given a bar of appropriate design. Medals and bars shall be furnished by the Quartermaster, U. S. M. C., and issued by the Colonel Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps.

Bars shall be worn above the medal on the same ribbon, the first one being placed below the clasp and showing $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch of ribbon between: following ones to be the same distance below the first.

Good conduct medals are given in recognition of good behavior and faithful service, and no person shall be deprived of them, or of the advantages attached to them, except by the sentence of a general court-martial. The commanding officer may, however, forbid the wearing of medals by any person undergoing punishment or restriction of privileges.

Men in service at the date of issue of this order who have reenlisted after receiving an excellent discharge in the enlistment preceding the present one, and are recommended for good conduct medals as prescribed above, will be entitled to the same.

H. A. HERBERT,
Secretary.

The medal was designed by Major General Charles Heywood, U. S. Marine Corps, — who died on the 26th of February, 1915, — and struck at the Mint in Philadelphia.

Obverse, In the centre encircled by a rope, a gunner standing behind a gun, below, a scroll bearing the inscription SEMPER FIDELIS. The whole resting upon an anchor, the stock of which appears above, slightly to the left, and the flukes below, slightly to the right, the chain forming a circle around the edge, between the rope and the chain, the inscription UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

Reverse, Legend FIDELITY ZEAL OBEDIENCE encircling a plain field on which is engraved the number, name of recipient, the words 1ST ENLISTMENT, the year in which the enlistment began, and the year in which it ended.

Bronze, size 33mm., attached to a clasp in the shape of a musket, and suspended by a red ribbon with a narrow blue stripe in the centre, from a pin edged with rope and inscribed U. S. MARINE CORPS.

The additional bars are similar to the pin, engraved 2ND ENLISTMENT, 3RD ENLISTMENT, etc., with the number corresponding to the number on the medal, and the years of the beginning and end of the enlistment.

Previous to 1913, medals and bars were engraved with the date of the expiration of the enlistment, instead of the two years as at present. Plate IV, nos. 20 and 21.

MEDAL FOR THE BATTLE OF MANILA BAY

Bust of Commodore Dewey in uniform, facing right, on truncation of bust, in very small letters, D. C. FRENCH 1898. In field, to right, an anchor resting on a laurel wreath with a star below. Inscription in field in ten lines, nine of which are separated by the bust. THE GIFT | OF THE | PEOPLE OF THE | UNITED STATES | TO THE OFFI- | CERS | AND MEN OF THE | ASIATIC SQUADRON | UNDER THE COM- | MAND | OF COM MODORE | GEORGE DEWEY. |

Reverse, A half nude gunner seated upon a gun, holding a flag horizontally across his lap, below a tablet on which is stamped the

name of one of the following ships: U. S. S. OLYMPIA, U. S. S. BOSTON, U. S. S. BALTIMORE, U. S. S. CONCORD, U. S. S. PETREL, U. S. S. RALEIGH, U. S. R. C. McCULLOGH. Legend, IN · MEMORY · OF · THE VICTORY · OF · MANILA · BAY · MAY 1 1898. Name and rank of recipient stamped on the edge.

Bronze, size 46mm. Attached, by two rings and one link, to a clasp pin, bearing in the centre, an eagle with wings spread, resting on conventionalized waves, to right the hilt of a cross-handled sword, and to the left an olive branch, at each end half of a wheel, the ribbon which is attached to the pin, is one and one-half inches wide, of three stripes, blue, yellow and blue, the centre stripe twice the width of the others. Plate V, nos. 22 and 23.

Medal designed by Daniel Chester French, dies cut by Tiffany & Co. of New York. Eighteen hundred and twenty-five medals were delivered on the original order, since then a few have been struck to replace those that had been lost.

This medal was authorized by the following resolution of Congress, and it is of interest to note that this is the first instance of a medal being awarded to officers of the navy, as well as to enlisted men.

PUBLIC RESOLUTION No. 38.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized to present a sword of honor to Commodore George Dewey, and to cause to be struck bronze medals commemorating the battle of Manila Bay, and to distribute such medals to the officers and men of the ships of the Asiatic Squadron of the United States under command of Commodore George Dewey on May first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and that to enable the Secretary to carry out this resolution the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, June 3, 1898.

WEST INDIES NAVAL CAMPAIGN MEDAL

Bust of Admiral Sampson in uniform, facing left. Legend, U. S. NAVAL CAMPAIGN · WEST INDIES 1898. In field to left, in three lines, WILLIAM T SAMPSON. to right, in three lines, COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Reverse, Officer, gunner and marine on deck of battleship, in action, below, tablet bearing the name of engagement for which the medal is given, and below that, the month and day.

The engagements and dates are as follows:

Baracoa	July 15	Manzanillo	July 1
Casilda	June 22	Manzanillo	July 18
Casilda	June 23	Manzanillo	August 12
Cape Muno	June 29	Nipe Bay	July 21
Cabanas	May 12	Naguerro	July 18
Cardenas	May 11	Punta Colorado	April 29
Cardenas	July 5	Rio Hondo	June 29
Cienfuegos	April 29	Santiago de Cuba	May 13
Cienfuegos	May 11	Santiago de Cuba	May 18
Caibarien	August 14	Santiago de Cuba	May 31
Guantanamo	June 11, 12, 13	Santiago de Cuba	June 6
Havana	May 7	Santiago de Cuba	June 13
Havana	May 14	Santiago de Cuba	June 14
Havana	June 10	Santiago de Cuba	July 2
Havana	August 12	Santiago de Cuba	July 3
Isle of Pines	August 2	Santiago de Cuba	July 4
Isle of Pines	August 4	Santiago de Cuba	August 3
Mariel	May 13	San Juan	May 10
Mariel	June 21	San Juan	May 12
Mariel	July 4	San Juan	June 22
Mariel	July 5	San Juan	June 28
Matanzas	April 27	Sagua la Grande	August 3
Matanzas	May 6	Tunas	July 2
Manzanillo	June 30		

The medal is of bronze, size 38mm., suspended by a watered silk ribbon of three equal stripes, red, blue and red, from an oblong clasp pin, edged with rope, inscribed with the name of the vessel.

Obverse design by Charles E. Barber, reverse by George T. Morgan; struck at the Mint in Philadelphia.

The name and rank of the recipient is inscribed on the edge of the medal.

The additional bars are similar to the clasp pin and bear the name of the engagement, with the date stamped on the reverse.

As first issued the bars were attached to each other by rings at each end, the ribbon being attached to the lower bar, which was the name of the ship, the bar next above was the earliest engagement and so on, the top bar which was the latest engagement being the pin.* Plate V, No. 24.

* Medals are occasionally met with having a blank bar in place of the one bearing the name of the ship.

In 1908 the arrangement of the bars was reversed, the pin being the name of the ship and the bars arranged in chronological order from that down, the bars were made to clasp around the ribbon, which extended from the pin to the lower bar, a ring attaching the lower bar to the medal. Plate V, nos. 25 and 26.

Where there are no extra bars the medal is suspended by the ribbon from the pin, which bears the name of the ship. Plate V, no. 27.

The issue of the medal was authorized by Congress as follows:

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION — No. 17.]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be struck bronze medals commemorative of the naval and other engagements in the waters of the West Indies and on the shores of Cuba during the war with Spain, and to distribute the same to the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who participated in any of said engagements deemed by him of sufficient importance to deserve commemoration: *Provided*, That officers and men of the Navy or Marine Corps who rendered specially meritorious service, otherwise than in battle, may be rewarded in like manner: *And provided further*, That any person who may, under the provisions of this Act, be entitled to receive recognition in more than one instance shall, instead of a second medal, be presented with a bronze bar, appropriately inscribed, to be attached to the ribbon by which the medal is suspended. And to carry out the provisions of this resolution the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1901.

The change in the arrangement of the bars, and the mode of attachment was announced by the Secretary of the Navy in the following order:

SPECIAL ORDER }
No. 70. }

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 14, 1908.

Officers and enlisted men of the Navy who have received medals commemorative of naval engagements in the West Indies during the war with Spain, and who may be entitled to receive recognition in more than one instance, are hereby directed to return medals to the Bureau of Navigation, with request for an additional bar for each engagement other than the one for which the medal was given.

Officers and enlisted men who have received medals with additional bars shall return them to have such bars made according to standard.

V. H. METCALF,
Secretary.

[To accompany Special Order No. 70.]

Naval engagements during the war with Spain, in commemoration of which officers and men attached to vessels named are entitled to receive medals and bars :

Name of vessel.	Place of engagement	Date (1898)	Medals and bars.
Abarenda.....	Guantanamo, Cuba	{ June 11 June 12 June 13 }	Medal.
Alvarado	Manzanillo, Cuba	Aug. 12	Do.
Amphitrite	San Juan, P. R.	May 12	Do.
	Officers and men in landing force, Cape San Juan, P. R.	Aug. 8	Bar.
Annapolis	Baracoa, Cuba	July 15	Medal.
	Nipe Bay, Cuba	July 21	Bar.
Bancroft	Officers and men on boat expedition (1 steam cutter), Cortes Bay, Cuba.	Aug. 2	Medal.
	Officers and men on boat expedition (1 steam cutter), Neuva Gerona, Isle of Pines.	Aug. 4	^a Medal.
Brooklyn	Santiago, Cuba	July 3	Medal.
	do.....	June 6	Bar.
	do.....	June 16	Do.
	do.....	July 2	Do.
Cincinnati.....	Matanzas, Cuba	Apr. 27	Medal.
Castine.....	Mariel, Cuba.....	July 5	Do.
Detroit.....	San Juan, P. R.	May 12	Do.
Dixie	Casilda, Cuba	June 22	Do.
Dolphin	Santiago, Cuba	June 6	Do.
	Guantanamo, Cuba	June 13	Bar.
Dupont.....	Matanzas, Cuba	May 6	Medal.
	Santiago, Cuba	July 2	Bar.
Eagle	Cienfuegos, Cuba	Apr. 29	Medal.
	Cape Muno, Cuba	June 29	Bar.
	Officers and men on boat expedition (1 whale boat) off Isle of Pines.	July 5	Do.
Ericsson.....	Santiago, Cuba	July 3	Medal.
Fern.....	do.....	..do....	Do.
Gloucester.....	Santiago, Cuba	..do....	Do.
	do.....	July 2	Bar.
	Officers and men on boat expedition (1 cutter). Guanica, P. R.	July 25	Do.
Hamilton.....	Mariel, Cuba.....	June 21	Medal.
Harvard.....	Santiago, Cuba	July 3	Do.
Hawk	Mariel, Cuba	July 5	Do.
Helena.....	Tunas, Cuba	July 2	Do.
	do.....	July 3	Bar.
	Manzanillo, Cuba	July 18	Do.
	do.....	July 26	Do.

^a Bar in lieu of medal for officers or men on boat expedition of August 2, 1898.

Name of vessel.	Place of engagement	Date (1898)	Medals and bars.
Hist.....	Santiago, Cuba.....	July 3	Medal.
	Manzanillo, Cuba.....	June 30	Bar.
	do.....	July 18	Do.
	do.....	Aug. 12	Do.
Hornet.....	Manzanillo, Cuba.....	June 30	Medal.
	do.....	July 18	Bar.
Indiana.....	Santiago, Cuba.....	July 3	Medal.
	San Juan, P. R.....	May 12	Bar.
	Santiago, Cuba.....	June 22	Do.
	do.....	July 2	Do.
	do.....	July 4	Do.
Iowa.....	Santiago, Cuba.....	July 3	Medal.
	San Juan, P. R.....	May 12	Bar.
	Santiago, Cuba.....	May 31	Do.
	do.....	June 6	Do.
	do.....	June 16	Do.
	do.....	July 2	Do.
	do.....	July 4	Do.
Leyden.....	Nipe Bay, Cuba.....	July 21	Medal.
Machias.....	Cardenas, Cuba.....	May 11	Do.
Mangrove.....	Caibairien, Cuba.....	Aug. 14	Do.
Manning.....	Cabanas, Cuba.....	May 12	Do.
	Mariel, Cuba.....	May 13	Bar.
	Naguerro, Cuba.....	July 18	Do.
Maple.....	Isle of Pines, Cuba.....	Aug. 4	Medal.
Marblehead.....	Cinfuegos, Cuba.....	May 11	Do.
	do.....	Apr. 29	Bar.
	Santiago, Cuba.....	June 6	Do.
	Guantanamo, Cuba.....	{ June 11 June 12 June 13 }	Do.
Massachusetts.....	do.....	June 15	Do.
	Santiago, Cuba.....	May 31	Medal.
	do.....	June 6	Bar.
	do.....	June 16	Do.
	do.....	July 2	Do.
	do.....	July 4	Do.
	Officers and men on boat expedition (1 steam cutter), Cabanas Bay, Cuba.	June 17	Do.
Mayflower.....	Havana, Cuba.....	May 14	Medal.
McKee.....	Sagua la Grande, Cuba.....	Aug. 3	Do.
Montgomery.....	San Juan, P. R.....	May 12	Do.
Morrill.....	Havana, Cuba.....	May 7	Do.
Nashville.....	Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	May 11	Do.
Newark.....	Santiago, Cuba.....	July 2	Do.
	Manzanillo, Cuba.....	Aug. 12	Bar.
	Santiago, Cuba.....	May 31	Medal.
New Orleans.....	do.....	June 6	Bar.

Name of vessel.	Place of engagement	Date (1898)	Medals and bars.
New Orleans.....	Santiago, Cuba.....	June 14	Bar.
	do.....	June 16	Do.
New York.....	Santiago, Cuba.....	July 3	Medal.
	Matanzas, Cuba.....	Apr. 27	Bar.
	San Juan, P. R.....	May 12	Do.
	Santiago, Cuba.....	June 6	Do.
	do.....	June 16	Do.
	do.....	July 2	Do.
	do.....	July 4	Do.
	Officers and men on boat expedition (1 steam cutter), Santiago, Cuba.	June 3	Do.
	Officers and men on boat expedition (1 steam cutter), Cabanas Bay, Cuba.	June 17	Do.
Oregon.....	Santiago, Cuba.....	July 3	Medal.
	do.....	June 6	Bar.
	do.....	June 16	Do.
	do.....	July 2	Do.
	do.....	July 4	Do.
Osceola.....	Manzanillo, Cuba.....	July 1	Medal.
	do.....	July 18	Bar.
	do.....	Aug. 12	Bar.
	Tunas, Cuba.....	July 26	Do.
Panther.....	Guantanamo, Cuba.....	{ June 11 June 12 June 13 }	Medal.
Peoria.....	Tunas, Cuba.....	July 2	Do.
Porter.....	San Juan, P. R.....	May 12	Do.
	Santiago, Cuba.....	June 7	Bar.
Prairie.....	Mariel, Cuba.....	July 5	Medal.
Puritan.....	Matanzas, Cuba.....	Apr. 27	Do.
Resolute.....	Santiago, Cuba.....	July 3	Do.
	Manzanillo, Cuba.....	Aug. 12	Bar.
St. Louis.....	Santiago, Cuba.....	May 18	Medal.
St. Paul.....	San Juan, P. R.....	June 22	Do.
Swanee.....	Santiago, Cuba.....	June 6	Do.
	Guantanamo, Cuba.....	June 15	Bar.
	Manzanillo, Cuba.....	Aug. 12	Do.
San Francisco.....	Havana, Cuba.....	do....	Medal.
Scorpion.....	Manzanillo, Cuba.....	July 1	Do.
	do.....	July 18	Bar.
Terror.....	San Juan, P. R.....	May 12	Medal.
Texas.....	Santiago, Cuba.....	July 3	Do.
	do.....	June 6	Bar.
	Guantanamo, Cuba.....	June 12	Do.
	do.....	June 15	Do.
	Santiago, Cuba.....	June 16	Do.
	do.....	June 22	Do.
	do.....	July 2	Do.

Name of vessel.	Place of engagement	Date (1898)	Medals and bars.
Texas.....	Santiago, Cuba.....	July 4	Bar.
Topeka.....	Nipe Bay, Cuba.....	July 21	Medal.
Vixen.....	Santiago, Cuba.....	July 3	Do.
	do.....	June 6	Bar.
	do.....	July 2	Do.
Vesuvius.....	do.....	June 13	Medal.
	do.....	July 4	Bar.
Vicksburg.....	Havana, Cuba.....	May 7	Medal.
Wasp.....	Cabanas, Cuba.....	May 12	Do.
	Maríel, Cuba.....	May 13	Bar.
	Nipe Bay, Cuba.....	July 21	Do.
Wilmington.....	Cardenas, Cuba.....	May 11	Medal.
	Manzanillo, Cuba.....	July 18	Bar.
Window.....	Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	May 11	Medal.
Winslow.....	Cardenas, Cuba.....	..do....	Do.
Wompatuck.....	Santiago, Cuba.....	May 18	Do.
	Manzanillo, Cuba.....	June 30	Bar.
	do.....	July 18	Do.
Yale.....	San Juan, P. R.....	May 10	Medal.
Yaukon.....	Cape Muno, Cuba.....	June 29	Do.
Yankee.....	Santiago, Cuba.....	June 6	Do.
	Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	June 13	Bar.
	Casilda, Cuba.....	June 20	Do.
Yosemite.....	San Juan, P. R.....	June 28	Medal.

WEST INDIES NAVAL CAMPAIGN MEDAL FOR SPECIALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICE

Cross patté, in the centre a medallion bearing an anchor encircled by a wreath of oak and laurel. Legend, U · S · NAVAL · CAMPAIGN ★ WEST · INDIES ★. The four arms inscribed SPECIALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICE · 1898 ·

On the plain reverse is engraved the name of the recipient, service for which given and date. Bronze, diameter of cross, 32mm. Ribbon, watered silk, red. Plate VI, nos. 28 and 29.

The issue of this medal is authorized in the Resolution of Congress (Public Resolution, No. 17) providing for the West Indies Campaign Medal, to be given to the "officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who rendered specially meritorious service otherwise than in battle," such as the rescue of the crews from the burning Spanish ships that were destroyed on July 3rd off Santiago, Cuba; the sinking of the Merrimac in the channel of Santiago Harbor by Naval Constructor Hobson and the men with him; skirting Santiago Harbor, and locating the exact position of the Spanish fleet by Lieutenant Victor Blue, and other deeds of like character.

PHILIPPINE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL

Obverse, Three soldiers marching to left, the one in the centre bearing an American flag. Legend, PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION · 1899 ·

Reverse, Inscription in five lines FOR PATRIOTISM FORTITUDE AND LOYALTY encircled by a wreath composed of a branch of palm and a branch of pine. Bronze, size 33mm. Numbered on edge.

Ribbon, one and one-half inches wide, stripe of blue five-eighths of an inch in centre, flanked on each side by four narrow stripes, white, red, white and blue. Plate VI, nos. 30 and 31.

Designed by Frank D. Millet, dies cut and medals struck at the United States Mint, Philadelphia.

This medal was authorized by the following act of Congress:

[An Act Providing medals for certain persons.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to procure a bronze medal, with suitable device, to be presented to each of the several officers and enlisted men and families of such as may be dead, who, having volunteered and enlisted under the calls of the President for the war with Spain, served beyond the term of their enlistment to help to suppress the Philippine Insurrection, and who subsequently received an honorable discharge from the Army of the United States, or who died prior to such discharge.

SEC. 2. That the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect.

Approved, June 29, 1906.

This act was published as the second section of General Orders, No. 125, War Department, Washington, July 9, 1906.

Further regulations regarding this medal were published in 1908 as follows:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 157. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *October 2, 1908.*

Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 127, War Department, August 11, 1908, is amended to read as follows:

II The medal provided for by the act of Congress approved June 29, 1906, published in General Orders, No. 125, War Department, July 9, 1906, will be worn by officers and enlisted men entitled thereto, on all occasions of ceremony, in the manner prescribed for badges of military societies in paragraph 8, General Orders, No. 169, War Department, August 14, 1907, the medal to be worn preceding the campaign badge.

The sections of the ribbon worn in lieu of this medal will be procured and worn by officers and enlisted men in the service in the same manner as those prescribed in paragraphs 5 and 7, General Orders, No. 4, War Department, January 11, 1905, as amended by General Orders, No. 123, War Department, July 27, 1905, and in paragraph 6, General Orders, No. 169, War Department, August 14, 1907, as amended by paragraph II, General Orders, No. 33, War Department, March 10, 1908.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

OFFICIAL:

HENRY P. MCCAIN,

Adjutant General.

WILLIAM P. DUVALL,

Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT BADGE

Obverse. A Roman war eagle facing with head turned to left and wings partially extended. Legend, VIRTUTIS ET AUDACIÆ MONUMENTUM ET PRÆMIUM.

Reverse. An oak wreath enclosing the words FOR MERIT, above UNITED STATES ARMY, below thirteen stars. Bronze, 33mm. Numbered on edge.

Ribbon, one and one-half inches wide, very narrow white stripe in centre flanked on each side by three stripes, red, white, and blue. Plate VI, nos. 32 and 33.

Designed by Frank D. Millet. Dies cut and medals struck at the Mint in Philadelphia.

These badges were issued by order of the President to be given to each officer and enlisted man in the service who has received a Certificate of Merit. The authorization was published in General Orders, No. 4 of the War Department, dated January 11, 1905.*

In a circular from the office of the Adjutant General published in 1892, the distinction between medals of honor and certificates of merit was defined by General Schofield, the Commanding General of the Army, as follows:

Medals of honor should be awarded to officers or enlisted men for distinguished bravery in action, while certificates of merit should, under the law, be awarded for distinguished service whether in action or otherwise, of a valuable character to the United States, as, for example, extraordinary exertion in the preservation of human life, or in the preservation of public property, or rescuing public property from destruction by fire or otherwise, or any hazardous service by which the Government is saved loss in men or material. Simple heroism in battle, on the contrary, is fitly rewarded by a medal of honor, although such act of heroism may not have resulted in any benefit to the United States.

* See page 36.

Paragraph 196 of the Army Regulations of 1901 is as follows:

196. When any enlisted man of the Army shall have distinguished himself in the service, the President may grant him a certificate of merit, on the recommendation of the commanding officer of the regiment or chief of the corps to which such man belongs.

CAMPAIGN BADGES — ARMY

CIVIL WAR

Draped bust of Lincoln facing three-quarters to right, Legend, WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE WITH CHARITY FOR ALL.

Reverse, Inscription in three lines, THE CIVIL WAR 1861-1865. Encircled by a wreath of oak and laurel. Bronze, size 33mm.

These, and all other campaign badges, are numbered on the edge.

First ribbon. Narrow white stripe in centre, flanked by three stripes, blue, white and red. Plate VII, no. 34, obverse.

Second ribbon. Two equal stripes, blue and gray. Plate VII, no. 35, reverse.

INDIAN WARS

Indian in war bonnet, on horseback, facing right, spear in right hand, above, INDIAN WARS, below, wreath composed of spear-heads about two-thirds around the edge, united in the centre by the skull of a bull.

Reverse, An eagle with wings spread, perched on a military trophy consisting of a cannon, six rifles and four standards, an Indian shield, quiver of arrows and three spears, a Cuban machete and a Sulu kris. Above, UNITED STATES ARMY, below, in two lines, FOR SERVICE, and below that, thirteen stars. Bronze, size 33mm.

Ribbon. Red with narrow borders of slightly darker red. Plate VII, No. 36, obverse.

WAR WITH SPAIN

Castle with two small round towers at corners, said to be a modification of the castle that appears on the Royal Arms of Spain, the round towers possibly referring to the two Morro Castles, at Havana and Santiago de Cuba; above, WAR WITH SPAIN, below, 1898, to right and left, separating the legend and date, a branch of the tobacco plant and a stalk of sugar cane.

Reverse as last. Bronze, size 33mm.

First ribbon. Wide stripe of yellow in centre, on each side a stripe of red bordered by a narrow stripe of blue. Plate VII, no. 37, reverse.

Second ribbon. In centre, three equal stripes, blue, yellow and blue, bordered by narrow stripe of yellow. Plate VII, no. 38, obverse.

PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION

Cocoanut palm tree bearing fruit. In field to right, scales; to left, Roman lamp. Legend, PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION · 1899

Reverse as last. Bronze, size 33mm.

Ribbon. Broad stripe of blue in centre, stripe of red on each side and narrow border of blue. Plate VII, no. 39, obverse.

CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION

Imperial, five-toed dragon, facing. Legend, CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION · 1900-1901

Reverse as last. Bronze, size 33mm.

Ribbon. Yellow, with narrow blue borders. Plate VII, no. 40, obverse.

These five campaign service medals, or, as they are officially designated, badges, were designed by Frank D. Millet, an artist of note, who lost his life in the wreck of the steamer Titanic in 1912,* the dies were cut and the medals struck at the Mint in Philadelphia.

Efforts had been made for a number of years to induce Congress to authorize the award of service medals, but without result. It was finally brought to the attention of the President that, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, he could designate badges of this kind as a part of the uniform of such officers and men, in active service, as had participated in the respective campaigns.

Accordingly such an order was promulgated, and it was announced by the Secretary of War as follows:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 4. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *January 11, 1905.*

1. By authority of the President, a badge with ribbon will be issued to each officer and enlisted man in the service to whom a certificate of merit has been or may hereafter be issued; the badge and ribbon thereof will be a part of the uniform, and will be worn as hereinafter prescribed for campaign badges.

* The designs of the four later campaign badges as originally submitted contained on the reverse in place of the words FOR SERVICE, the name of the particular campaign for which the badge was given. For Indian Wars, there would be the name of any one of the numerous Indian campaigns. For the War with Spain, either the word CUBA, PORTO RICO or PHILIPPINES. For the Philippine Insurrection, either the word LUZON or MINDANAO, and for the China Relief Expedition, the words PEKING-TIENTSIN or other designation of the campaign. The military trophy was to contain five standards — representing the five campaigns for which badges were authorized. The Uniform Specifications of the United States Army also call for five standards, as well as a single Indian spear. A careful examination of the medal, however, shows four standards and three spears, one of which has a head closely resembling the heads of the poles bearing the standards.

2. By authority of the President, campaign badges with ribbons will be issued as articles of the uniform to officers and enlisted men in the service to commemorate services which have been or shall hereafter be rendered in campaign.

Announcement will be made by the War Department designating campaigns for which badges will be issued and defining the conditions of award.

3. On announcement that service in a campaign is to be rewarded by a badge, company commanders will forward to The Military Secretary of the Army, through military channels, lists in duplicate of those officers and enlisted men of their present commands who served under conditions entitling them to a badge, with a statement in the case of each individual showing time and place of service, organization in which the service was rendered, and the highest rank held in the regular or volunteer army during such service. Similar lists will be forwarded by the commanders of military divisions, departments, and regiments, and by the chiefs of the Artillery and Engineer Corps and of the various staff corps and departments, respecting officers and enlisted men at present serving under their immediate command and all officers and enlisted men not otherwise included. When these lists have been verified from the records of the War Department and duly approved, the badges will be sent by The Military Secretary to the proper commanding officers for distribution.

4. Badges for each campaign will be numbered serially and a record will be kept by The Military Secretary showing the name, rank, and organization of the person to whom each badge was issued, for what service, and the highest rank held by him in the regular or volunteer army during such service.

5. Campaign badges, certificate of merit badges, and the sections of ribbon hereinafter prescribed are a part of the uniform for the officers and enlisted men to whom issued and will be habitually worn by them as follows: On the full-dress coat and dress coat the badges will be worn in the manner prescribed for badges of military societies in the regulations for uniform.

With the service uniform a section of the ribbon prescribed badges three-eighths inch long and of the full width of the ribbon will be worn in lieu of the badge by those entitled thereto; these ribbons to be sewed on the service coat in a horizontal line in the position prescribed for badges and decorations on the full-dress coat in the following order from the line of buttons of the coat: The medal of honor ribbon, the certificate of merit ribbon, and the campaign ribbons in the order in which earned, without space between and without overlapping.

6. Organization commanders will note on the military record of men to whom badges have been issued, the character of the badge and its number. In case of the loss of a badge by an enlisted man, his immediate commander will investigate and report upon the circumstances attending the loss and make recommendation regarding the issue of a duplicate badge. The report will be forwarded to The Military Secretary of the Army, and six months thereafter, if the badge has not been found, application for a duplicate may be made by the soldier's immediate commander.

7. The badges and ribbons herein prescribed and the bars from which badges are suspended, will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department and will be

issued gratuitously to enlisted men and at cost price to officers. Gratuitous issue to enlisted men of ribbons for badges will be limited to one ribbon for each badge during an enlistment and two sections of each ribbon for service coat per year. Any issue of ribbons in excess of this allowance will be charged to the soldier at cost price.

Neither badges nor ribbons will be worn by officers suspended from rank and command or by enlisted men serving sentence of confinement of more than five days.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,

OFFICIAL :

Lieutenant General, Chief of Staff.

F. C. AINSWORTH,

The Military Secretary.

Further directions are contained in the following:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 129. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, August 13, 1908.

The following instructions concerning the award of campaign badges are published as a substitute for all previous orders and circulars on the subject subsequently to General Orders, No. 4, War Department, January 11, 1905.

1. In accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 4, War Department, January 11, 1905, certificate of merit badges, and campaign badges as named below, of the patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General, will be issued to officers and enlisted men, including those on the retired list, who were in the military service of the United States on January 11, 1905, or at any time thereafter. The badges will be issued to the proper legal representative of any such officer or enlisted man who has died since January 11, 1905.

(a) Civil war campaign badge: For service in the Regular or Volunteer Army or in the Militia in the service of the United States during the civil war between April 15, 1861, and April 9, 1865.

(b) Indian campaign badge: For service in the following named campaigns against hostile Indians or in any serious action with hostile Indians in which there have been killed or wounded upon the side of the troops; decision to be made in each case of the latter class, upon individual application, whether the action concerned was such as to be properly considered serious within the meaning of the order:

In southern Oregon and Idaho and northern parts of California and Nevada, 1865-1868.

Against Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches in Kansas, Colorado, and Indian Territory, 1867, 1868, and 1869.

Modoc war, 1872 and 1873.

Against Apaches of Arizona, 1873.

Against Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Indian Territory, and New Mexico, 1874 and 1875.

Against Northern Cheyennes and Sioux, 1876 and 1877.

Nez Percé war, 1877.

Bannock war, 1878.

Against Northern Cheyennes, 1878 and 1879.

Against Utes in Colorado and Utah, September, 1879, to November, 1880.

Against Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico, 1885 and 1886. The operations of officers and enlisted men who served with Troops C, E, F, and L, 3d Cavalry, from Fort Davis, Texas, and detachment of Troop M, 3d Cavalry, from Camp Peña Colorado, Texas, in June and July, 1885, in preventing hostile Apache Indians from entering the State of Texas, form part of this campaign.

Against Sioux in South Dakota, November, 1890, to January, 1891. The operations of the command of Lieutenant Colonel *Edwin V. Sumner*, 8th Cavalry, on the Cheyenne River, South Dakota, from November, 1890, until January, 1891, and of Troops F and G, 8th Cavalry, which proceeded from Fort Yates, North Dakota, to the camp of Sitting Bull at the time of the skirmish which resulted in the death of that Indian, form part of this campaign.

In such minor campaigns as involved marches, camps and bivouacs by troops actually in the field and operating against hostile Indians.

The question of the issue of Indian campaign badges for service in campaigns other than those herein designated by name will, in each case, be decided on its merits, upon individual application.

(c) Spanish campaign badge : For service on the high seas *en route* to, or ashore in —

Cuba, between May 11, 1898, and July 17, 1898.

Porto Rico, between July 24, 1898, and August 13, 1898.

Philippine Islands, between June 30, 1898, and August 16, 1898.

(d) Philippine campaign badge : For service ashore in —

Philippine Islands, between February 4, 1899, and July 4, 1902.

Department of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, between February 4, 1899, and December 31, 1904.

In the following expeditions :

Against Pala and his followers, Jolo, Philippine Islands, April and May, 1905.

Against Datu Ali and his followers, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, October, 1905.

Against hostile Moros on Mount Bud-Dajo, Jolo, Philippine Islands, March, 1906.

The fact of service in any one of these three expeditions will be certified to by the commanding officer of the organization in which such service was rendered.

(e) China campaign badge : For service ashore in China with the Peking Relief Expedition, between June 20, 1900, and May 27, 1901.

2. An officer or enlisted man of the Army who rendered, while an officer or enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps, service that would have entitled him to a campaign badge had it been rendered as an officer or enlisted man of the Army, is entitled to such campaign badge.

3. A contract surgeon or dental surgeon is entitled to a campaign badge only for service rendered by him in campaign as an officer or enlisted man.

4. Service as a veterinarian of cavalry or field artillery is, for the purpose of the award of campaign badges, considered as if rendered as a commissioned officer.

5. Campaign badges will be supplied to contract surgeons, dental surgeons, and veterinarians of cavalry and field artillery in the military service in the same way as to commissioned officers.

6. Only one Indian campaign badge will be issued to an officer or an enlisted man, notwithstanding the fact that service may have been rendered in more than one Indian campaign.

7. Where the service of a person has not been honorable subsequently to the campaign for which a badge is claimed, he will not be listed for such badge. If the service of any person subsequently to the date of his being listed for a campaign badge shall not be honorable, the proper commanding officer will notify The Adjutant General of the Army in order that the badge may be withheld.

8. Lists, in duplicate, of officers and enlisted men entitled to campaign badges and who have not been listed heretofore for such badges, will be forwarded, through military channels, to The Adjutant General of the Army. The lists will be made separately in the following form for each of the badges hereinbefore mentioned, officers to be named in order of rank, enlisted men to follow in alphabetical order:

*List of officers and enlisted men of entitled to
the campaign badge.*

Name.	Present rank.	When badge was earned.		
		Rank.	Organization.	Served in* between what dates.

* Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, China, Indian campaign.

I certify that the above-named officers and enlisted men of this organization are entitled to the campaign badge for service as indicated.

9. General Orders, No. 4, War Department, January 11, 1905, is amended so as to direct that certificate of merit badges and campaign badges shall be distributed by the Quartermaster General of the Army.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

J. FRANKLIN BELL,

Major General, Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

HENRY P. McCAIN,

Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, {
No. 4. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS,

WASHINGTON, *March 15, 1909.*

Paragraph II, Circular, No. 10, War Department, Division of Militia Affairs, December 1, 1908, is amended to read as follows :

II. The Secretary of War having decided that campaign badges are a part of the uniform and that their issue as such to members of the Organized Militia entitled thereto and to wear the uniform is authorized, instructions covering the requisition for the badges and their issue are prescribed as follows :

Campaign badges of the patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army will be issued by the War Department to the Organized Militia upon requisitions submitted in the manner prescribed in paragraph 115, Militia Regulations, as amended by Circular, No. 6, Division of Militia Affairs, September 5, 1908 : only those officers and enlisted men on the active list of the Organized Militia of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, who have had service as indicated in paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 129, War Department, series of 1908, are entitled thereto.

The badges will be issued to enlisted men gratuitously and the cost thereof will be charged against the allotment of the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, as follows : One badge, and attached ribbon, with box, \$0.35 ; two sectional ribbons, \$0.02 ; two bars and ribbon, \$0.08 ; total, \$0.45.

Those supplied to officers will be furnished as a sale for cash from State funds under the provisions of section 17 of the Militia Law, as in the case of other supplies or material furnished to the States, as indicated in paragraph 9, Circular, No. 4, Division of Militia Affairs, August 31, 1908.

A requisition for campaign badges for issue to the Organized Militia will be accompanied by lists, in duplicate, of officers and enlisted men entitled to the same, as prescribed in paragraph 8, General Orders, No. 129, War Department, series of 1908. When these lists shall have been verified from the records of the War Department and duly approved the badges will be sent directly by the Quartermaster General to the adjutant general of the State or Territory or the militia of the District of Columbia for distribution.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. M. WEAVER,

Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff Corps.

Chief of Division.

ARMY OF CUBAN PACIFICATION

Shield bearing the arms of Cuba, resting on fasces, surmounted by a liberty cap bearing a single star, branch of oak and laurel below, on each side a soldier in the service uniform of the United States Army, with rifle at parade rest, above, in two lines, CUBAN PACIFICATION, below, 1906-1909.

5. When the service of an officer or enlisted man has not been honorable subsequently to his service in the Army in Cuba, he will not be listed for the badge, and if the service of any officer or enlisted man subsequently to the date of his being listed for the badge and previously to its issue to him, shall not be honorable, the proper commanding officer will notify The Adjutant General of the Army in order that the badge may be withheld.

6. The Army of Cuban Pacification badge will be sent by the depot quartermaster, Washington, District of Columbia, directly to the commanding officers of companies, troops, batteries, and detachments for issue by them to the enlisted men of their commands entitled thereto. The name of each enlisted man to whom a badge is issued, together with the serial number of the badge, will be promptly reported, through military channels, to The Adjutant General of the Army.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Brigadier General, Acting Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

HENRY P. McCAIN,
Adjutant General.

In 1913 the sale of campaign badges to those no longer in the service was authorized, and the following circular was issued from the office of the Adjutant General:—

CAMPAIGN BADGES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 5, 1913.

The Secretary of War has authorized the sale of Army campaign badges to former officers and soldiers, now in civil life, who have served honorably and in the campaigns named below. Arrangements have been made with the United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pa., to supply these badges upon receipt of 50 cents, accompanied by a statement from The Adjutant General of the Army that the person named served in a certain campaign between the dates specified for that campaign.

When requested, blank forms will be furnished by The Adjutant General of the Army, who, upon verifying from the official records of the War Department that the person is entitled to purchase a certain badge, will mail to the applicant a statement, which should be sent to the Superintendent, United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pa., together with 50 cents in cash or money order to procure the badge. Do not send money to The Adjutant General.

Circulars and blank forms will be furnished to Grand Army posts and other military societies for use of their members.

Do not apply unless service has been rendered between the dates named.

Badges are authorized by existing Army regulations for campaigns as follows:

(a) Civil War campaign badge: For service in the Regular or Volunteer Army or in the Militia in the service of the United States during the Civil War between April 15, 1861, and April 9, 1865.

(b) Indian campaign badge: For service in the following-named campaigns against hostile Indians or in any serious action with hostile Indians in which there have been killed or wounded upon the side of the troops; decision to be made in each case of the latter class upon individual application, whether the action concerned was such as to be properly considered serious within the meaning of the order:

In southern Oregon and Idaho and northern parts of California and Nevada, 1865-1868.

Against Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches in Kansas, Colorado, and Indian territory, 1867, 1868, and 1869.

Modoc War, 1872 and 1873.

Against Apaches of Arizona, 1873.

Against Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Indian Territory, and New Mexico, 1874 and 1875.

Against Northern Cheyennes and Sioux, 1876 and 1877.

Nez Perce War, 1877.

Bannock War, 1878.

Against Northern Cheyennes, 1878 and 1879.

Against Utes in Colorado and Utah, September, 1879, to November, 1880.

Against Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico, 1885 and 1886. The operations of officers and enlisted men who served Troops C, E, F, and L, Third Cavalry, from Fort Davis, Tex., and detachment of Troop M, Third Cavalry, from Camp Pena Colorado, Tex., in June and July, 1885, in preventing hostile Apache Indians from entering the State of Texas form part of this campaign.

Against Sioux in South Dakota, November, 1890, to January, 1891. The operations of the command of Lieut. Col. Edwin V. Sumner, Eighth Cavalry, on the Cheyenne River, S. Dak., from November, 1890, until January, 1891, and of Troops F and G, Eighth Cavalry, which proceeded from Fort Yates, N. Dak., to the camp of Sitting Bull at the time of the skirmish which resulted in the death of that Indian form part of this campaign.

In such minor campaigns as involved marches, camps, and bivouacs by troops actually in the field and operating against hostile Indians.

(c) Spanish campaign badge: For service ashore in or on the high seas en route to —

Cuba, between May 11, 1898, and July 17, 1898.

Porto Rico, between July 24, 1898, and August 13, 1898.

Philippine Islands, between June 30, 1898, and August 16, 1898.

(d) Philippine campaign badge: For service ashore in —

Philippine Islands, between February 4, 1899, and July 4, 1902.

Department of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, between February 4, 1899, and December 31, 1904.

In the following expeditions :

Against Pala and his followers, Jolo, Philippine Islands, April and May, 1905.

Against Datu Ali and his followers, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, October, 1905.

Against hostile Moros on Mount Bud-Dajo, Jolo, Philippine Islands, March, 1906.

(e) China campaign badge: For service ashore in China with the Peking Relief Expedition, between June 20, 1900, and May 27, 1901.

(f) Army of Cuban Pacification badge: For service in Cuba with the Army of Cuban Pacification, between October 6, 1906, and April 1, 1909.

Only one campaign badge will be issued for service in any one campaign, and only one Indian badge will be issued, notwithstanding the fact that service may have been rendered in more than one Indian campaign.

GEO. ANDREWS,

The Adjutant General

ARMY OF CUBAN OCCUPATION

Shield bearing the arms of Cuba resting on a fasces surmounted by a Liberty cap on which is a single star, to right and left, branches of oak and laurel, above, the dates 1898—1902, below, ornament consisting of a dot and two spear heads. Legend, ARMY OF OCCUPATION MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

Reverse as last. Bronze, size 33mm.

Ribbon, three equal stripes, red, blue and red, separated by narrow stripes of yellow, and a narrow stripe of blue on each edge. Plate VII, no. 42, obverse.

This is the latest campaign badge to be authorized by the Government. Its authorization was announced by the Secretary of War on June 28, 1915, by the following order:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 40. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, *June 28, 1915.*

I—1. By authority of the President, a service badge with ribbon will be issued to officers and enlisted men who are in the military service of the United States on the date of this order, or at any time thereafter, and who served as officers or enlisted men in Cuba with the Army of Cuban Occupation between July 18, 1898, and May 20, 1902. The badge and ribbon will be issued as a part of the Army uniform, gratuitously to enlisted men, and at cost price to officers.

2. Organization commanders will prepare lists of all officers and enlisted men of their organizations who are entitled to this badge, giving first the names of officers in

the Army of Cuban Occupation within the dates specified in paragraph 1 of this order, is authorized. Blank forms of application for authority to purchase this badge may be obtained from The Adjutant General of the Army.

* * * * * * * *

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

H. L. SCOTT,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

H. P. McCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

CAMPAIGN BADGES—NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

CIVIL WAR—NAVY

Representation of the conflict between the Monitor and Merrimac. Legend, THE CIVIL WAR. 1861—1865.

Reverse, Eagle with wings spread resting on an anchor, below, in two lines, FOR SERVICE, and below that, branches of oak and laurel joined by a ribbon. Legend, UNITED STATES NAVY. Bronze, size 33mm.

First ribbon. Watered silk, equal stripes of blue and gray. Plate VIII, no. 43, reverse.

Second ribbon. Plain silk, same colors. Plate VIII, no. 44, obverse.

CIVIL WAR—MARINE CORPS

The same as for the Navy, except the legend on the reverse, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS. Plate IX, no. 51, reverse, first ribbon. No. 52, obverse, second ribbon.

All of the following were issued for the two branches of the service, the respective obverses being from the same dies, and the reverses differing only in the legend—UNITED STATES NAVY OR UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

WEST INDIES CAMPAIGN

View of Morro Castle, Harbor of Havana. Legend, WEST INDIES CAMPAIGN 1898.

Reverse as last. Bronze, size 33mm.

First ribbon. Watered silk, yellow with red stripe with one-eighth of an inch from each edge. Plate VIII, no. 45. Navy, obverse.

Second ribbon. Plain silk, in centre three equal stripes, blue, yellow and blue, bordered by narrow stripe of yellow. Plate IX, no. 53. Marine Corps, obverse.

SPANISH CAMPAIGN

The same as the West Indies Campaign, except the legend on the obverse, which reads SPANISH CAMPAIGN 1898. Plate VIII, no. 46. Navy, obverse, first ribbon. Plate IX, no. 54. Marine Corps, obverse, second ribbon.

PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN

View of the gate to the old walled city of Manila. Legend, PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN 1899 — 1903. The dates and inscription being separated by palm branches.

Reverse as last. Bronze, size 33mm.

First ribbon. Watered silk, three equal stripes, red, yellow and red. Plate VIII, no. 47. Navy, obverse.

Second ribbon. Plain silk, broad stripe of blue in centre, stripe of red on each side and narrow border of blue. Plate IX, no. 55. Marine Corps, obverse.

CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION

Gate to the Forbidden City, Peking, dragon in the foreground. Legend, CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION 1900.

Reverse as last.

First ribbon. Watered silk, yellow with narrow black stripe, one-eighth of an inch from edge. Plate VIII, no. 48. Navy, obverse.

Second ribbon. Plain silk, yellow with narrow blue borders. Plate IX, no. 56. Marine Corps, obverse.

As in the case of the Army campaign badges, those of the Navy and Marine Corps were authorized by order of the President. The first appropriation to provide for their distribution, was contained in the following paragraph of an Act of Congress, approved May 13, 1908:

For badges and ribbons to be distributed by the Secretary of the Navy, to officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who have participated in engagements and campaigns deemed worthy of such commemoration, three thousand five hundred dollars.

This was followed by two special orders of the Secretary of the Navy, providing for the distribution of badges in the Navy and Marine Corps.

SPECIAL ORDER }
No. 81. }

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, *June 27, 1908.*

1. By authority of the President, campaign badges with ribbons will be issued to officers and enlisted men of the Navy who are now or may hereafter be in the naval

service, to commemorate services that have been or may hereafter be rendered in campaign.

2. Upon announcement that service in a campaign is to be rewarded by a badge, commanding officers shall forward direct to the Bureau of Navigation lists of officers and enlisted men of their commands who are entitled to a badge, with a statement in the case of each individual, showing the rank or rate, vessel, time and place of service.

3. Badges for each campaign will be numbered serially, and a record kept by the Bureau of Navigation, showing the name, rank or rate, vessel, and for what service each badge was issued.

4. Campaign badges shall be worn on occasions of ceremony as prescribed by the Regulations Governing Uniforms.

5. Hereafter a section of the ribbon of badges and medals awarded to officers by the Government, five-sixteenths inch long and of the full width of the ribbon, may be worn with the frock coat and evening dress coat upon occasions when medals and badges may not be worn; to be worn in a horizontal line in the position prescribed for badges; the ribbon either to be sewn on or to be pinned on, provided no part of the metal bar or pin be visible.

6. Campaign badges will be issued by the Bureau of Navigation to officers and enlisted men of the Navy who served in the Navy between the dates mentioned, and attached to the ships named in the appended list. Commanding officers shall forward to the Bureau of Navigation lists of officers and men entitled to these badges, as prescribed in paragraph 2 of this order.

J. E. PILLSBURY,
Acting Secretary.

(a) *Civil war campaign badge.* — To be issued to officers and enlisted men of the Navy who served in the Navy during the civil war, between April 15, 1861, and April 9, 1865.

(b) *Spanish campaign badge.* — To be issued to officers and enlisted men of the Navy who served in the Navy in Cuban and Porto Rican waters and were attached to one of the following vessels between the dates mentioned:

Name of vessel.	Length of service. ^a	
	From —	To —
	1898.	1898.
Abarenda	June 7	June 26
Alexander	June 19	June 30
Amphitrite	Apr. 21	Aug. 12
Annapolis	Apr. 25	Do.
Apache	Aug. 4	Do.
Armeria	June 4	June 23
Do	July 26	Aug. 12
Accomac	Apr. 21	Do.

^a Length of service includes dates given.

Civil War and Spanish campaign badges — Continued.

Name of vessel.	Length of service. ^a	
	From —	To —
	1898.	1898.
Badger.....	July 1	Aug. 12
Baltimore.....	Apr. 21	Aug. 16
Baneroft.....	May 9	Aug. 12
Brooklyn.....	May 18	Do.
Boston.....	Apr. 21	Aug. 16
Brutus.....	July 23	Do.
Buccaueer.....	Aug. 6	Aug. 12
Cæsar.....	June 6	July 7
Calumet.....	July 21	Aug. 12
Castine.....	Apr. 21	Do.
Celtic.....	June 18	July 30
Cincinnati.....	Apr. 21	May 30
Do.....	July 15	Aug. 12
Charleston.....	June 20	Aug. 16
Cheyenne.....	Aug. 3	Aug. 12
City of Pekin.....	June 20	July 30
Columbia.....	June 30	Aug. 12
Concord.....	Apr. 21	Aug. 16
Cushing.....	.. do. . .	Aug. 12
Detroit.....	.. do. . .	Do.
Dixie.....	June 18	Do.
Dolphin.....	Apr. 21	June 29
Dorothea.....	June 30	Aug. 12
Dupont.....	Apr. 21	Aug. 3
Eagle.....	Apr. 23	Aug. 12
Eriesson.....	Apr. 21	Do.
Fern.....	.. do. . .	Do.
Fish Hawk.....	July 24	Do.
Foote.....	Apr. 21	Do.
Frolic.....	July 31	Do.
Gloucester.....	June 3	Do.
Gwin.....	July 8	Do.
Hamilton.....	May 1	Do.
Hannibal.....	June 25	July 13
Do.....	July 30	Aug. 12
Harvard.....	May 11	June 2
Do.....	July 1	July 10
Hawk.....	Apr. 23	Aug. 12
Hector.....	June 30	July 24
Helena.....	Apr. 21	Aug. 12
Hist.....	June 25	Do.
Hornet.....	Apr. 23	Do.
Hudson.....	May 5	Aug. 6

^a Length of service includes dates given.

Civil War and Spanish campaign badges — Continued.

Name of vessel.	Length of service. ^a	
	From —	To —
	1898.	1898.
Indiana.....	Apr. 21	Aug. 12
Iowa.....	..do...	Do.
Justin.....	June 2	July 2
Lancaster.....	May 31	Aug. 12
Lebanon.....	May 28	Do.
Leonidas.....	June 11	July 8
Do.....	July 30	Aug. 12
Leyden.....	Apr. 21	Do.
Machias.....	..do...	Do.
Manning.....	May 7	Do.
Mangrove.....	Apr. 21	Do.
Maple.....	May 15	Do.
Marblehead.....	Apr. 21	Do.
Marietta.....	June 4	Do.
Mayflower.....	Apr. 21	Do.
Massachusetts.....	May 18	Do.
Massasoit.....	July 21	Do.
McKee.....	July 25	Do.
McCulloch.....	Apr. 21	Aug. 16
McLane.....	..do...	Aug. 12
Merrimac.....	May 4	June 4
Miantonomoh.....	May 5	Aug. 12
Minneapolis.....	May 17	June 6
Monadnock.....	Aug. 3	Aug. 16
Monterey.....	July 23	Do.
Montgomery.....	Apr. 21	Aug. 12
Morrill.....	May 1	Do.
Morris.....	July 12	Do.
Nanshan.....	Apr. 21	Aug. 16
Nashville.....	..do...	Aug. 12
New Orleans.....	May 21	Do.
Nero.....	Aug. 3	Aug. 16
Niagara.....	May 3	May 21
Do.....	June 10	Aug. 12
Newark.....	June 25	Do.
Newport.....	Apr. 21	July 14
Do.....	July 31	Aug. 12
New York.....	Apr. 21	Do.
Oneida.....	June 2	Do.
Oregon.....	May 26	Do.
Osceola.....	Apr. 27	Do.
Olympia.....	Apr. 21	Aug. 16
Passaic.....	June 14	June 23

^a Length of service includes dates given.

Civil War and Spanish campaign badges—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Length of service. ^a	
	From —	To —
	1898.	1898.
Panther	Apr. 29	Aug. 12
Peoria	June 21	Do.
Petrel	Apr. 21	Aug. 16
Piscataqua	July 21	Aug. 12
Pompey	June 6	Do.
Porter	Apr. 21	July 14
Prairie	July 1	Aug. 12
Princeton	July 27	Do.
Potomac	July 16	Do.
Puritan	Apr. 21	Do.
Raleigh	.. do. . .	Aug. 16
Resolute	June 4	July 8
Do	July 24	Aug. 12
Rodgers	May 9	Do.
San Francisco	July 1	Do.
Saturn	May 3	May 31
Do	July 28	Aug. 12
Scindia	June 12	June 26
Scorpion	May 18	Aug. 12
Siren	July 25	Do.
Solace	May 11	June 1
Do	June 13	July 12
Do	Aug. 6	Aug. 12
Southery	July 3	July 30
Sterling	May 19	June 27
Stranger	July 21	Aug. 12
St. Louis	May 10	May 23
Do	June 2	July 5
Do	July 31	Aug. 10
St. Paul	May 17	May 29
Do	June 12	June 28
Do	July 10	July 18
Do	Aug. 1	Aug. 11
Supply	May 14	June 11
Do	July 27	Aug. 12
Suwanee	May 14	Do.
Sylvia	Aug. 2	Do.
Tacoma	July 31	Aug. 4
Tecumseh	Apr. 23	Aug. 12
Terror	Apr. 21	Do.
Texas	May 18	Do.
Talbot	July 10	Do.
Topeka	July 5	Do.

^a Length of service includes dates given.

Civil War and Spanish campaign badges—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Length of service. ^a	
	From —	To —
	1898.	1898.
Uncas.....	Apr. 29	Aug. 12
Vesuvius.....	May 13	Do.
Vicksburg.....	May 1	Do.
Viking.....	July 21	Do.
Vixen.....	May 11	Do.
Vulcan.....	July 1	Do.
Waban.....	Aug. 3	Do.
Wasp.....	May 1	Do.
Windom.....	May 4	Do.
Wilmington.....	Apr. 21	Do.
Winslow.....	.. do...	Do.
Wompatuck.....	Apr. 28	Do.
Woodbury.....	May 8	Do.
Yale.....	May 6	May 29
Do.....	June 27	July 26
Yankee.....	June 3	July 3
Do.....	July 21	Aug. 12
Yankton.....	June 25	Do.
Yosemite.....	June 2	July 18
Zafiro.....	Apr. 21	Aug. 16
Officers and men on duty at Key West, Fla. (See report).	.. do...	Aug. 12
Officers and men on duty at Cavite, P. I. (See report)....	May 1	Aug. 16

(c) *Philippine campaign badge*.—To be issued to officers and enlisted men of the Navy who served in the Navy in Philippine waters and were attached to one of the following vessels between the dates mentioned:

Name of vessel.	Length of service. ^a	
	From —	To —
Albany.....	Nov. 22, 1900	Dec. 26, 1900
Do.....	Feb. 20, 1901	July 3, 1901
Albay.....	May 21, 1899	Mar. 5, 1900
Do.....	Sept. 12, 1900	Oct. 6, 1900
Do.....	Nov. 19, 1901	July 4, 1902
Do.....	Sept. 17, 1902	Nov. 20, 1902
Do.....	Jan. 31, 1903	June 30, 1903
Annapolis.....	Apr. 24, 1900	Aug. 1, 1902
Do.....	Feb. 10, 1903	Feb. 20, 1903
Do.....	Mar. 22, 1903	Apr. 11, 1903
Arayat.....	Aug. 10, 1900	July 4, 1902

^a Length of service includes dates given.

Philippine campaign badge — Continued.

Name of vessel.	Length of service. ^a	
	From —	To —
Arethusa	Dec. 5, 1900	July 4, 1902
Basco	June 2, 1899	Do.
Baltimore	Feb. 4, 1899	Apr. 5, 1900
Barry	May 6, 1905	May 11, 1905
Bennington	Feb. 22, 1899	July 5, 1899
Do	July 15, 1899	Apr. 2, 1900
Do	May 27, 1900	Jan. 3, 1901
Buffalo	Feb. 4, 1899	Mar. 23, 1899
Do	Aug. 14, 1900	Aug. 21, 1900
Do	Feb. 26, 1901	Mar. 8, 1901
Do	Mar. 25, 1901	Apr. 4, 1901
Brooklyn	Dec. 16, 1899	Mar. 28, 1900
Do	May 28, 1900	June 26, 1900
Do	Nov. 3, 1900	Jan. 31, 1901
Do	Feb. 27, 1901	Apr. 10, 1901
Do	Aug. 7, 1901	Sept. 26, 1901
Do	Feb. 13, 1902	Feb. 28, 1902
Boston	Feb. 4, 1899	June 8, 1899
Calamianes	Aug. 4, 1899	Mar. 1, 1900
Do	Apr. 23, 1900	Aug. 10, 1900
Do	Oct. 6, 1900	June 6, 1901
Do	Jan. 27, 1902	July 4, 1902
Callao	Feb. 4, 1899	Feb. 21, 1901
Castine	Apr. 21, 1899	Jan. 18, 1900
Do	Sept. 19, 1900	June 23, 1901
Celtic	Mar. 30, 1899	May 20, 1899
Do	Sept. 9, 1899	Nov. 22, 1899
Do	Feb. 22, 1900	May 8, 1900
Do	July 19, 1900	Dec. 10, 1900
Do	Apr. 3, 1901	June 4, 1901
Do	Sept. 1, 1901	Oct. 5, 1901
Do	Jan. 11, 1902	Feb. 18, 1902
Do	June 18, 1902	July 4, 1902
Charleston	Feb. 4, 1899	Nov. 2, 1899
Chauncey	May 6, 1905	May 11, 1905
Concord	Feb. 4, 1899	Mar. 17, 1900
Do	May 27, 1900	Feb. 18, 1901
Culgoa	Feb. 4, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Do	Apr. 22, 1900	June 16, 1900
Do	Nov. 1, 1900	Feb. 9, 1901
Do	May 20, 1901	July 23, 1901
Don Juan de Austria	Nov. 28, 1900	July 25, 1901
Do	Sept. 3, 1901	May 22, 1902
Do	Aug. 28, 1902	Aug. 16, 1902

^a Length of service includes dates given.

Philippine campaign badge—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Length of service. ^a	
	From —	To —
Don Juan de Austria.....	Feb. 8, 1903	Apr. 12, 1903
Frolic.....	Apr. 24, 1901	July 4, 1902
Do.....	Jan. 31, 1903	July 15, 1903
Do.....	Oct. 9, 1905	Nov. 12, 1905
Gardoqui.....	June 2, 1899	Apr. 23, 1900
Do.....	Sept. 26, 1900	Oct. 3, 1900
Do.....	Nov. 30, 1900	Feb. 15, 1902
Do.....	Oct. 1, 1904	Dec. 31, 1904
Glacier.....	July 15, 1899	Aug. 4, 1899
Do.....	Sept. 4, 1899	Mar. 2, 1900
Do.....	May 27, 1900	Aug. 12, 1900
Do.....	Jan. 6, 1901	Apr. 16, 1901
Do.....	July 12, 1901	Aug. 12, 1901
Do.....	Nov. 7, 1901	Dec. 2, 1901
Do.....	Mar. 30, 1902	May 8, 1902
General Alava.....	Mar. 9, 1900	July 4, 1902
Helena.....	Feb. 19, 1899	Oct. 9, 1900
Isla de Cuba.....	May 19, 1900	Mar. 11, 1902
Do.....	June 23, 1902	July 4, 1902
Do.....	July 21, 1902	Aug. 3, 1902
Do.....	Sept. 2, 1902	Oct. 17, 1902
Do.....	Apr. 21, 1903	May 9, 1903
Do.....	June 20, 1903	July 15, 1903
Isla de Luzon.....	Mar. 31, 1900	Jan. 12, 1901
Do.....	May 25, 1901	July 4, 1902
Iris.....	Mar. 18, 1899	Nov. 16, 1899
Do.....	Dec. 14, 1899	Jan. 16, 1900
Do.....	May 31, 1900	June 21, 1900
Do.....	Aug. 1, 1900	Apr. 27, 1901
Do.....	July 18, 1901	July 4, 1902
Kentucky.....	Feb. 3, 1901	Feb. 9, 1901
Do.....	Apr. 9, 1901	May 29, 1901
Do.....	June 28, 1901	Aug. 29, 1901
Do.....	Mar. 10, 1902	Apr. 8, 1902
Leyte.....	Mar. 19, 1900	Sept. 12, 1900
Do.....	Sept. 29, 1900	Jan. 27, 1902
Manila.....	Feb. 4, 1899	Apr. 15, 1902
Manileno.....	May 26, 1899	Oct. 31, 1900
Marietta.....	Jan. 3, 1900	Sept. 22, 1900
Do.....	Nov. 30, 1900	June 3, 1901
Mariveles.....	June 17, 1899	Mar. 14, 1900
Do.....	Aug. 16, 1900	Aug. 22, 1900
Do.....	May 1, 1901	July 4, 1902
Mindoro.....	June 11, 1899	Apr. 23, 1900

^a Length of service includes dates given.

Philippine campaign badge — Continued.

Name of vessel.	Length of service. ^a	
	From —	To —
Mindoro.....	Oct. 31, 1900	Sept. 26, 1901
Do.....	Aug. 31, 1904	Dec. 31, 1904
Monadnock.....	Feb. 4, 1899	Jan. 1, 1900
Do.....	Apr. 3, 1900	Oct. 27, 1900
Monterey.....	Feb. 4, 1899	Apr. 6, 1900
Nanshan.....	do.....	Aug. 8, 1900
Do.....	Sept. 11, 1900	Jan. 27, 1901
Do.....	Mar. 28, 1901	July 8, 1901
Do.....	Oct. 8, 1901	Feb. 4, 1902
Newark.....	Nov. 25, 1899	Mar. 20, 1900
Do.....	Apr. 3, 1900	Apr. 7, 1900
Do.....	Aug. 18, 1900	Nov. 30, 1900
Do.....	Dec. 22, 1900	Mar. 2, 1901
New Orleans.....	Dec. 21, 1899	Feb. 19, 1900
Do.....	May 22, 1900	Aug. 15, 1900
New York.....	May 20, 1901	June 25, 1901
Do.....	Aug. 27, 1901	Mar. 13, 1902
Nashville.....	Dec. 31, 1899	June 8, 1900
Do.....	Feb. 2, 1901	June 22, 1901
Olympia.....	Feb. 4, 1899	May 20, 1899
Oregon.....	Mar. 18, 1899	Oct. 7, 1899
Do.....	Nov. 8, 1899	Feb. 13, 1900
Pampanga.....	June 8, 1899	Sept. 29, 1900
Do.....	Dec. 15, 1900	June 18, 1902
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1906	Mar. 10, 1906
Do.....	Mar. 11, 1904	Apr. 12, 1904
Do.....	May 4, 1904	May 11, 1904
Do.....	May 30, 1904	July 9, 1904
Do.....	July 30, 1904	Dec. 2, 1904
Panay.....	June 2, 1899	July 4, 1902
Paragua.....	May 22, 1899	Do.
Do.....	Nov. 2, 1904	Nov. 29, 1904
Do.....	Mar. 15, 1905	Apr. 2, 1905
Do.....	Apr. 23, 1905	May 30, 1905
Petrel.....	Feb. 4, 1899	Aug. 17, 1899
Do.....	Jan. 13, 1900	June 12, 1901
Piscataqua.....	Apr. 24, 1901	July 4, 1902
Princeton.....	Apr. 16, 1899	Aug. 8, 1899
Do.....	Oct. 15, 1899	June 26, 1900
Do.....	Dec. 4, 1900	Oct. 26, 1901
Do.....	Dec. 31, 1901	July 20, 1902
Do.....	Feb. 9, 1903	Apr. 5, 1903
Quiros.....	Mar. 14, 1900	Aug. 2, 1902
Do.....	Aug. 31, 1902	Nov. 25, 1902

^a Length of service includes dates given.

Philippine campaign badge — Continued.

Name of vessel.	Length of service. ^a	
	From —	To —
Quiros	Jan. 30, 1903	May 3, 1903
Do.....	June 29, 1903	July 15, 1903
Rainbow	Apr. 3, 1902	July 4, 1902
Do.....	Nov. 28, 1904	Dec. 4, 1904
Samar	May 26, 1899	Oct. 10, 1901
Do.....	June 19, 1902	Nov. 29, 1902
Do.....	Jan. 31, 1903	Feb. 8, 1904
Do.....	Mar. 22, 1904	Aug. 5, 1904
Solace	Dec. 11, 1900	Dec. 22, 1900
Do.....	Jan. 15, 1901	Jan. 24, 1901
Do.....	May 27, 1901	June 12, 1901
Do.....	July 19, 1901	July 28, 1901
Do.....	Dec. 20, 1901	Dec. 31, 1901
Do.....	Jan. 18, 1902	Jan. 25, 1902
Urdaneta.....	June 22, 1899	Sept. 17, 1900
Do.....	May 12, 1900	Sept. 26, 1900
Do.....	Oct. 3, 1900	July 4, 1902
Vicksburg.....	Feb. 2, 1901	Nov. 13, 1901
Do.....	June 2, 1902	July 4, 1902
Villalobos	Mar. 5, 1900	Do.
Wilmington	Jan. 20, 1901	May 10, 1901
Wompatuck	Apr. 24, 1901	July 4, 1902
Wheeling	Apr. 14, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Do.....	Mar. 10, 1900	Mar. 21, 1900
Yorktown	Feb. 23, 1899	July 12, 1899
Do.....	Aug. 3, 1899	Apr. 9, 1900
Do.....	Sept. 17, 1900	May 23, 1901
Do.....	Sept. 11, 1901	Sept. 28, 1901
Do.....	Nov. 17, 1901	Apr. 15, 1902
Yosemite	July 18, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899
Do.....	June 14, 1900	June 30, 1900
Do.....	Aug. 7, 1900	Aug. 12, 1900
Zafiro	Feb. 4, 1899	June 10, 1899
Do.....	July 6, 1899	Aug. 4, 1899
Do.....	Aug. 20, 1899	Oct. 13, 1899
Do.....	Nov. 3, 1899	Nov. 10, 1899
Do.....	Nov. 27, 1899	Mar. 21, 1900
Do.....	June 3, 1900	June 21, 1900
Do.....	Oct. 20, 1900	Aug. 27, 1901
Do.....	Oct. 11, 1901	Feb. 15, 1902
Officers and men on duty at —		
Cavite, P. I.	Feb. 4, 1899	July 4, 1902
Olongapo, P. I.	do.....	Do.
Pollok, P. I.	do.....	June 3, 1904
Isabella de Basilian, P. I.	do.....	July 15, 1903

^a Length of service includes dates given.

(d) *China campaign badge.*— To be issued to officers and enlisted men of the Navy who served in the Navy in Chinese waters and were attached to one of the following vessels between the dates mentioned :

Name of vessel.	Length of service. ^a	
	From —	To —
Brooklyn.....	July 7, 1900	Oct. 12, 1900
Buffalo.....	Aug. 3, 1900	Aug. 6, 1900
Iris.....	June 29, 1900	July 24, 1900
Monocacy.....	June 14, 1900	May 27, 1901
Nashville.....	June 18, 1900	Sept. 7, 1900
New Orleans.....	Sept. 14, 1900	May 27, 1901
Newark.....	May 27, 1900	July 22, 1900
Solace.....	June 18, 1900	July 29, 1900
Wheeling.....	Apr. 5, 1900	May 1, 1900
Yorktown.....	June 15, 1900	Sept. 10, 1900
Zafiro.....	July 10, 1900	Oct. 11, 1900

^a Length of service includes dates given.

SPECIAL ORDER)
No. 82.)

NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, *June 27, 1908.*

1. By authority of the President, campaign badges with ribbons will be issued as articles of uniform to officers and enlisted men who are now, or may hereafter be, in the Marine Corps, to commemorate services which have been or shall hereafter be rendered in campaign.
2. On announcement that service in a campaign is to be rewarded by a badge, commanding officers of posts in the Marine Corps (except in the Philippine Islands, where this duty shall be performed by the brigade commander) will forward to the Major General Commandant lists of those officers and enlisted men of their present commands who served under conditions entitling them to a badge, with a statement in the case of each individual, showing time and place of service, organization in which such service was rendered, and the highest rank held while such service was being performed. The commanding officers of marine detachments attached to vessels of the Navy will also take similar action.
3. Badges for each campaign will be numbered serially, and a record will be kept by the adjutant and inspector, showing the name, rank, and organization of the person to whom each badge was issued, for what service, and the highest rank held by him during such service.
4. Campaign badges and the sections of ribbon hereinafter prescribed are a part of the uniform for the officers and enlisted men to whom issued and will be habitually worn as follows :
 - (a) On the full dress coat the badges will be worn in the manner prescribed by regulations.

(b) With the undress uniform a section of the ribbon of prescribed badges, five-sixteenths inch long and of the full width of the ribbon, will be worn in lieu of the badge by those entitled thereto. These ribbons will be sewed on the undress coat in a horizontal line in the position prescribed for badges on the full dress coat; in lieu of being sewed on the section of ribbon may be pinned on, provided that no metal in connection therewith be visible.

5. Commanding officers will note on the descriptive lists of the men to whom badges have been issued the character of the badge and its number.

6. In case of the loss of a badge by an enlisted man his immediate commanding officer will investigate and report upon the circumstances attending such loss, and will make recommendations regarding the issue of a duplicate badge. In each case such commanding officer shall specifically recommend whether or not the cost of such reissue shall be checked against the account of the recipient of such reissued badge. The report will be forwarded to the Major General Commandant, and six months from the date of such forwarding, if the badge has not been found, application for a duplicate may be made by the marine's immediate commanding officer.

7. The badges and ribbons herein prescribed and the bars from which badges are suspended will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department and will be issued gratuitously to officers and enlisted men. Gratuitous issues of ribbons for badges to enlisted men will be limited to one ribbon for each badge during an enlistment. Any issue of ribbons in excess of this allowance will be charged to the marine at cost price.

8. Neither badges nor ribbons will be worn by officers under suspension, or by enlisted men serving a sentence of confinement, during the period of such suspension or confinement.

9. Wherever the term "commanding officers" is used herein, in directing the performance of a duty under this order, the same shall be understood to comprehend the following, viz:

1. The senior aid-de-camp, concerning men in the office of the Major General Commandant.

2. Heads of staff departments at headquarters, U. S. M. C., concerning men in their respective offices.

3. The senior officers of the various staff departments at Philadelphia, Pa., and San Francisco, Cal., with reference to men in their respective depots or offices.

4. Recruiting officers of the Marine Corps, with reference to men under their immediate command.

10. Campaign badges of the patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, will be issued as follows, viz:

(a) *Civil war campaign badge*: To be issued to officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps who served in the Marine Corps, Regular or Volunteer Army, or in the militia of the United States during the civil war, between April 15, 1861, and April 9, 1865.

(b) *Spanish campaign badge*: To be issued to officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps who served on vessels of the Navy, or on shore in the Philippine Islands, or in the Islands of Cuba or Porto Rico, between May 1, 1898, and August 16, 1898.

I certify that the above-named officers and enlisted men are entitled to the Army of Cuban Pacification badge for service as indicated.

..... U. S. M. C.

3. Heads of staff departments will submit similar lists of the officers and enlisted men of their respective departments whose service in Cuba entitles them to the badge.

4. The lists will be forwarded through military channels to the Major-General, Commandant, for reference to the Adjutant and Inspector, U. S. Marine Corps, in whose office the statements of service of the officers and enlisted men named therein will be verified and by whom the badges will be distributed.

5. When the service of an officer or enlisted man has not been honorable subsequently to his service with the Army of Cuba, he will not be listed for the badge, and if the service of any officer or enlisted man subsequently to the date of his being listed for the badge and previously to its issue to him, shall not be honorable, the proper commanding officer will notify the Major-General, Commandant, in order that the badge may be withheld.

6. By authority of the President, a service badge with ribbon will likewise be issued to officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy who, as medical officers or enlisted men of the Hospital Corps of the Navy, served with the marines in Cuba with the Army of Cuban Pacification between October 6, 1906, and April 1, 1909. These badges will be distributed by the Bureau of Navigation.

BEEKMAN WINTHROP,

Acting Secretary of the Navy.

GENERAL ORDER }
No. 66. }

NAVY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1910.

General Order No. 35, dated August 13, 1909, relative to the issuance of badges with ribbons for service with the Army of Cuban Pacification between October 6, 1906, and April 1, 1909, is hereby modified by striking out the last sentence in paragraph 1, viz:

“The badge and ribbon will be issued as a part of the Marine Corps uniform, gratuitously to enlisted men, and at cost price to officers.”

And substituting therefor the following:

“The badge and ribbon will be issued as a part of the Marine Corps uniform, gratuitously to officers and enlisted men.”

R. F. NICHOLSON,

Acting Secretary of the Navy.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 111. }

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1911.

Navy Department General Order No. 35, August 13, 1909, is hereby amended by striking out the words “as officers or enlisted men of the Marine Corps” in the fourth line of the first paragraph.

G. v. L. MEYER,

Secretary of the Navy.

NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN

Tropical scene with Mount Momotombo in the middle distance. Legend, NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN 1912. Branch of laurel to right and branch of oak to left of date.

Reverse as last. Bronze, size 33mm.

Ribbon. Plain silk, broad stripe of red in centre, stripe of blue on each side and narrow red borders. Plate VIII, no. 50. Navy, obverse. Plate IX, no. 58. Marine Corps, obverse.

All of the Navy and Marine Corps badges were designed and made by The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co. of Philadelphia.

The Nicaraguan campaign badge was suggested by Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, the commander of the expedition, in a letter to the Acting Secretary of the Navy. The recommendation was forwarded to the President who authorized the badges by the following letter:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 22, 1913.

My dear Mr. Roosevelt: —

I very cheerfully comply with your suggestion that campaign badges similar to those issued to participants in the Cuban, Philippine, and China-Boxer campaigns be authorized as part of the uniforms for those officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who participated in the Nicaraguan Campaign, August to November, 1912.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

Woodrow Wilson.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Asst. Secretary of the Navy.

The following order was issued by the Secretary of the Navy on July 25, 1914:

Nicaraguan Campaign Badges will be issued to all officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who performed service ashore in Nicaragua under the command of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, U. S. Navy, or on board the CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, DENVER, ANNAPOLIS, CLEVELAND or GLACIER, between the dates AUGUST 28, 1912, to NOVEMBER 2, 1912, inclusive.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

The changes in the ribbons of the campaign badges took place in 1913 and were announced in the following circular:

CHANGES IN UNIFORM REGULATIONS NO. 2.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 12, 1913.

1. Certain recommendations of the joint board, approved by the Secretary of the Navy and the President of the United States, relating to medals, badges, and ribbons, are published herewith for the information and guidance of the Naval Service. The changes in ribbons or medals and badges affected will be made by officers and enlisted men concerned as soon as is practicable. Commanding officers of ships will arrange as necessary to facilitate the obtaining of these ribbons by enlisted men. The appropriation for such was exhausted by the original issue, and they must now be obtained at the expense of the individual.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

Change in Uniform Regulations No. 2 to be inserted opposite page 13, Uniform Regulations, 1913, and numbered as follows:

Art. 26, (10) —

(a) That medals and badges, and their ribbons, shall be worn by the two services in the same order of arrangement; that medals or badges for future campaigns shall be the same for both services; and that all ribbons for the same campaigns shall be the same for both services, the following changes to be made in the existing ribbons:

(b) The Navy to discard its ribbon for the Philippine Campaign (colors of the Spanish man-of-war flag) and adopt the Army ribbon for the Philippine Insurrection (crimson, blue, crimson, with narrow blue edges).

(c) The Army to discard its Civil War ribbon (five stripes of blue and gray with red borders) and adopt the Navy Civil War ribbon, two stripes of watered silk, blue and gray.

(d) Both Army and Navy to discard their present ribbons for the War with Spain badge (Spanish man-of-war and merchant flags, respectively) and adopt a new ribbon in common — blue, yellow, blue, with narrow yellow edges.

(e) The Navy to discard their present ribbons for the China Relief Expedition (Chinese colors) and adopt the Army ribbon — yellow, with narrow blue edges.

(f) That for the medal of honor and the distinguished-service medal, for which it is recommended to seek legislation applying equally to officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, the ribbons shall be the same as now prescribed, respectively, for the Army medal of honor — light-blue silk, with white stars; and for the certificate of merit badge — narrow central white stripe, then three stripes, red, white, and blue on either side.

(g) That an officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps shall be allowed to wear any medal or badge awarded him by the Government during previous service in any other branch of the Government.

(h) That rosettes or buttons be authorized for the Spanish War, Philippine Insurrection, and China Relief Campaign badges, for optional wear with civilian clothes, to consist of the ribbons of the respective medals made up in rosette form.

(i) That the gold and silver life-saving medals be substituted in the Army list of medals for the single life-saving medal now provided, for award under regulations similar to those now in force in the Navy.

It will be noted that provision is made for a ribbon for a Distinguished Service Medal of the Navy, which would rank with the Certificate of Merit badge of the Army. At the time of the publication of this circular, efforts were being made to obtain legislation authorizing the award of such a medal. Up to the present time these efforts have been unsuccessful, and no such medal has been issued.

The first Army ribbon for the Civil War, described in paragraph (c) as five stripes of blue and gray with red borders, was in reality five stripes of blue and white with red borders, and the Civil War ribbon adopted at this time by both Army and Navy was of plain, not watered silk, the watered silk ribbon of blue and gray having been previously used by the Navy.

The Uniform Regulations of the United States Navy, for 1913, Article 26, page 11, provide for the wearing of medals as follows:

(1) Medals and badges, or their ribbons, shall be worn in the following order, from the center of the body toward the left shoulder, except the medal of honor, which shall be worn pendent from the neck :

(a) Medal of honor ribbon :

(b) Distinguished-service medal :¹

(c) Medal commemorating the battle of Manila Bay :

(d) Medal commemorating the naval engagements in the West Indies ;

(e) Special meritorious medal for service during the Spanish War other than in battle ;

(f) Gold life-saving medal :

(g) Civil War badge :

(h) Spanish campaign badge :

(i) Philippine campaign badge :

(j) China relief-expedition badge :

(k) Cuban pacification badge :

(l) Silver life-saving medal :

(m) Good-conduct medal ;

(n) Medals or badges awarded for service performed while in the Army, Marine Corps, or other branch of the Government, if not included among those specified above :

¹ If authorized by Congress.

- (o) Medals or badges for excellence in gunnery ;
- (p) Medals or badges for excellence in small-arms firing, in the following order :
 - (1) Sharpshooter's medal ; (2) expert rifleman's bar ; expert pistol shot's bar ; (4) distinguished markman's badge ; (5) expert rifleman's badge ; (6) sharpshooter's badge (not worn if 5 is held) ; (7) marksman's badge (not worn if 5 or 6 is held) ; (8) Marine Corps competition individual medal ; (9) Marine Corps division competition medal ; (10) medals given by the National Rifle Association for excellence in shooting at matches held under the cognizance of that association, worn in the order in which won.

(2) The wearing of the following badges (q, r, s,) is optional with the holders ; but if these or any of them are worn, none of the medals or badges awarded by the Government shall be worn at the same time with them :

- (q) Authorized badges of military societies in the order of date of the wars which they commemorate ;
- (r) Badge of the Army and Navy Union of the United States ;
- (s) Badge of the Enlisted Men's Abstinence League.

(3) The badges referred to in subparagraph (q) of the preceding paragraph are the distinctive medals and badges adopted by societies of men who have served in the Army and Navy of the United States in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the War of the Rebellion, the Spanish-American War and the incident insurrection in the Philippines, and the China Relief Expedition of 1900. The law permits them to be worn upon all occasions of ceremony by officers and men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who are members of said organizations in their own right. Persons who by right of inheritance and election are members of any of the above-named societies are members thereof in their own right.

(4) Medals and badges shall be worn —

- (a) By officers of the Navy with special full-dress uniform.
- (b) By enlisted men of the Navy with dress uniform on occasions of ceremony other than parades under arms on shore.
- (c) By officers of the Marine Corps with special full dress or full-dress uniforms : and with other uniforms on occasions of ceremony when prescribed.
- (d) By enlisted men of the Marine Corps with dress uniform on occasions of ceremony : and with other uniforms on occasions of ceremony when prescribed.

(5) Ribbons of medals and badges shall be worn —

- (a) By officers of the Navy on the frock coat, the evening dress coat, the mess jacket when worn with dinner dress, and the white service coat when worn on occasions of ceremony in place of undress, dress, or full dress.
- (b) By enlisted men of the Navy in dress uniform, except on those occasions when medals are prescribed, in 4, b, above.

- (c) By officers of the Marine Corps, always with undress, white undress, field (except when the coat is not worn), and mess uniforms, and with those uniforms only, except as limited by subparagraph (e) below.
- (d) By enlisted men of the Marine Corps with dress uniform when medals and badges are not prescribed, and with field uniform (except when the coat is not worn), and with those uniforms only, except as limited by subparagraph (e) below.
- (e) When officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps are serving on board a ship of the Navy they shall wear the ribbons of medals and badges only under the same conditions as prescribed for officers and enlisted men, respectively, of the Navy.

(6) Medals and badges having no ribbons shall be worn only when other medals and badges are worn, except that an officer or enlisted man who has been awarded a gunnery medal or badge, an expert rifleman's badge, a sharpshooter's badge, or a marksman's badge shall wear it as prescribed in paragraph (1) of this article when the ribbons of medals and badges are worn, one-fourth of an inch below the center of the row of ribbons.

(7) Medals, badges, or ribbons shall not be worn on the overcoat.

(8) The medal of honor shall be worn pendent from the neck. Other medals and badges shall be worn on the left breast, in one horizontal line, suspended from a single holding bar, the upper edge of which shall be, for officers of the Navy and Marine Corps and for enlisted men of the Marine Corps, midway between the first and second buttons from the top of the coat, and for enlisted men of the Navy on a line 1 inch below the point of the shoulder (by the point of the shoulder is meant a point in front halfway between the top and the bottom of the shoulder joint). The holding bar, which shall not be longer than from front center line of the coat to the arm-hole seam, shall be so placed upon the uniform that its center shall be at a point midway between the front center line of the coat and the left armhole. When a medal or badge has an exposed bar at the top of the ribbon such bar shall be mounted on the front of the holding bar or shall form a part of such bar, and where there are several such exposed bars on a single medal or badge the uppermost bar shall be so mounted. When the number of medals and badges to be worn is so great that they can not all be suspended from a holding bar of the prescribed length and at the same time be fully seen, they shall overlap sufficiently to permit them all to be mounted on the bar, each medal or badge partially covering the one on its left, and the right hand one showing in full, the overlapping being equal for all of the medals and badges worn. The holding bar for the suspension of medals and badges shall be of metal or other material of sufficient stiffness and shall be wholly covered by the ribbons or exposed bars.

(9) Ribbons of medals and badges shall be worn in a horizontal row, clear of the lapel and, so far as practicable, at the same height and in the same order and manner as prescribed above for the bar of medals and badges. They shall be in length equal to the full width of the ribbon attached to the medal or badge and three-eighths of an inch wide and sewed on the cloth of the coat, with sufficient stiffening to keep them

from wrinkling, without intervals, or worn on a bar and pinned to the coat, provided no portion of the bar and pin be visible. If there is not sufficient room to wear the ribbons in one row they shall not be made to overlap, as in the case of medals, but shall be arranged in two or more parallel rows, placed under the other with an interval of one-quarter inch between the bottom of one row and the top of the next, the top row being placed as above described.

The following correction was made in paragraph (1) after it was printed:

Gold life-saving medal to come next before silver life-saving medal.

Cuban Pacification to come next before good conduct medal.

While the distribution of the Army Campaign badges to those no longer in the service was delayed until 1913, and though the various orders regarding the navy badges refer to officers and enlisted men "in the service," still the custom of awarding them to those no longer in service has obtained from the beginning as will be seen by the following letter, transmitting a Civil War badge to an officer whose connection with the navy ended with the close of that war:

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

March 15th, 1909.

Sir :

The Bureau transmits herewith a Civil War Campaign Badge (No. 288) conferred upon you in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress approved May 13, 1908, directing the preparation and distribution of badges to the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States who participated in engagements and campaigns deemed worthy of such commemoration.

The badge issued to you is in recognition of your services during the Civil War.

For the purpose of identification this badge is marked with a number on the rim, which is recorded. The Bureau authorizes you to also engrave on the rim of this badge your name, rank at that time, and the name of the vessel to which you were attached.

Please sign and return to the Bureau the receipt attached below.

Very respectfully,

J. E. Pillsbury,

Chief of Bureau.

Mr. Philip B. Low,

late Acting Ensign, U. S. N.,

No. 307 Lenox Ave.,

New York City.

This letter and the medal which accompanied it, which is numbered 288, and engraved on the edge: PHILIP B. LOW ACTING ENSIGN U. S. NAVY STEAMER COMMODORE MORRIS 1862 — 1863, were presented to The American Numismatic Society by Mr. Lyman H. Low, a brother of the late Philip B. Low, so that they would be preserved and appreciated. The medal is illustrated on Plate VIII, no. 43.

Of the medals illustrated, the four Civil War medals on Plate I are in the collection of The American Numismatic Society.

Of the Naval Medals of Honor, Plate II, no. 8, was awarded to William M. Carr, Master at Arms, U. S. S. Richmond, for gallantry at the Battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864. Nos. 9 and 10 are obverse and reverse of the medal awarded to John Millmore, Ordinary Seaman, U. S. S. Essex, who rescued a comrade from drowning at Monrovia, Liberia, October 31, 1877. Both of these medals are in the Society's collection.

The Army Medals of Honor, Plate III, nos. 11 and 12 are obverse and reverse of one of the medals given to the members of the 27th Maine Regiment in 1863. No. 13 is the reverse of the medal won by Private James Webb, 5th New York Infantry, for gallantry at the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862. Private Webb became Captain before the end of the war. He was born in Brooklyn in 1844 and died there early in 1915. Both of these medals, as well as the medal of the new design, which Captain Webb later received, are in the Society's collection. Nos. 14 and 15 are the obverse and reverse of the medal, of the new design, awarded to second Lieutenant (later Major) Walter Thorn, of the U. S. Colored Infantry, for gallantry at Dutch Gap Canal, January 1, 1865. Major Thorn served a number of years as Commander of the Medal of Honor Legion, he kindly loaned his medal for illustration.

The Naval Good Conduct Medal, Plate IV, nos. 16 and 17, is in the Society's collection. The one of the later design, nos. 18 and 19, with the unusual number of four bars, is in the J. Coolidge Hills' collection at the Wadsworth Atheneum, in Hartford.

The Marine Corps Good Conduct Medals, Plate IV, nos 20 and 21, are both from the Society's collection, as are the two medals of the Battle of Manila Bay, Plate V, nos. 22 and 23, and the West Indies Naval Campaign Medal, no. 27. The West Indies Naval Campaign Medal, Plate V, no. 24, and the Specially Meritorious Service Medal, Plate VI, nos. 28 and 29, are from the J. Coolidge Hills' collection, and for the photograph of the West Indies Naval Campaign Medal, Plate

V, nos. 25 and 26, we are indebted to the United States Mint, Philadelphia.

All of the medals illustrated on the remaining plates are in the collection of the Society.

I desire to express my appreciation of help received, to Mr. Frank B. Gay, the Director of the Wadsworth Atheneum, in Hartford, for the illustrations of the medals from the J. Coolidge Hills' collection, to Major Walter Thorn, of Brooklyn, for the loan of his Medal of Honor, to General Henry P. McCain, The Adjutant General, United States Army, Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Captain C. P. Brittain, of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Major General George Barnett, Commandant of Marines, Navy Department, Washington, Dr. Albert A. Norris, Mr. Charles E. Barber, Dr. T. L. Comparette, and Mr. Samuel E. Hart, of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, Mr. Jennings Hood, of The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, Philadelphia, Dr. George F. Kunz, of Tiffany & Company, New York, and Mr. Stephen H. P. Pell, of New York, from all of whom I have received much valuable information.

THE NAVY MEDAL OF HONOR^{**}

The award of the Navy Medal of Honor to commissioned officers was authorized by the following paragraph in the Naval Appropriation Act, approved March 3, 1915:

The President of the United States is hereby empowered to prepare a suitable medal of honor to be awarded to any officer of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard who shall have distinguished himself in battle or displayed extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession.

Acting under this authority, the Secretary of the Navy, in General Order No. 177, dated Washington, D. C., December 4, 1915, announced the award of medals of honor to thirty-eight officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, from the Rear Admiral in command down, for the engagement of Vera Cruz, April 21 and 22, 1914.

Of these, five were for "extraordinary heroism in battle," one for "distinguished conduct in battle and extraordinary heroism," and thirty-two for "distinguished conduct in battle." The names and records of the recipients being given in the General Order.

This will increase the number of medals given for the engagement at Vera Cruz to fifty-two,[†] and the total number up to the end of 1915, to seven hundred and five.

* See page 6.

† See page 11.

LIST OF PLATES

PLATE I

1. Obverse, Kearny Medal for Officers.
2. Obverse {
3. Reverse { Kearny Cross, non-commissioned officers and privates.
4. Obverse {
5. Reverse { Gillmore Medal, Fort Sumter.
6. Obverse {
7. Reverse { Butler Medal, Colored Troops.

PLATE II

8. Obverse, Navy Medal of Honor — First Ribbon.
9. Obverse {
10. Reverse { Navy Medal of Honor — Second Ribbon.

PLATE III

11. Obverse {
12. Reverse { Army Medal of Honor — First Ribbon.
13. Reverse, Army Medal of Honor — Second Ribbon.
14. Obverse {
15. Reverse { Army Medal of Honor — Design adopted 1904.

PLATE IV

16. Obverse {
17. Reverse { First Naval Good Conduct Medal.
18. Obverse {
19. Reverse { Second Naval Good Conduct Medal.
20. Obverse {
21. Reverse { Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal.

PLATE V

22. Obverse {
23. Reverse { Medal for the Battle of Manila Bay.
24. Obverse, Medal for the West Indies Naval Campaign — with bars as first issued.
25. Obverse {
26. Reverse { Medal for the West Indies Naval Campaign — with bars as issued since 1908.
27. Reverse, Medal for the West Indies Naval Campaign — without bars.

PLATE VI

28. Obverse {
29. Reverse { Medal for Specially Meritorious Service, not in battle, West Indies Naval Campaign.
30. Obverse {
31. Reverse { Philippine Congressional Medal.
32. Obverse {
33. Reverse { Certificate of Merit Badge.

PLATE VII

CAMPAIGN BADGES — ARMY

34. Obverse, Civil War — First Ribbon.
35. Reverse, Civil War — Second Ribbon.
36. Obverse, Indian Wars.
37. Reverse, War with Spain — First Ribbon.
38. Obverse, War with Spain — Second Ribbon.
39. Obverse, Philippine Insurrection.
40. Obverse, China Relief Expedition.
41. Obverse, Cuban Pacification.
42. Obverse, Cuban Occupation.

PLATE VIII

CAMPAIGN BADGES — NAVY

43. Reverse, Civil War — First Ribbon.
44. Obverse, Civil War — Second Ribbon.
45. Obverse, West Indies Campaign — First Ribbon.
46. Obverse, Spanish Campaign — First Ribbon.
47. Obverse, Philippine Campaign — First Ribbon.
48. Obverse, China Relief Expedition — First Ribbon.
49. Obverse, Cuban Pacification.
50. Obverse, Nicaraguan Campaign.

PLATE IX

CAMPAIGN BADGES — MARINE CORPS

51. Reverse, Civil War — First Ribbon.
52. Obverse, Civil War — Second Ribbon.
53. Obverse, West Indies Campaign — Second Ribbon.
54. Obverse, Spanish Campaign — Second Ribbon.
55. Obverse, Philippine Campaign — Second Ribbon.
56. Obverse, China Relief Expedition — Second Ribbon.
57. Obverse, Cuban Pacification.
58. Obverse, Nicaraguan Campaign.

PLATE X

RIBBONS

1. Medal of Honor. Navy and Army, First Ribbon.
2. Medal of Honor. Army, Second Ribbon.
3. Medal of Honor } Navy, Second Ribbon.
/ Army, Third Ribbon.
4. Navy Good Conduct Medal. First Medal.
5. Navy Good Conduct Medal. Second Medal.
6. Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal.
7. Medal for the Battle of Manila Bay.
8. West Indies Naval Campaign Medal. 1898.
9. Medal for Specially Meritorious Service, West Indies Naval Campaign. 1898.
10. Philippine Congressional Medal.
11. Certificate of Merit Badge.

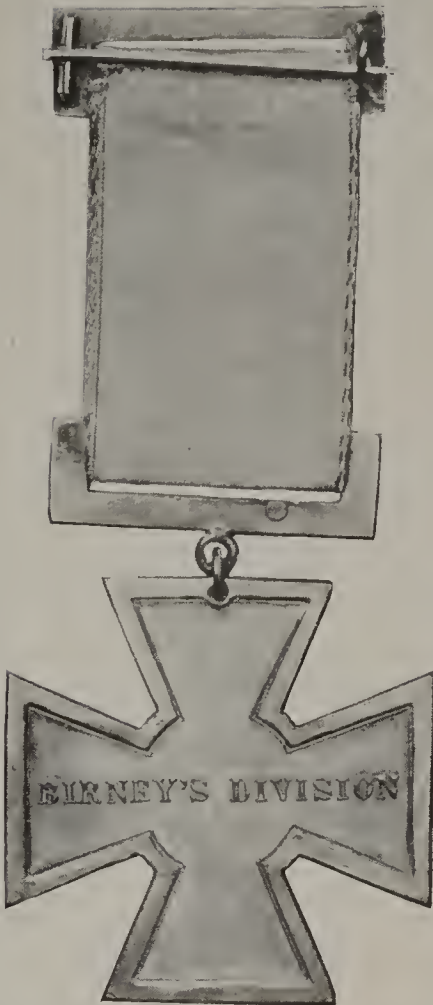
12. Campaign Badge, Civil War, Army, First Ribbon.
13. Campaign Badge, Civil War { Army, Second Ribbon.
Navy and Marine Corps, Second Ribbon.
14. Campaign Badge, Indian Wars, Army.
15. Campaign Badge, War with Spain, Army, First Ribbon.
16. Campaign Badge { War with Spain, Army, Second Ribbon.
West Indies Campaign, Navy and Marine Corps, Second Ribbon.
Spanish Campaign, Navy and Marine Corps, Second Ribbon.
17. Campaign Badge { Philippine Insurrection, Army.
Philippine Campaign, Navy and Marine Corps, Second Ribbon.
18. Campaign Badge { China Relief Expedition, Army.
China Relief Expedition, Navy and Marine Corps, Second Ribbon.
19. Campaign Badge. Cuban Pacification, Army, Navy and Marine Corps.
20. Campaign Badge. Cuban Occupation, Army.
21. Campaign Badge. Civil War, Navy and Marine Corps, First Ribbon.
22. Campaign Badge { West Indies Campaign, Navy and Marine Corps, First Ribbon.
Spanish Campaign, Navy and Marine Corps, First Ribbon.
23. Campaign Badge. Philippine Campaign, Navy and Marine Corps, First Ribbon.
24. Campaign Badge. China Relief Expedition, Navy and Marine Corps, First Ribbon.
25. Campaign Badge. Nicaraguan Campaign, Navy and Marine Corps.



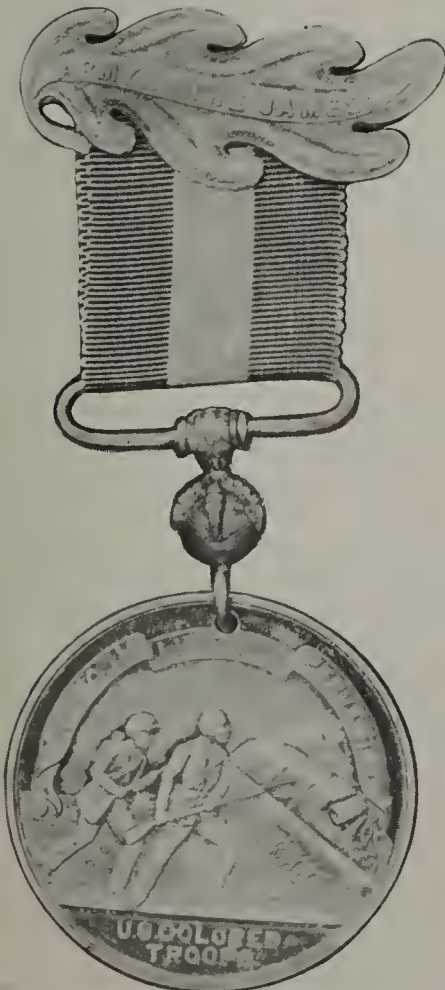
2



1



3



6



4



5

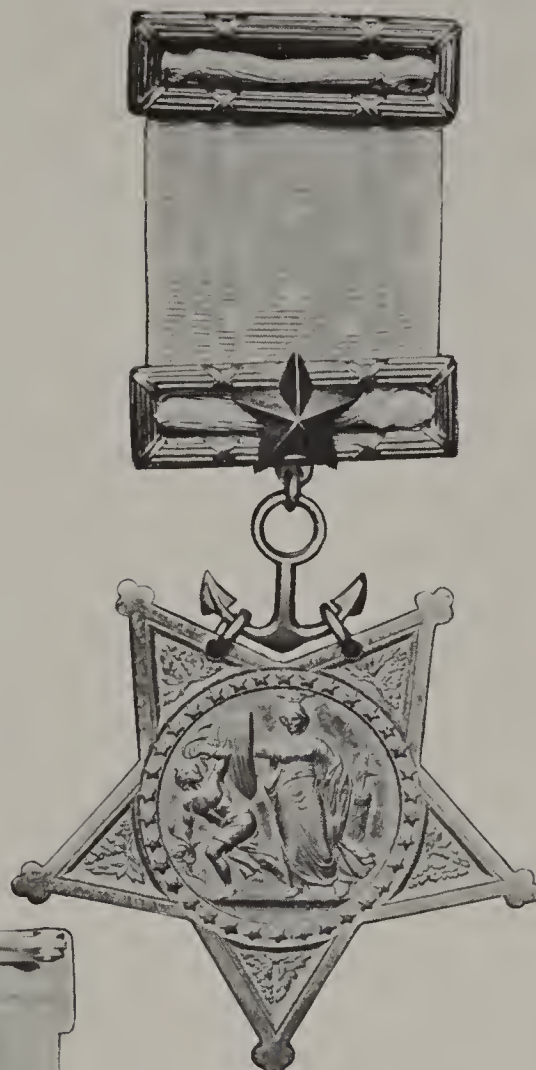


7

CIVIL WAR MEDALS



8



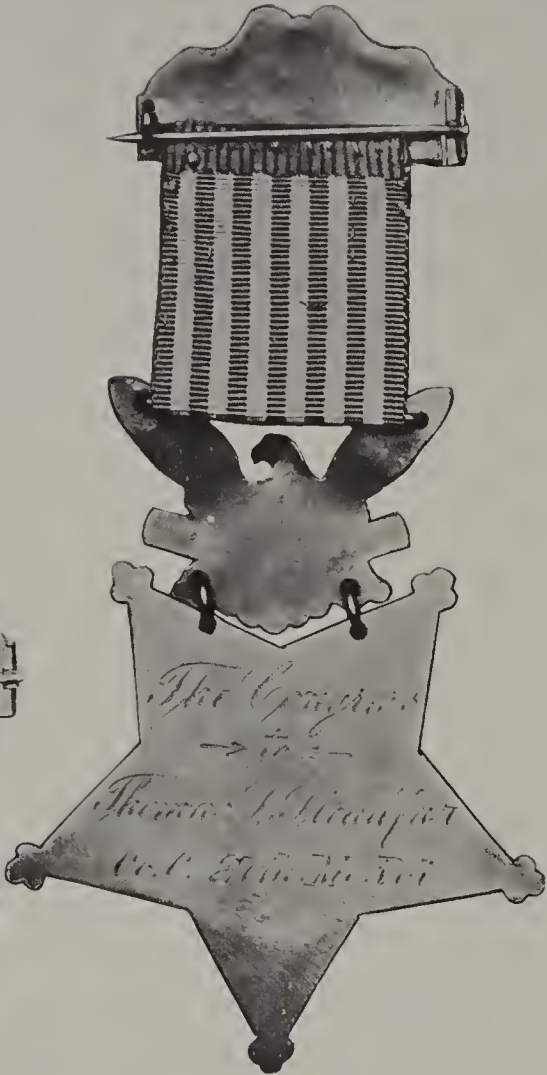
9



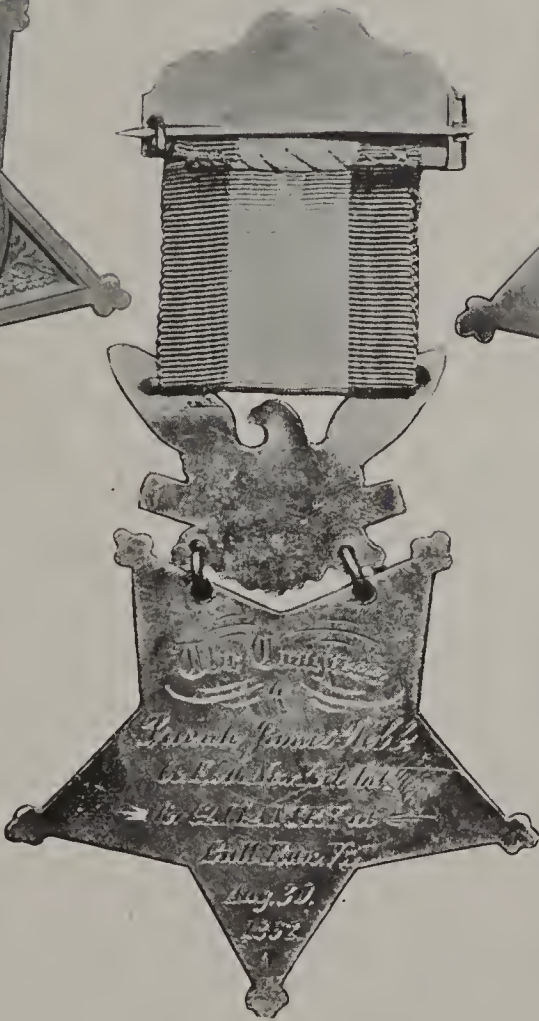
10



11



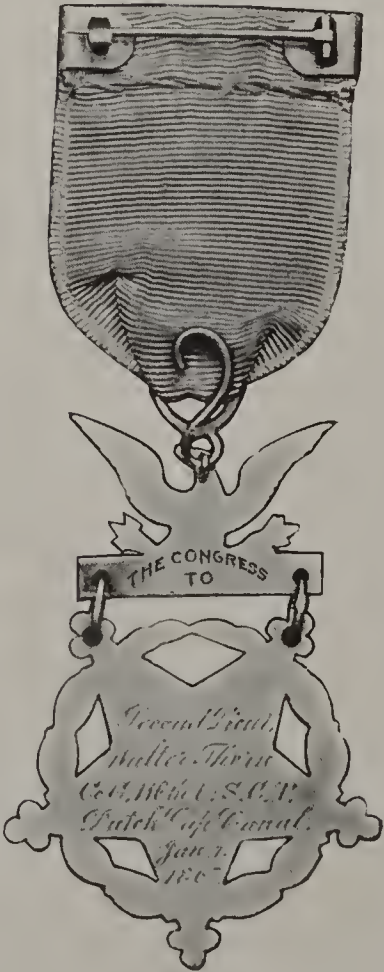
12



13



14



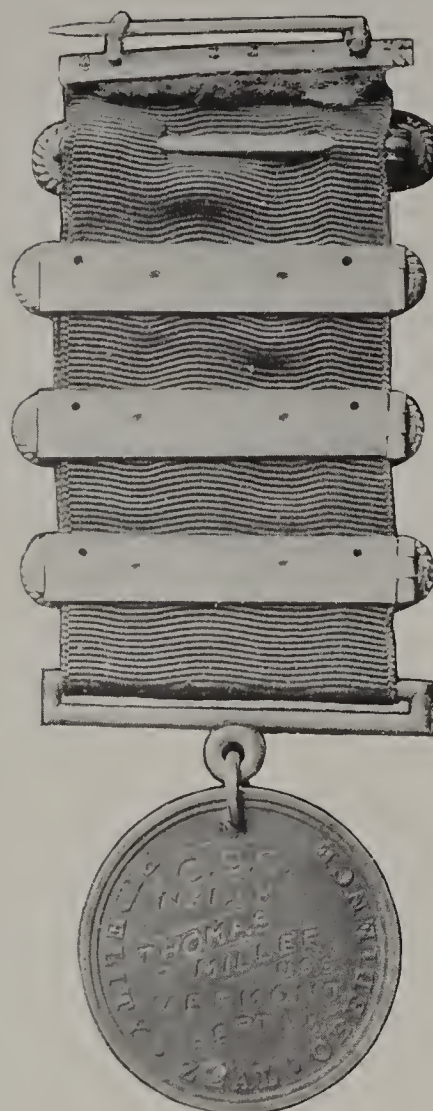
15



18



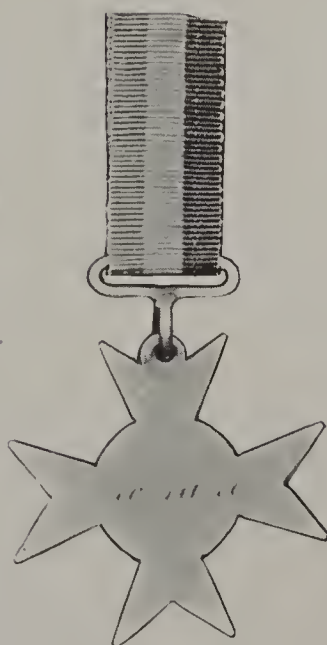
16



19



20



17

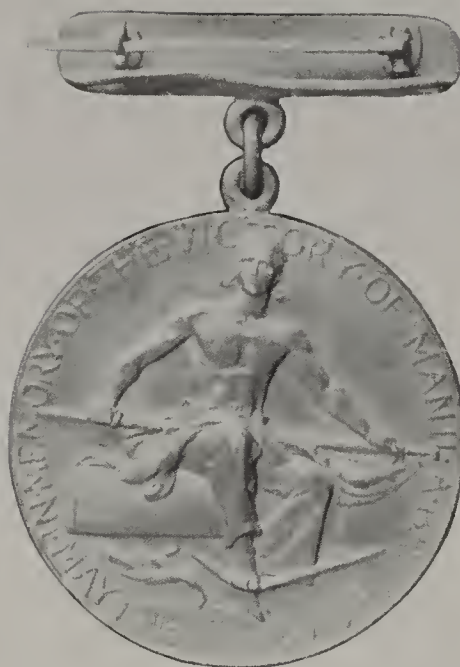


21

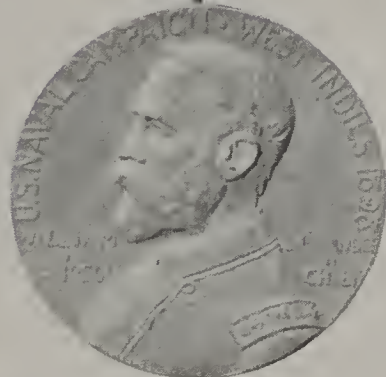
GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS — NAVY AND MARINE CORPS



22



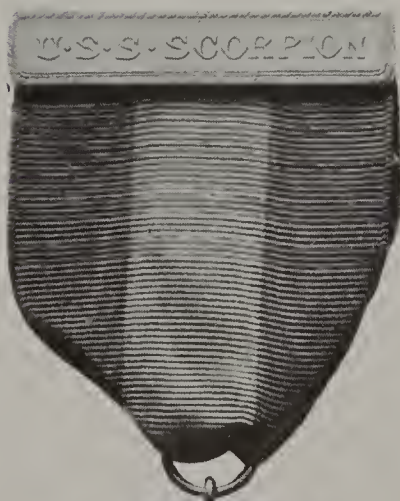
23



24



25



27



26



28



30



29



32



31



33

SPECIALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICE WEST INDIES NAVAL CAMPAIGN,
PHILIPPINE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL, CERTIFICATE OF MERIT BADGE



34



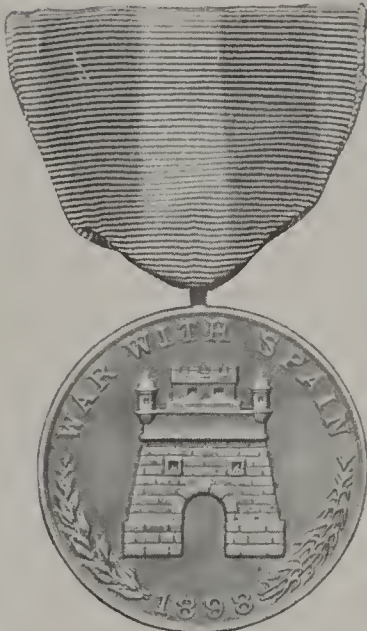
35



36



37



38



39



40



41



42



43



44



45



46



47



48



49



50



51



52



53



54



55



56



57



58



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



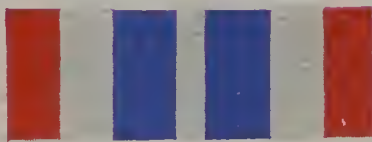
9



10



11



12



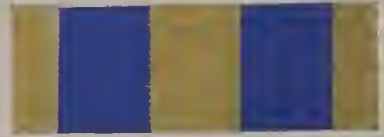
13



14



15



16



17



18



19



20



21



22



23



24



25

THE COPPER TOKENS OF UPPER CANADA

By R. W. McLACHLAN

The unofficial use of the term, "Government of Quebec," when referring to the French possessions in North America, after their conquest, in 1760, developed into that of the Province of Quebec, which came to be applied to Canada, when, after the signing of the treaty of Paris, 1763, it was definitely ceded to great Britain. And this continued to be its official name until the passage of the constitutional Act of 1791.

By this Act the old Province of Quebec was divided into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, when it, as a political division of the continent, disappeared from the map until revived by the Confederation Act of 1867, when Lower Canada, or Canada East, was styled the Province of Quebec, while Upper Canada, or Canada West, assumed the name of Ontario.

Before this, the two provinces were united as the Province of Canada, by the Union Act of 1841.

It is therefore my intention, in this article, to deal only with the copper tokens of the Province, from the year 1791 to 1841, when it was officially known as Upper Canada—a period of fifty years. During this period the population grew from 10,000 to about 500,000, or an increase of fifty fold.

While most of the tokens are still common, they are not numerous, not exceeding forty-three varieties. They may be classed under the following heads:—Those of the Copper Company of Upper Canada, three varieties; the Brocks, eight; the Sloops, fourteen; the Lesslies, six, and the Britannia token, one. And, as the old name of the province appears on the tokens of the Bank, although struck after the Union, it may be well to describe them also, eleven varieties.

A. THE COPPER COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA TOKENS

This the earliest coin, relating to the province, struck under British rule, is nothing more than an English eighteenth century trade token, issued as a speculation, by an English coin dealer, for sale to collectors.

1 *Obv.* FERTILITATEM DIVITIAS QUE CIRCUMFEREMUS. Neptune, or a river-god, reclining on the ground, almost at full length, with his right arm resting on one *hydria* or water-pot, with his left elbow on another, both of which are on their sides with water flowing from their mouths. In his left hand he holds, what has heretofore been described as a trident, but is really a four-pronged spear, pointing upwards, with its butt resting on the ground. His right leg is extended at full length while his left is bent at the knee with the foot plunged into the stream. Behind him are flags growing, with three blades higher than the skyline, the one near the edge having a broad end. A landscape in the distance. *Exergue.* 1794, in delicately formed figures, with a wider space between 7 and 9. On the exergual line, PONTN.

Rev. ONE HALFPENNY. In the field, COPPER | COMPANY | OF UPPER | CANADA. In four lines, within an inner circle. The "O's" are perfectly round and the "R's" old style, with the tail pointing downwards. Bronze, size 29mm.

I have not been able to learn anything regarding the history of this token. It was unknown to Conder or the author of the "Virtuoso's Companion." As stated above, it appears to have been struck for a coin dealer, to be sold to collectors at a high price, as very few specimens are known. In any case no example was ever circulated, or even known to exist in Canada, until about forty-five years ago, when one was purchased in England by Mr. Thomas Wilson, which is now in my collection. All known examples are bronze proofs.

Very little is known regarding Ponthon, whose signature appears on this token, except the following meagre notice in the Numismatic Circular:

PONTN (*Brit.*). Die-sinker and Engraver of the latter part of the eighteenth century, who was employed at the Soho Mint, Birmingham, and also by Lutwyche of Birmingham.

His signature PONTN, or P, sometimes occurs on his Tokens, which display unusual artistic merit. His best known productions are:—Lutwyche's Halfpenny: *Rev.* Coining press:—Lutwyche's Farthing; similar device:—C. Ibberson's London Halfpenny Token (2 var.):—Penryn Volunteers, Halfpenny Token, 1794:—Hornchurch Halfpenny Token, with bust of Edward IV:—Daniel Eccleston, Lancashire Halfpenny Token, 1794:—another with bust of Eccleston (a unique variety):—Ayrshire One Shilling and Six Pence Token, a mule (by Milton and Ponthon):—Halfpenny Token of the Copper Company of Upper Canada, 1794:—British Settlements, Kentucky, 1796 (same rev. as last):—*Rev.* Isaac Swainson (A. J. N. 1272).*

* "Numismatic Circular," London, 1909, vol. XVII, page 11393.

In reply to a letter written to Mr. S. H. Hamer, Halifax, England, author of the Provincial Token Coinage of the Eighteenth Century, he states in part :

“ Now, as regards the query as to Ponthon's first name, Pye does not give it, and there is no mention of him in the Universal British Directory of 1790-5, nor in the one of 1816. Spink's note in the reference to him does not supply it, and only states that he was employed by Boulton and also by Lutwyche.

“ As regards the Token of the Copper Company of Upper Canada. Some years ago W. J. Davis sent on approval (unasked), a white metal specimen, twelve shillings and six pence, and a copper bronzed impression, fifteen shillings, these I kept. On the reverse there is some slight traces of corrosion of die, by ‘ OF ’ and above the final letter of CANADA. These specimens are struck in a plain collar, exactly the size of that used for the ‘ Slough ’ token.

“ Alfred Sandham in his book on Canadian tokens, states in reference to this token, ‘ This coin was struck in England for the company, and cannot have been very extensively circulated, from the fact that as far as we are aware, no Cabinet in Canada possesses a specimen. The description given in this book is taken from an article by the Rev. Mr. Christmas.’

“ In the George Deacon Sale, Nov. 15, 16, 1899, lot 194, was a specimen ‘ Extremely fine ’ bronze proof of great rarity as an original.

“ In this original piece the O's on reverse are circular and the limbs of the R's are not curled, in contra-distinction to certain modern struck imitations. £13. 5. 0.

“ A large number of Boulton's dies passed into the possession of a well-known die-sinker, and it is just possible, that the obverse die, which was used for the original, along with the second reverse die were part of the number, and that certain impressions were taken, at a very much later date than that on the specimen.*

“ On December 2, 1899, lot 407, was a specimen in ‘ pewter ’ ‘ very fine and rare piece struck from the original dies.’ £1. 2. 0. Spink.”

As all of his tokens which indicate the year of issue, are dated 1794, it would seem that Ponthon came, like a meteor, from out the unknown, shone forth in all the brilliancy of fully developed art, and passed out again after a short and dazzling career of one years' duration.

* I very much doubt the statement that there were two original reverse dies or that there were any impressions struck from either of these at a much later period.

I would like here to suggest the theory that Ponthon was a name assumed by some celebrated medallic artist, to hide his identity. Most likely in the year 1794 being short of artistic work on medals, he was induced to undertake the engraving of despised token dies, and not caring to use his own signature on such insignificant work, assumed the name Ponthon. But evidently although the task was not congenial, he did not shirk it, for all his tokens display an artistic genius which make his pieces the finest of the fine series of eighteenth century tokens.

The circumstantial evidences to corroborate this theory are:

1st. That the surname of Ponthon has never been discovered.

2nd. That it is the only instance in which the name occurs in "Biographical Notices of Medallists, Coin, Gem and Seal Engravers."

3rd. That the name does not occur in "The Universal British Directory," of the time.

4th. That this signature occurs only on tokens dated 1794 or that are undated; which shows that it was only used for about a year.

Now is it possible that an artist exhibiting such transcendent genius should have developed in a single year, without any earlier and cruder work that could be attributed to him?

The Upper Canada token would appear to be the highest flight of Ponthon's creative genius. The whole design, together with the inscription, which supplement each other, are a beautiful vision in bronze of the future marvellous development of the province by means of the two great water-ways that make up three-quarters of its boundary, as personified by a river-god resting his arms on two *hydria*; while the inscription translated and amplified states that:

We, [the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers,] bear fertility, [as the result of our watering and irrigating influence,] and wealth, [produced by the commerce carried on our navigable waters or the power derived from our waterfalls,] all over [the Province of Upper Canada.]

But not only was he a creator in art, but also an inventor, for this, with the Daniel Eccleston token appear to have been the earliest issued with incused inscriptions, afterwards brought out in its fullest development by the "cartwheel" coinage of twopenny and penny pieces of George III, dated 1797.

While Ponthon evidently got his idea of the river-god from the Glasgow token of 1791, he improved on it, for the Upper Canada piece indicates a much higher artistic conception. The cramped position of the former with the rudder as his emblem, indicates that navigation

was the only benefit derived from the river Clyde, whereas, in the extended form of the god on the Canadian token, with a four-pointed spear in his hand, shows that the ramifications of the St. Lawrence with its tributaries extended its benefits through its fisheries, irrigating influence, wonderful navigation facilities and unrivalled water powers, to every corner of the Province.

Both Sandham* and Breton† dropped a letter from “Divitias” making it read “Divitas”; as has Leroux‡ and who also describes the river-god as “Mercury.”

2 *Obv.* As last, with many minor differences, among which may be mentioned that the flag blade near the edge is more pointed, and the date heavier and larger, with equal spacing between the figures.

Rev. Similar to last but the “O’s” of the central inscription are oval, and the “R’s” new style, with the tails turned upwards. Bronze, also silver, size 29mm.

The centennial anniversary of the token, described under no. 1 was unconsciously celebrated by the issue of a card, bearing a cut of the coin, addressed:

TO COIN COLLECTORS.

THE RARE PROOF HALF PENNY OF THE COPPER COMPANY
OF UPPER CANADA, DATED 1794.

The original dies of this excessively rare and beautiful coin have recently been discovered, and are in my possession.

On the obverse is a recumbent figure of Neptune holding a trident, the date 1794, and the inscription ‘FERTILITATEM’, &c.

On the reverse ONE-HALF-PENNY = COPPER. COMPANY. OF. UPPER. CANADA.

Only a very few specimens of this coin are known to exist, and I have therefore had struck off a limited number of Proof Pieces from the dies, viz., TWELVE SPECIMENS in SILVER and FIFTY SPECIMENS in BRONZE. The dies being in perfect preservation, these coins are as brilliant and fine as the rare originals. Price in Silver, 42s.; and in Bronze, 21s. To be obtained only from

J. ROCHELLE THOMAS,
NUMISMATIST,

Grenville Chambers, Orchard st., Portman Sq., W.
To Her Majesty the Queen and Royal Family.

* “Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Dominion of Canada,” by Alfred Sandham, Montreal, 1869, page 21.

† “Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens relating to Canada,” by P. N. Breton, Montreal, 1894, page 117.

‡ “The Canadian Coin Cabinet,” by Joseph Leroux, M. D., Montreal, 1892, page 122.

Attached to this is a coupon with an order form as follows:

Please supply me with a proof specimen in of the Halfpenny of
Upper Canada, dated 1794.*

Name

Address

* Here state Silver or Bronze.

On receipt of this card, Dr. W. T. R. Marvin, of Boston, commented most severely in this Journal.†

RECENT RESTRIKE OF A CANADIAN TOKEN

We learn that the dies of the Halfpenny Token of the Copper Company of Upper Canada have recently been discovered in England, and it is with the utmost dissatisfaction that we have read an announcement of a dealer in that country, that they are now in his possession, and that he will strike twelve specimens in silver and fifty in bronze, at \$10 and \$5 respectively.

It is by such mercenary and much to be deplored proceedings as this, that the science is smirched, and suspicion unjustly cast upon it. It is detrimental to both the collector and the dealer. There are far too many pieces of this class circulating from cabinet to cabinet, and frequently through the medium of the auction room. It is true their character is sometimes plainly indicated, but they are often smuggled into the market without a word of comment, or described in terms purposely misleading. We are of the opinion that all those who value and esteem the science and desire to see its integrity and authenticity preserved, will carefully withhold their countenance from the proposed enterprise of Mr. J. Rochelle Thomas, and decline to purchase his "Brummagem" wares.

It is high time that a vigorous crusade was inaugurated against *all manner* of imitations, as well as those who exploit them; and complaisant dealers who accommodate owners by foisting their spurious pieces upon the market, should be promptly and determinedly frowned down. Surely the genuine and bona fide field is large enough to afford a profitable scope for reputable dealers.

This was not even a restrike, but, to put it mildly, a modern imitation, with many minor differences, on both obverse and reverse, in which the finer art touches of the original designer are wanting.

† "American Journal of Numismatics," Boston, 1894, Vol. XXIX, page 19.

And yet, because the Numismatic Circular reproduced Dr. Marvin's article,* the issuer of the token entered an action against its publishers, who, after borrowing my genuine specimen, as evidence of the truth of their statement, were obliged, as I have been informed, to compromise the case by the payment of a considerable sum.

In the Murdock collection there were sold one impression each in gold, silver, aluminum and pewter from the new dies, showing that the issuer did not live up to the promise on his card to only strike twelve silver and fifty bronze specimens.†

3 *Obv.* BRITISH SETTLEMENT KENTUCKY. A mother, on the left, presenting her two children to the goddess of liberty on the right, who holds a pole in her left hand on which is a phrygian cap; her right hand extended to receive the children. There is an anchor to the left of the woman and a cornucopie to the right of the goddess, to represent hope and plenty for the immigrants. *Ex.* 1796.

Rev. The same as no. 1. Bronze and silver, size 29mm.

Atkin describes this as "a female presenting children to a bishop." He must evidently have taken the cap on the liberty pole for a bishop's mitre.‡

Dickeson on the other hand tries to demonstrate that one of the figures, "as the handmaid of the goddess of Liberty is urging forward to the goddess' protection, the poor down-trodden children of despotism; exhibiting to view, as does the goddess by her extended hand the protecting aegis in the Liberty Pole and Cap." §

Then again Batty appears to be somewhat involved, when he states that, the scene is a "Female presenting 2 nude children to another Female representing Liberty; Peace, Plenty, and Commerce standing holding a Pole on which is a Phrygian Cap." ||

This is a mule, a cross between the reverse die, or as some claim the obverse die, of the Copper Company, and the obverse of the Kentucky Settlement tokens. As one is dated 1794, and the other 1796,

* "Numismatic Circular, London, 1894. vol. II, page 885.

† "Catalogue of the Murdock Collection of the Coins and Tokens of the British Colonies," London, 1903, pages 48 and 50, nos. 513, 514, 535. There were also sold at the same time bronze and lead originals and two from obverse only, one a trial piece struck before the dies had been completed, nos. 522, 533, 534.

‡ "The coins and tokens of the Possessions and Colonies of the British Empire," by James Atkin, London, 1889, page 290.

§ "The American Numismatic Manuel," by M. W. Dickeson, M. D., Philadelphia, third edition, 1865, page 135.

|| "Batty's descriptive Catalogue of the copper coinage of Great Britain," by D. T. Batty, Manchester, 1895, vol. IV, page 1216.

and, as the two other dies do not appear as mules, we may conclude that both were either lost, or damaged beyond repair, this may account for the rarity of the originals. The mule in question was struck between the years 1796 and 1800; for after the latter date there was no longer any great demand by collectors for mules, the market having been, by that time, glutted with all forms of nondescripts of this class.

B. THE BROCK TOKENS

Sir Isaac Brock, "The hero of Upper Canada," so styled on these tokens, was born on the Island of Guernsey, on the 6th of October, 1769. In 1802 he first came to Canada as Lieutenant Colonel of the 49th Regiment and returned to England in 1805 — but did not long remain there, for, in October, 1806, we find him again in Canada, in command of troops. In 1811, he was appointed administrator or acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and, in 1812, when war was declared between Great Britain and the United States, he, as Brigadier General took the active command of the British forces in the province; and, after seeing to the defensive arrangements set out for Amherstburg, and crossed the river at Fort Detroit, which he captured in August, 1812. For this signal victory, at the outset of the war, he was rewarded by being gazetted as knight of the most Honorable Order of the Bath. But he did not live to learn of this high honor thus conferred upon him, for, ere the ship bearing the good news had reached Canada, he was slain in battle.

On the 13th of October, of the same year, the American Army having crossed the Niagara river under cover of darkness and gained the heights at Queenston, Brock without hesitancy charged up the hill, against an enemy of superior numbers, in an effort to dislodge them, when he and many of his officers were killed. And although at first repulsed, his successor in command, carried the day and drove the invaders from their position, thus winning the battle of "Queenston Heights." For many years afterwards his memory was held in great esteem by the people of the province. Thus it was that, in 1816, the Brock tokens were issued by a patriotic merchant to commemorate this great victory and perpetuate his memory. These were the first tokens regularly struck for circulation in the province although undoubtedly many of the "Wellington's," imported into Lower Canada in 1813 and 1814, were sent to Kingston, York and other points, to be put into circulation in Upper Canada.

4 *Obv.* S^R ISAAC BROCK THE HERO OF UP^R CANADA. Two angels holding a wreath over an urn, the pedestal of which is inscribed, FELL | OCT. 13 | 1812. The angel's head on the left is under T and that of the one on the right under the space between E and R. The two feet of each angel are close together.

Rev. SUCCESS TO COMMERCE & PEACE TO THE WORLD. A wide space between the two ends of the legend. The date 1816 in large figures between two radiated ornaments. Copper, size 26mm.

5 *Obv.* Similar to last, but the head of first angel is under the space between T and H and the second under R, the feet are not so close together.

Rev. Similar to no. 4, but the space is shorter. Copper, size 26mm.

6 *Obv.* Similar to no. 4, but the legs are longer and the two feet not so close.

Rev. As no. 5, but the & is nearer the E. Copper, size 26mm.

7 *Obv.* Similar to no. 4, but the heads are smaller, with the first angel's head under T and the second under the leg of R, feet not so close.

Rev. Similar to no. 6, but the lower crosslets of the 1's extend to left only. Copper, size 26mm.

8 *Obv.* Similar to no. 5, but the angels' feet are further apart.

Rev. As no. 4, but the two ends of inscription are close together. The top of the 1's in date are slanting and the & equidistant from R and P. Copper, size 26mm.

9 *Obv.* As no. 4, first angel's head is under T, second under R, legs bent at the knee at right angles.

Rev. As no. 8; flat top 1's, while the & is close to E. Copper, size 26mm.

These six varieties are all of the same design, differing only in minor details. They were evidently struck by the same Birmingham token maker, and were most likely all imported by the same merchant, who, no doubt, distributed them among his customers in different business centres of the province. The number of dies shows that the issue was most extensive. One peculiarity of these varieties is that, when a die gave out, the pair was thrown aside and two new dies were engraved. This would indicate six distinct issues, as otherwise, as is usually the case with tokens when there are several die varieties, one obverse will be found with two or more reverses, or vice versa.

10 *Obv.* SIR ISAAC | BROOK · (sic) BART | THE HERO OF | UPPER CAN-
ADA, | WHO FELL AT THE | GLORIOUS BATTLE OF | QUEENSTOWN HEIGHTS | ON
THE 13 OCT^R | 1812. Inscription in nine lines occupying the whole field.

Rev. SUCCESS TO THE COMMERCE OF UPP^R & LOW^R CANADA. A ship under full sail to the right. Copper, size 26mm.

The mistake in the name, which reads "Brook" instead of Brock, evidently the result of a carelessly written or blotted manuscript, shows the necessity for accuracy when writing names to be copied by a die-sinker; as an error thus reproduced becomes indellible and remains for all time. The fact that this was struck by the same firm, as produced the mortuary tokens, is borne out by the next to be described.

11 *Obv.* Same as reverse of last.

Rev. Same as reverse of no. 9. Copper, size 26mm.

This, the scarcest of the Brocks, is a mule, and is the only instance in the series, in which a die was separated from its partner. It is from two worn and evidently discarded dies. Its scarcity proves that one of these dies gave out before a large coinage had been struck.

C. THE SLOOP TOKENS

These are par excellence the characteristic tokens of Upper Canada, as are the *Un Sou* series of Lower or *Bas* Canada.

Now, while steam navigation was early introduced on the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec (only two years after Fulton's first trip on the Hudson) it was not to any extent employed on the great lakes until many years later. On the northern shore of Lake Ontario, around which the bulk of the population of the province of that time clustered, the trade was mainly carried on by sail, and, as sloop rigged vessels were swift and could be easily and inexpensively handled, and were at the same time of such light draft, as to be readily run into the many shallow creeks and landings along the shore, they became the popular means for transportation. Nearly every merchant, of any importance, between Kingston and Dundas, owned his own sloop. Thus the inhabitants began to realize the wealth foretold, for their province, by the artist or designer of the obverse of the Copper Company token. Unlike the Brocks, most varieties of the sloops are the result of interchanging and muleing of dies. So much is this the case that three obverse dies are combined with nine reverses to form twelve of the fourteen varieties. To save repetition we mark these obverses *A*, *B* and *C*.

12 *Obv.* HALFPENNY TOKEN. UPPER CANADA. A sloop under full sail to the right. The bowsprit points slightly above the last A in CANADA, and the right end of the exergual line is over the N. Die *A*.

Rev. COMMERCIAL CHANGE 1820. Two spades crossed above an anvil. The left handle is under c, the right one under the space between L and c. Copper, size 27mm.

13 *Obv.* Similar to last, but the bowsprit points to space between D and A. Die B.

Rev. Similar to the last, but left handle is under R and c, the right one under L. Copper, size 27mm.

14 *Obv.* As no. 11, but the exergual line is over the second A in CANADA. Die C.

Rev. Same as last. Copper, size 27mm.

15 *Obv.* Die C.

Rev. Similar to no. 12. Handles under c and L. There is a break in the die across the lower right corner of the anvil. Copper, size 27mm.

16 *Obv.* Die C.

Rev. As last, but the handles are larger and that to the left less directly under the c. Copper, size 27mm.

The fact that the importer of this coin was a hardware merchant is proved by the anvil, which, in early Colonial days, was always employed as a sign for this trade. Those bearing this reverse are by far the most plentiful of the sloop series; and although all are dated 1820, the issue must have extended over at least ten years.

17 *Obv.* Die B.

Rev. COMMERCIAL CHANGE 1821. A cask inscribed UPPER | CANADA. Copper, size 27mm.

18 *Obv.* Die B. Slightly worn.

Rev. Similar to last but cask inscribed JAMAICA. Copper, size 27mm.

This token, with the last, was evidently issued by a grocer and spirit merchant, for one of the chief articles of the trade in those days was Jamaica rum, consequently "Jamaica" was a more appropriate sign than "Upper Canada," which signified rye whisky, — at that time much less popular than the more southerly beverage. The Jamaica token is by far the scarcest of the sloop series.

19 *Obv.* Die B. Somewhat worn.

Rev. TO FACILITATE TRADE. A plow to the right, under it 1823. Copper, size 27mm.

20 *Obv.* Die C. Slightly more worn.

Rev. Same as last. Copper, size 27mm.

These, which are more plentiful than the cask varieties, were doubtless issued by a drygoods or general merchant.

21 *Obv.* Die B. Worn.

Rev. COMMERCIAL CHANGE. Indian with bow and arrow, and dog, to the left. *Ex.* 1815. Copper, size 27mm.

22 *Obv.* Die C. So much worn as to be almost illegible.

Rev. Same as last. Copper, size 27mm.

Both of these are mules struck from the obverse die of the anonymous Starr & Shannon token of Nova Scotia. Although dated 1815, they cannot have been struck before 1825 or more likely 1830, because the obverse dies are much more worn than in the coinage of 1823. The second of these, which is struck from a die in the last stage of dilapidation, is by far the rarer of the two.

23 *Obv.* Die A. Touched up by the graver.

Rev. Similar to no. 19, but the date is 1833. Copper, size 27mm.

This, the most plentiful of all the sloop series, is struck on a thicker flan, which goes to prove that some of the 1820 "Sloops," especially die A variety, were struck at a later date. All of the foregoing Sloops have rather coarsely milled edges.

24 *Obv.* Similar to no. 16, but of coarser workmanship.

Rev. COMMERCIAL CHANGE 1833. Two spades crossed above an anvil, with hammer and tongs behind it; to the left a scythe and to the right a vise. Brass, size 27mm.

This is probably of Canadian manufacture, as it is of brass and of inferior workmanship, like many of the home-made tokens of Lower Canada.

25 *Obv.* A sloop, in faint outline, to the left within a wreath.

Rev. Two spades crossed above an anvil, in outline, within a wreath. Copper, size 26mm., very thin flan.

This, probably unique piece, was most likely struck at the same time as the "blacksmiths," and by the same makers. We can therefore set it down as having been issued not much earlier than 1835 or 1836.

D. THE LESSLIE TOKENS

These are the only Upper Canada tokens bearing the name of the issuing firm, and, as they are on thicker and heavier flans than the "Brocks" and "Sloops," we may conclude that they were issued in good faith, more for change than for profit. This firm, which traded as druggists and book sellers, did an extensive business in the Province, taking in the whole of the north shore of Lake Ontario, having the head office at Toronto, in the centre, with branches at Kingston at the eastern extremity and at Dundas in the west.

At that time Dundas was a flourishing manufacturing town, while Hamilton, which is now a growing city, was only a struggling village.

The motto, "La prudence et la candeur," (carefulness and candor) would appear to be that of the Lesslie family.

26 *Obv.* LESSLIE & SONS YORK KINGSTON & DUNDAS. Figure of justice standing, holding in her right hand a sword, with its point resting on the ground, and in her left a pair of scales. There is no comma after York.

Rev. PROSPERITY TO CANADA. LA PRUDENCE ET LA CANDEUR. A plow to the left with the beam pointing to P in PROSPERITY, and the lower handle to the dot between CANADA and CANDEUR. Above the plow, TOKEN and below, HALFPENNY. Copper, size 27mm.

27 *Obv.* Same as last.

Rev. Similar to last, but lower handle is above the last A in CANADA. Copper, size 27mm.

28 *Obv.* Similar to no. 26, but there are traces of a comma after YORK, and drapery hangs over the left foot.

Rev. Same as no. 27. Copper, size 27mm.

29 *Obv.* Similar to no. 26, but there is a comma after YORK, and the drapery hangs in front of foot.

Rev. Similar to no. 27, but the patch of ground on which the plow rests is wider and is covered with grass. Copper, size 27mm.

30 *Obv.* Same as last.

Rev. Similar to no. 26, but the beam is opposite the dot, and the lower handle opposite the A. Copper, size 27mm.

These are all in higher relief, and more artistic in execution than the "Brocks" or the "Sloops," while the first three have plain edges, the last two are milled. From this it would appear that there were two distinct coinages. Numbers 26, 27, and 28 forming the earlier group and 29 and 30 the second. The former was most likely issued between the years 1824 and 1827, and the latter between 1828 and 1830.

31 *Obv.* LESSLIE & SONS TORONTO & DUNDASS. 1822. Justice standing as in no. 26.

Rev. Similar to no. 26, but 2^d CURRENCY, instead of HALFPENNY under the plow. Copper, size 40mm.

The date 1822 on this coin is somewhat misleading, as it represents the year in which the firm was established and not that of issue; for the name of the chief town of the province was not officially changed from "York" or "Little York," as it was familiarly called, to "Toronto," until 1834. It may be well to state here, that as has been

claimed, this coin was issued in 1832, and the name "Toronto" inscribed thereon in anticipation of the change, then under contemplation. Although there was a large coinage of this token, it is so rare that an uncirculated specimen has sold as high as fifteen dollars. The rarity can in a measure be accounted for by its odd size (no copper coin larger than a halfpenny, had up to that time circulated in the province), so it never became popular. Then, as has been related, being convenient in size, and made from fine copper, it came to be in great demand by millers for washers, which could not be easily procured from the village blacksmith. It may be well here to note the error in adding a second "s" to Dundas.

E. THE BRITANNIA TOKEN

I have not been able to learn as to whether this token was issued as a private venture, or like that of Nova Scotia, by the provincial government, which coinage it so closely resembles, even to the displaying of the bust of George IV thereon, two years after his successor, William IV, had ascended the throne. In any case it appears to have been struck by the same coiners. It is just possible that it was issued with a view of adopting a Provincial token coinage, and that the issue was interdicted, because not authorized by the Lords of the Treasury in London.

32 *Obv.* PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA. Laureated bust of George IV to the left.

Rev. HALFPENNY TOKEN. Britannia seated to the left, by the sea, holding in her left hand a trident and in her extended right hand a sprig. By her side is a shield emblazoned with the Union Jack. In exergue, 1832. Copper, size 28mm.

While this coin is not by any means common, it is not rare. Only one variety is known, struck on a larger and heavier flan than the Brocks or Sloops.

F. TOKENS OF THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA

Although these coins were issued some time after the period which has been set as the limit of this article, yet, because of the semi-official connection of the Bank and because of its name, I include them here. The Provincial Act, by which the Bank secured its charter in 1820, received the royal assent in April, 1821. By this act the chief office of the Bank was to be located in the capital of the province, with branches

in other important centres, while the government was to become a shareholder to a considerable extent. After the Union of the provinces in 1841, the official connection ceased and the government was authorized to dispose of its interest and shares in the Bank.

This must not be confounded with what is styled the "pretended" Bank of Upper Canada, whose bills dated at Kingston, 1820, never having been redeemed, are very common.

The chief design on the tokens, St. George and the Dragon, was adopted as an indication that the main source of the population was from England, as was the population of Lower Canada represented by the *habitat* from France; while that of Nova Scotia was represented by the thistle, to indicate its Scottish origin.

33 *Obv.* ♣ BANK OF UPPER CANADA. ♣ St. George to the right slaying a dragon. 1850 in exergue. On the right of the exergual line, R. H. & CO. the initials of the makers, Ralph Heaton & Co.

Rev. ♣ BANK ♣ TOKEN ♣ ONE. PENNY. A sword and anchor crossed, with a tomahawk between; the whole entwined with the anchor's cable and a small wreath. Below are two cornucopiae crossed. Above the whole is a crown, with the Union Jack partly displayed to the right. Copper, size 33mm.

Specimens of this date occur with a dot between the points of the cornucopiae, but I do not consider it of sufficient importance to assign to it a separate number.

34 *Obv.* As no. 33, but the date is 1852. The 2 is a large, wide figure.

Rev. Same as no. 33. Copper, size 33mm.

35 *Obv.* As no. 34, but the 2 is smaller and narrower.

Rev. Same as no. 33. Copper, size 33mm.

Proofs of this date are occasionally met with, and there are four or five varieties in the figure 2 of the date.

36 *Obv.* Same as no. 33, but the date is 1854.

Rev. Same as no. 33. Copper, size 33mm.

37 *Obv.* As last, but there is a crosslet to the horizontal line of the 4.

Rev. Same as no. 33. Copper, size 33mm.

38 *Obv.* As no. 33, but the date is 1857.

Rev. As no. 33. Copper, size 33mm.

39 *Obv.* Same as no. 33, but smaller.

Rev. Same as no. 33, but ONE. HALF — PENNY instead of ONE. PENNY. Copper, size 28mm.

40 *Obv.* As no. 39, but the date is 1852.

Rev. Same as no. 39. Copper, size 28mm.

41 *Obv.* As no. 39, but the date is 1854.

Rev. Same as no. 39. Copper, size 28mm.

42 *Obv.* As the last, but with a crosslet to the horizontal line of the 4.

Rev. Same as no. 39. Copper, size 28mm.

The crosslet is not so distinct on the halfpenny as on the penny.

43 *Obv.* As no. 39, but the date is 1857.

Rev. Same as no. 39. Copper, size 28mm.

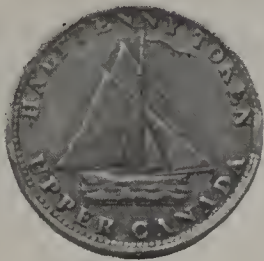
A most extensive coinage of this date, both of pennies and half-pennies, was struck, but before much of it was put into circulation, the decimal currency act of 1858 was passed, which necessitated the coinage of the cents of 1858 and 1859. The balance of these bank tokens therefore remained in the vaults of the Montreal branch for a number of years, when they were sold to a coppersmith and melted down.



THE COPPER TOKENS OF UPPER CANADA



12



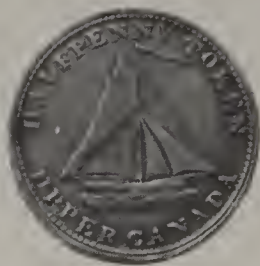
13



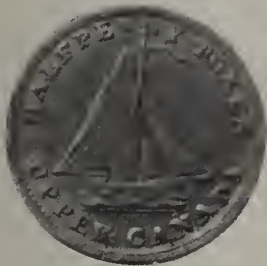
14



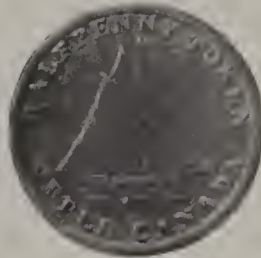
15



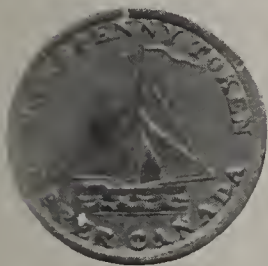
16



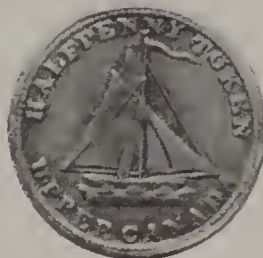
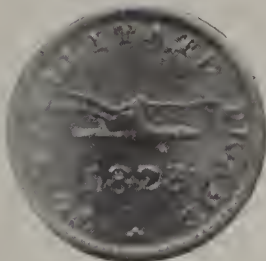
17



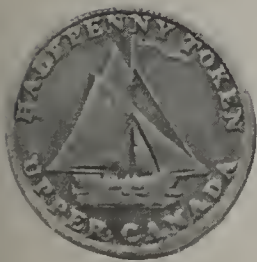
18



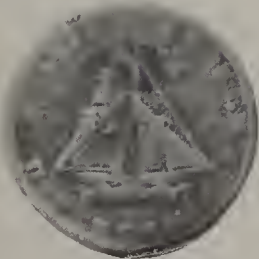
19



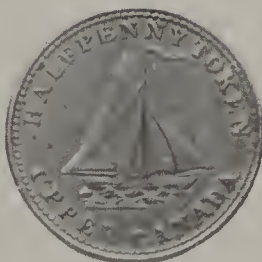
20



21



22



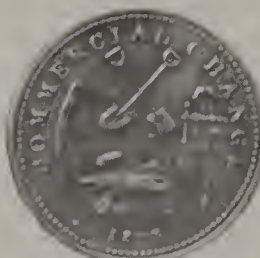
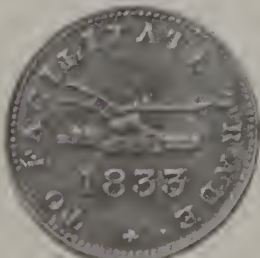
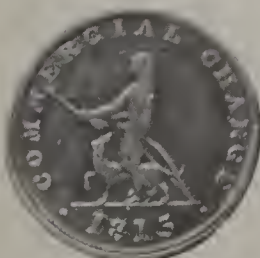
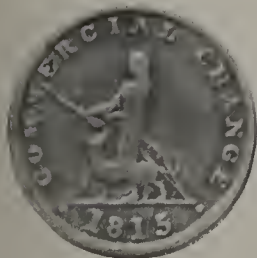
23



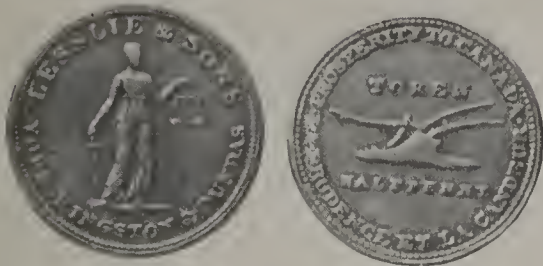
24



25



THE COPPER TOKENS OF UPPER CANADA



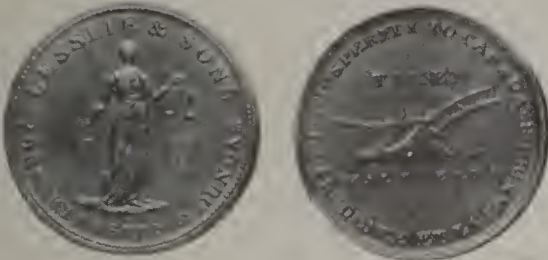
26



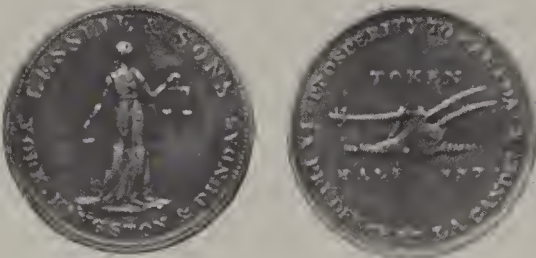
27



28



29



30



31



32

THE COPPER TOKENS OF UPPER CANADA



THE COPPER TOKENS OF UPPER CANADA

SYMBOLISM ON GREEK COINS

“SYMBOLS ARE NOT MADE, BUT THEY ARE THERE; THEY ARE NOT INVENTED, BUT ONLY DISCOVERED.” (*Kleinpaul, Sprache ohne Worte*, p. 26.)

INTRODUCTION. SYMBOL AND MYTH

THE FISH SYMBOL IN CHRISTIAN ART

The explanation of the symbols employed by peoples of past ages in their art, in which usually religious conceptions are expressed, has often proved a difficult matter. The fish symbolism in Christian art, for instance, is a typical example of one of the oddities of religious expression whose interpretation has been found baffling.¹ The intention of the symbolism is perfectly plain, the fish represents Christ. But the origin of this parallelism is obscure. The traditional explanation of the rise of the symbol from the well-known ΙΧΘΥΣ-acrostic ΙΗΞΟΥΣ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ ΘΕΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ ΣΩΤΗΡ, 'Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς Θεοῦ Υἱὸς Σωτήρ, 'Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour,' has not been considered satisfactory. For, one instinctively realizes that the acrostic, an expansion of the Greek word for fish, must be subsequent to the symbolism. The formal adoption both of acrostic and pictorial symbol as mystic emblems might have been coincidental, but it cannot be supposed that the whole symbolic conception arose solely out of the acrostic.

R. Mowat² derived the symbol from the acrostic formula which he thought was invented by the Christians of Alexandria at the time of the persecutions under Domitian (81-96 A. D.), as an answer to the deification of the Roman Emperor appearing on the Imperial coins

¹ R. Forrer, *Reallexicon der prähistorischen, classischen und frühchristlichen Altertümer*, 1907, art. Fische, says, “Der Ursprung dieser Inparallelestellung ist noch unklar.” C. R. Morey, *The Origin of the Fish Symbol*, *Princeton Theological Review*, 1910-1912, “Of all the symbols by which the early Christians attempted to embody, and at the same time perhaps to conceal, the concepts of their faith, the Fish is the most obscure in point of origin.” (Introd.)

² R. Mowat, *Bull. de la Soc. nat. des antiquaires de France*, 1898 (Summary on pp. 121, 122); *Atti del II Congresso inter. di Roma*, 1902, pp. 1-8.

struck in this city, ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙΘ ΘΕΟΥ ΥΙΟΚ ΔΟΜΙΤ ΚΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ. The phrase ΘΕΟΥ ΥΙΟΚ (= DIVI F[ilius] on Roman Imperial coins) means 'Son of the Deified (Emperor)', not 'Son of God' as in the acrostic. However, one should not beg the question of Imperial deification which was tacitly acknowledged during the life-time of the reigning emperor as well as openly concurred in after his death. It was only one step more from the cult of the dead to that of the living emperor.¹ The Christians of Alexandria may therefore have seen in the phrase an implication of divinity.

But Alexandria was not the original home of the symbolism, the monuments on which it first occurs being found in Rome.² Again, it is doubtful if the symbolism was known as early as the First Century A. D. There are no monuments bearing it which can be dated much before the middle of the Second Century. Furthermore, the fish symbol is not mentioned in the *Physiologus* (ὁ Φυσιολόγος), a work on animal symbolism written by an Alexandrian Greek about the first half of this same Century. This treatise is a sort of Natural History, a compendium of marvellous tales explaining the mystical meanings of animals and plants with moral applications, a kind of theological zoology and botany. If the fish symbol was in use at the time of this allegorical manual, we should certainly expect to find it here recorded. The Christian fathers, too, before Tertullian, end of the Second Century, make no reference to the symbol. It is safe to assume, then, that the symbolism was not widely current in Rome until about 150 A. D. (round date). Mowat's theory which is full of improbabilities, and extremely artificial, would not require more than passing notice if it were not for the fact that it has been adopted as the generally accepted interpretation in a recent handbook on Christian archaeology of considerable authority, (K. M. Kaufmann, *Handbuch der christlichen Archäologie*, 1913).

Even if we supposed that prior to the acrostic, Christ was usually called Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς Θεοῦ Υἱὸς Σωτήρ, and that the abbreviation Ι·Χ·Θ·Υ·Σ being commonly seen on the monuments (a pure hypothesis), the Ichthys-symbolism and the acrostic were thus accidentally suggested, there would still remain the necessity of explaining what mental predisposition could render a symbol, thus artificially devised, acceptable. It is far more reasonable to assume that the acrostic was an ingenious afterthought invented either to explain what was mysterious to the

¹ Mrs. Eugénie Sellers Strong, *Apotheosis and After-Life*, London, 1915.

² See below. note 4, page 92.

early Christians themselves or to clothe the symbol in more hieratic garb. As Morey puts it, the acrostic was adopted 'to crystallize an association of ideas into more dogmatic expression.' The 'Ιχθύς-acrostic stands to the symbol as a rationalizing of the emblem, perhaps imperfectly understood by the Christians at large. But it could not explain the riddle to them, if riddle it was, nor does it now to us.

The 'Ιχθύς-formula is first known to us from the Sibyllina Oracula, a late work composed of elements of various dates. The acrostic occurs in the eighth book of the Oracula in verses 217-250, the initial letters of the words which start lines 217-243, read downwards, giving the formula of five words; the following seven lines, 244-250 (probably a later addition) forming the word $\Sigma\text{TAYPO}\Sigma$ 'Cross.' This part of Book VIII of the Oracula (vv. 217-250) belongs to an earlier stratum than the rest of the compilation, being assigned to the latter half of the Second Century. The symbolism, at all events, is definitely proved to have been in use before the end of the Second Century, by the reference in Tertullian, *De Baptismo*, ch. 1 (c. 200 A. D.), in which the author employs the expression 'Ιχθύς nostrum, Iesum Christum.' This direct allusion without explanation shows that his readers were already acquainted with the Ichthys-symbolism as designating Christ, and seems to imply, though it does not definitely prove, the pre-existence of the acrostic. The Aberkios inscription dated c. 160-180 A. D., and the Licinia Amias epitaph, Fig. A, c. 155 A. D., as we shall see, prove that the Ichthys-symbolism was known c. 150 A. D. and they also afford strong presumption that the acrostic was then in use. The acrostic was doubtless invented shortly after the pictorial symbol came into use.

If the symbolism did not have its origin in the acrostic¹ how is it to be interpreted? Investigators have examined the Old and New Testaments for light on the symbol,² and have also sought to derive it from a pagan prototype. But no meaning thus far proposed has won general recognition, and the symbol has remained an enigma. To recall the Babylonian semi-fish bodied deity Ea (or Oannes), or the Phoenician

¹ This is the view of most investigators. H. Usener, *Sintflutsagen*, p. 224, "hielt es für allein denkbar dass, weil das Bild des Fisches lebendig und verbreitet war, klügelnder Witz sich das griechische Wort beschante und ihm durch jene anagrammatische Entdeckung nur tiefere Bedeutung verlieh" (cited by F. J. Dölger, 'Ιχθύς; das Fischsymbol in frühchristlichen Zeit, Bd. I, 1910, p. 52). So also, S. Reinach, *Orpheus*, 1909, p. 20, note 1.

² "Old and New Testaments have been ransacked for prototypes, the writings of the fathers have been carefully reviewed, antiquity has been searched for parallels, and every department of early Christian history, thought and custom has been laid under contribution, but the question seems still as far from solution as ever." (Morey, *op. cit.* Introd., p. 93.)

Dagon, or the fish cults of Syria is of no avail, because the analogy is imperfect,¹ and furthermore the contact cannot be established. According to the archaeological evidence, the rings, seals, gold-glasses, catacomb inscriptions, etc., on which the symbol and the *ἰχθύς*-abbreviation occur, Rome was the place of origin. R. Pischel² went so far afield in his search as Tibet where he tried to show contact between certain Christian communities and Brahman and Buddhist sects in whose myths the fish symbolized the rescuer or saviour, and also became the ritual food. None of these outside derivations, from Semites, or Syrian Greeks, or Indians has any convincing arguments to substantiate a theory of tradition, nor is it at all likely that the early Christians would have consciously adopted a symbol from pagan cults³ by a deliberate process of borrowing. By this last statement we do not deny the continued existence of pagan mythical concepts and symbols during the early Christian era, a fact only too well attested by the monuments. The old religious symbolism was too deeply rooted to disappear entirely. But it was, in some sort, assimilated to the new religion, and a mere indication of cultic practices in pagan antiquity vaguely resembling the fish symbolism, without proof of syncretic absorption, is per se an improbable derivation. It is not surprising, in view of the difficulties which beset the problem of the fish symbolism that the most judicious writers have not countenanced a pagan origin, but have sought for the explanation in Christian thought and practice. Nevertheless, as will later be argued, a pagan source through the medium of a pagan-Christian legend, is the most convincing solution.⁴

¹ In the ancient fish worship, eating of the sacred fish was restricted to a particular caste, the priests, whereas the fish in Christian religion was the prescribed ritual food for all believers.

² *Der Ursprung des christlichen Fischsymbols*, Sitzungsberichte der königl. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissenschaften, 1905, pp. 506 ff.

³ I. Scheftelowitz, *Das Fisch-Symbol im Judentum und Christentum*, Archiv für Religionswissenschaft, 14 Bd., 1911, traces the symbol to a Jewish prototype.

⁴ The fact that the symbolism was expressed by the Greek word *ἰχθύς* offers strong presumption that it arose among a Greek-speaking population. Now it appears to have had its greatest prevalence among the Christians at Rome, a Latin-speaking people. It must therefore have been brought to them from Greek-speaking peoples, else why should not the word *piscis* have been adopted by the uneducated classes with whom Christianity took its first hold? The earliest literary sources available containing clear and definite allusion to the Ichthys-symbolism hail from the East, the Aberkios epitaph, a Greek inscription on a stone from Phrygia, and the *Ἐξήγησις τῶν πραχθέντων ἐν Περσίδι*, a dialogue in dramatic form with the scene laid at the court of the Sassanidae. These documents, as our argument develops, taken in connection with the Greek name for the symbol, justify our tracing the ultimate home of the symbol to the Greeks of the Eastern part of the Roman world, and not to those of Alexandria, as Mowat did, for which latter place evidence is completely lacking.

Morey's authoritative contribution to the problem, a comprehensive and critical review of all the evidence, contains the final conclusion that the testimony of the earliest Christian writers who mention the symbol, and the direct allusion in the Aberkios inscription favor the view that the fish symbolism was originally of eucharistic significance. Morey points to the importance attached by the early church to the Multiplication, or miracle of the loaves and fishes, and to the Supper at the Sea of Tiberias. It is necessary then to explain how the double bread-and-fishes symbol came to be replaced by the Fish alone. For, while part of the literary and monumental evidence tends to establish the eucharistic symbolism of the fish, still this meaning is not the only one. It is therefore not quite clear just how Christ came to be later equated absolutely with the Ichthys. Morey's account of this evolution, which presents his exact position on the question of the relation of the acrostic formula to the symbolism, is as follows. He believes that the symbolism was derived ultimately from the Multiplication, and that prior to the acrostic it meant only the eucharist. This meaning is seen in the frescoes of the Lucina catacomb on which fish and baskets full of bread loaves (and in the centre of each basket, a chalice of wine) are painted.¹ As the symbolism progressed, he thinks, artistic reasons gave greater prominence to the fish over the bread. But, he adds, "it is at least questionable if such an association of ideas could ever have evolved, independently of the acrostic, the later definite concept of the Fish=Christ" "There is every reason to suppose therefore that the fish as a definite symbol of Christ owes its origin to the acrostic." Out of the general eucharistic symbolism there developed the more special Christ=Fish symbol due to the introduction of the Ichthys-acrostic. This position involves a theory of the independent origin of the acrostic distinct from the fish as an emblem of the eucharist, and in addition an effort is made to show from the monuments the secondary and later character of the simpler symbolic equation, Christ=Fish.

The monuments anterior to the introduction of the acrostic, should witness only to the eucharistic meaning. This hypothesis would seem to be at once contradicted by the well-known Licinia Amias epitaph on which are depicted two fishes with anchor between, with the Greek inscription ΙΧΘΥC ΖΩΝΤΩΝ 'Fish of the Living, i. e. the Believers,' Fig. A. Here there is no trace of the eucharistic fish-symbolism. The monument

¹ Morey, *op. cit.*, 1912, pl. I, 1. The painting belongs to the early Second Century.

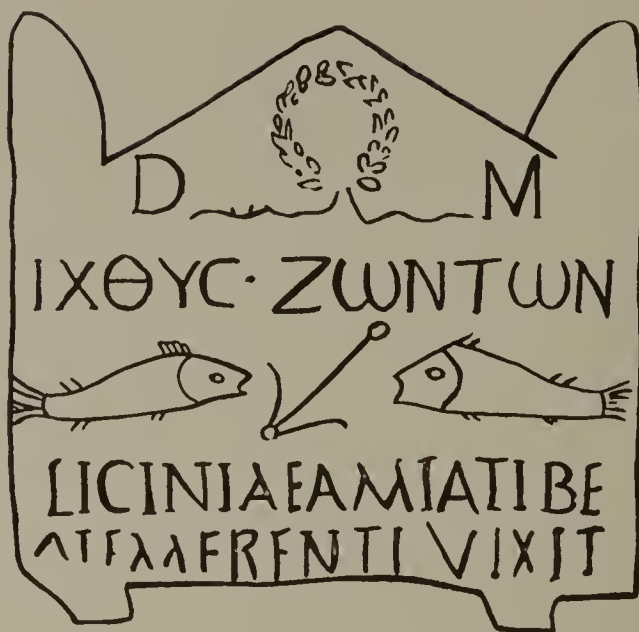


Fig. A.

is dated by Dölger, c. 155 A. D.,¹ or before the generally accepted date of the acrostic formula, c. 200 A. D. Opinions differ as to the early date claimed for the monument by Dölger and others, but assuming that it should be assigned to the middle of the Second Century, how would this accord with the theory? Well, Morey rejects this monument as being no true example of the absolute equation Christ=Fish, for the reason that there are two fishes represented, and they cannot possibly stand for the symbol. However, it does not seem at all improbable that considerations of symmetry led to the two-fish arrangement. The two-fish-anchor type alone would not, as Morey insists, be a certain instance of the Christian symbolism, but with the legend ΙΧΘΥC ΖΩΝΤΩΝ, the symbolic meaning is certain. The whole idea of the hope of immortality, *spes in Christo*, the faith of the believers in Christ, is evident in picture and Greek inscription.

Morey would disconnect pictorial symbol from inscription, discount the former because two fishes can not stand for Christ, and explain the latter in the following way. The first word is regarded as equivalent to Ι·Χ·Θ·Υ·C, that is, as not being the word *Ἰχθύς* at all, but simply the customary abbreviation of the name and titles of Christ, which he assumes to have existed and at a date previous to that of this inscription, and to be quite independent of the symbolism and the later acrostic formula. But this interpretation is exceedingly strained, and far too dubious to be seriously considered. The epitaph can not be put

¹ *Op. cit.* p. 161 (published in *Religionsgeschichtliche u. epigraphische Untersuchungen*, Supplement to *Römische Quartalschrift für christliche Alterthumskunde*), 1910.

aside as not representing the Christ=Fish symbolism. If then its early date be admitted (and Morey does not contest it), the monument constitutes a grave objection to his hypothesis that the Christ=Fish symbol was evolved out of a supposed earlier eucharistic symbolism¹ solely under the influence of the subsequently invented Ichthys-acrostic.

The interpretation which will here be advocated is just the reverse of the above as regards order of development, the absolute symbol Christ=Fish seeming to us to precede the later eucharistic meaning. But it does not necessitate any division of the monuments into two chronological groups according to the different forms of the symbolism, for, given the equation Christ=Fish, the eucharistic significance could enter immediately into the concept. Once the Fish had become the mystic symbol of Christ and of everlasting life, its ritual use as food symbolizing union of the believer with God would spring almost simultaneously into being. Both elements of the symbolism were bound up in the secondary or eucharistic sense, but there is no ground from the data at our disposal for arguing that this latter sense was the earlier. The fundamental meaning was the primary one, and that survived the longest. It is found in the Pektorios inscription which has been dated anywhere from the Second to the Sixth Century,² and, conspicuously, in the employment of the Ichthys-symbol as a prophylakterion over the entrances to houses and graves down to a rather late period.³

The basic difficulty, Christ=Fish, which has never really been surmounted, disappears completely with the new interpretation. Furthermore, the document containing the earliest allusion to the symbol known to us in Christian literature, the epitaph of Aberkios (c. 160-180 A. D.) is our chief support in the line of contemporary testimony. Not only the Aberkios inscription, but also the language of one closely contemporary writer, Tertullian, is found upon examination in the light of the new meaning, to allude to a different significance which will clarify the symbolic, mystical equation. Also, the late anonymous work, *Narratio rerum quae in Perside acciderunt*, confirms the sense which seems to us to be the original one.⁴

¹ The painting of the Lucina catacomb which is cited in support of this contention, and dated before 150 A. D., i. e. before the Licinia Amias stele, is not really an example of the fish symbolism under discussion, but merely a representation of the Multiplication.

² O. Pohl, *Das Ichthys-Monument von Antun*, 1880.

³ Dölger, *op. cit.* p. 273.

⁴ This is the same work under its Latin title, as the *Ἐξήγησις* referred to above in note 4. p. 92. It is of late date, but based upon much earlier sources (cf. Morey, *op. cit.*).

Now this particular symbol has been chosen as an introduction to the discussion of the nature of symbols, for the reason that it has generally been regarded hitherto as enigmatical. Its meaning has remained veiled to us because up to the present its psychological content has not been grasped. This is true of a great number of symbols. Only recently psychological investigation has revealed those hidden processes of the human mind which have conditioned the expression of religious emotion in the form of symbolism. A solution by means of the new psychological theory will afford strong justification of the scientific value and soundness of the new hypothesis.

PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF MYTHS AND SYMBOLS

Before proceeding to state what the ultimate significance of the fish symbol is, a brief account of this new theory must be given. We might say that it is not so much a theory as a way of looking at things. This way of looking at symbols is new because it has been determined by a new insight into the human soul, and it is therefore a psychological theory of the origin of symbols. Within the past fifteen years, a group of psychologists in Germany have been investigating the phenomena of nervous and mental diseases, paranoia, hysteria, dementia praecox and other psychoneuroses which are pathological psychic manifestations, the analysis of which has brought with it a profound knowledge of the inner psychic life of man. A new method called the psychoanalytic was thereby developed, and led to the observation of normal psychic phenomena in an entirely new light.

Sigmund Freud was the leader of this new school. In his *Drei Abhandlungen zur Sexualtheorie* 1905,¹ his treatises, *Der Witz und seine Beziehung zum Unbewussten*, 1905, and, *Der Wahn und die Träume in W. Jensen's 'Gradiva'* 1907, various apparently unrelated expressions of the human psyche are shown to have a common origin in the unconscious life of the soul, in the life of childhood and in sexuality.² A particularly illuminating contribution to that slightly explored region of mental life was his work, *Die Traumdeutung*, 1900, (4th edit. 1914).³ The elaboration of the 'wish theory' of dreams and

¹ Translated by A. A. Brill, *Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph Series*, No. 7, New York, 1910.

² For summaries in English, see I. H. Coriat, *Abnormal Psychology*, New York, 1914, and K. Abraham, *Dreams and Myths*, New York, 1913, *Ner. and Men. Dis. Mon. Ser.*, No. 15=*Traum und Mythos*, *Schriften zur angewandten Seelenkunde*, Leipzig and Vienna, 1909.

³ The English translation is by A. A. Brill, *The Interpretation of Dreams*, 3rd edit., New York, 1913.

its bearing on the psychology of myths puts us in a position to understand the products of the human mind, in religion, art, poetic fancy and symbolic conceptions, as never before. A most brilliant application of Freud's teachings, together with a wonderfully original, synthetic study of the products of the human genius in art and religion, is C. G. Jung's *Wandlungen und Symbole der Libido*, Leipzig and Vienna, 1912.¹ Freud's and Jung's contributions to psychological theory are no whit less revolutionary and profoundly important than the Darwinian hypothesis. What the theory of evolution means in the physical world, psychoanalysis means in the psychic.

It must not lightly be objected by archaeologists that the psychological interpretation is 'purely subjective,' and therefore not admissible. When we say 'subjective,' nothing *arbitrarily* subjective is intended. By this we mean, that tendency of some mystics who read a double meaning into everything, quite irrespective of any general law of the human mind. Such interpretations of symbols have long fallen into discredit among scholars.² Modern psychology and philosophy teach us that the usual antithesis between 'objective' and 'subjective' is more apparent than real. A good expression of this idea is the following: "It is not that we have two contrasted worlds, the 'objective' and the 'subjective'; there is but one world, the objective, and that which we have hitherto not understood, have dubbed therefore the 'subjective', are the subtler workings of integrated objective mechanisms," (E. B. Holt, *The Freudian Wish and its Place in Ethics*, p. 93, 1915). That is to say, psychic phenomena as well as physical, belong to the category of things determined by natural law. The phenomena of symbolism are the reaction of the human psyche to the external world, and the meaning of such reaction as expressed in symbolism can be known, if we can discover the laws of mental life. This fact had long ago been recognized by the great psychologist Wundt, in regard to myths which are created by the same associative or ana-

¹ English translation, *Psychology of the Unconscious*, by Dr. Beatrice M. Hinkle. New York, 1916 (Moffat, Yard & Co.).

² For a case of the highly subjective viewpoint evolved entirely out of one's own personality, see Adolph Roeder's *Symbol Psychology*, New York, 1913, an example of subjective interpretation which is just the antithesis of Thomas Inman's *Ancient Pagan and Modern Christian Symbolism*, and due solely to the personal bias of the author. A parallel case of the same type of interpretation is one from the Thirteenth Century, Guilielmus Durandus (1220-1296), *Rationale divinorum officiorum*, trs. by Neale and Webb, *The Symbolism of Churches and Church Ornaments*, New York, 1893. In this work, every portion of the church is said to have symbolic significance; the cement is love and charity binding together the stones which represent the faithful, etc.

logical processes as symbols. "Die letzte Quelle aller Mythenbildung, aller religiösen Gefühle und Vorstellungen ist die individuelle Phantasietätigkeit," he remarks in his discussion on *Die Phantasie als allgemeine seelische Funktion*, ch. 1 of *Völkerpsychologie*, 1905, 2 Bd., pt. 1, p. 3ff.

Myths and symbols are very closely related, they are both symbolic presentations or substitutes, resembling that for which they stand. The myth is an imaginary tale, a word-picture; and the symbol is an ideograph, either in the form of a simple diagrammatic image (thunderbolt of Zeus, the weather-deity), or in the shape of a natural object (eagle of Zeus, the sky-god; and also, in some cults, an analogue of the sun-god). The problem is consequently to determine what is back of the disguised formation. And, for both myth and symbol presentations, since they have arisen in prehistoric times, one must get back to the subjective phantasies of primitive man.

It may be thought that the fish symbolism in Christian art can have nothing to do with the psyche of primitive man. If, namely, it can be proved that the symbol as the Christians used it has no relation to antiquity,¹ there is no need of invoking primitive phantasy. Modern science answers with the biological law that the individual in his separate life repeats the life-history of the race. This is true, we now know, of man's psychical evolution as well as of his physical. Moreover, the general intellectual level of the early Christians as a whole must have been uncommonly like that of early man in the matter of religious or emotional reactions towards life. This attitude of mind resulting in unconscious symbolism is well expressed by Émile Male.² Speaking of the later Middle Ages he says, "The Thirteenth Century believed that all the world was one vast symbol, a sort of divine cipher. The stars, the seasons, shadow and light, the course of the sun reflected upon a wall, the rhythm of numbers, plant and animal life, all was resolved into a concept. One might say of this marvelous world with Shakespeare, that it was 'made of the same stuff as our dreams.'"

¹ Thus Morey derives the symbolism from actual events in Christian times from the eucharist, out of the Multiplication. But he feels this derivation inadequate to account for the definite equation Christ=Fish, and hence assumes the acrostic as the real determining factor, which practically takes us back to the traditional explanation. The deeper intent of the symbolism has therefore not been found in Christian history or custom. Symbols are of course of two distinct kinds; the more obvious, rational sort which constitutes a kind of tachygraphy or short-hand representation of a larger, more complicated concept or subject, and the less obvious, mystical kind which has its roots in the emotions. This latter symbolism springs largely from the unconscious and is less intelligible at first view. The Christ=Fish symbolism is clearly of the latter variety.

² *Revue de l'Art Ancien et Moderne*, 1908, *L'Art Symbolique à la fin du Moyen Age*.

The mediaeval Bestiaries or Beast-books which passed for scientific literature in those days, afford a striking indication of the subjective habit of thought of the period, in addition to the fantastic symbolism in art.¹ The people of the Middle Ages believed in the actual existence of fabulous animals, the unicorn, the phoenix and other impossible creatures, and accepted as ancient history the mythical romances woven about the heroic figures of Alexander the Great and the legendary Aeneas. Perhaps not since the dawn of history has there been an epoch in which the people at large, had this relation to the objective world. It was in the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries particularly that excessive animal symbolism was employed in church architecture. The protest of St. Bernard (c. 1125), registered in an open letter to the Church, contained the following query: "What mean those filthy apes, those fierce lions, those monstrous centaurs, those half-men, those spotted tigers, those fighting soldiers and horn-blowing monsters?" The efforts of this refined ecclesiastic were unavailing, however, to stem the tide of coarse allegory which reached its zenith, and then losing its vitality as a popular menagerie (doubtless always with some admixture of humorous appeal) was adapted to the purposes of vulgar satire directed against the Jews and the reformers of the Sixteenth Century.

Modern writers on this subject explain this phenomenon of animal symbolism in Christian art as a survival. This is true, for it is indeed a survival, but from within, not from without as commonly understood. Mrs. A. Kemp-Welch,² for example, suggests that it was "the outcome of Oriental tradition through unconscious copying or irrepressible semi-conscious paganism,"³ or else "the result of the treatises on symbolic animals." But the latter explanation, though intended to suggest another cause, is tantamount to the survival theory. For, one cannot explain the phenomenon of symbolic literature of this sort which was written and seriously accepted as descriptive of objective realities, in any other way than that of symbolism in art. Such a work as the *Physiologus* (cf. p. 90) which belongs to the Second Century and was the model for all the later Christian allegories, the *Bestiaria*, *Lapidaria* and *Volucraria* which constituted the popular science of the Middle Ages, would never have attained its position as an authoritative book

¹ E. P. Evans, *Animal Symbolism in Ecclesiastical Architecture*, New York, 1896.

² *Beast Imagery and the Bestiary, Nineteenth Century*, 1903.

³ This part of the explanation offers a choice between objective and subjective survival.

on Natural History,¹ if the people had not been largely given to subjective thinking. Just as the artist looks upon the external world as a symbol, so the people of the mediaeval period were in general under the spell of an imaginative conception of a world born solely of their emotions. This phenomenon will be analyzed subsequently. For the moment we are only concerned to maintain, what the history of art and of culture abundantly and obviously prove, namely, that symbolism is a psychological characteristic of the whole human race. Phylogenetically regarded, it is a 'survival' of our primitive soul-life. Undoubtedly the Bestiaries and their ilk reacted powerfully to stimulate the innate craving for symbolic expression, and created new forms besides those inherited from antiquity. The symbolic literature was itself, however, created to satisfy the same inner necessity as the art types.

So the fish symbol, even though as a matter of fact it can be shown to have had an historical precedent, as a psychological possibility, might have arisen in our own era as well as in antiquity. If we find that the Christian art of the earliest centuries manifests to lesser degree the animal symbolism which ran riot at the climax of mediaeval culture, two reasons may be advanced to account for this difference. In the first place, a conscious protest and scruple against the continuation of pagan symbols would naturally lead to their temporary and almost complete exclusion. But the fundamental reason would be that a substitute had been found for religious emotional needs. The great symbol of the Christ-figure at first overshadowed all traditional symbols. Then, as the irrepressible impulse to symbolize sought further outlet, the figures of the Virgin and the Saints arose to satisfy the need for increased expression.²

¹ The Physiologus was translated into Latin, Aethiopic, Syriac, Armenian, Icelandic, Anglo-Saxon, and all the principal European languages and dialects, and with the exception of the Bible, was the most widely read book of any time. The Christian apologists accepted its teachings as scientific truth, and reinforced their dogmas from its moral allegory. Despite its preposterous zoology, it had a tremendous vogue among the educated who never questioned its manifest absurdity. In the Fourth Century, to be sure, it was condemned by some of the more enlightened Church fathers, but was reinstated by Gregory the Great.

² If we turn to the Byzantine coinage on which, as a result of the conversion of Constantine the Great to the new faith, Christian emblems first appear, we observe that the Cross and the Christ-monogram are the earliest symbols of the new religion (c. 314 A. D.). These symbols and the figure of Christ as a coin-type (c. 700 A. D.) preceded the introduction of the Virgin (c. 892 A. D.) and the Saints (Tenth and Eleventh Centuries). In the later mediaeval coinage of Italy, the figures of the Saints far outnumber the representations of Christ and the Virgin, (G. Macdonald, *Coin Types*, pp. 228 and 238). Since the selection of ancient coin-types was con-

Theriomorphic symbols, though less numerous at first than in pagan art, are not entirely absent. The dove, fish and lamb are early introduced. Pagan animal symbolism, though at first partially excluded, persisted nevertheless on a lower substratum, so to speak, in popular cults. The hoofed and horned devil is of course reminiscent of Pan. Symbolism was rife on all sides, as it must necessarily be in every religion, and it will occasion no surprise therefore when we discover that such ancient pagan symbols as the Swastika and the Ankh received a new lease of life through their adoption by the Christians.

In order to grasp more precisely the new psychological interpretation of symbols, which is the main subject of the present and succeeding articles, its bearing on the meaning of myths must first be briefly treated. Comparative mythology which was founded by Adalbert Kuhn¹ about fifty years ago, paved the way for a general interpretation of all myths. All myths, those of ancient civilized races and modern barbaric peoples, were shown to be substantially alike in general outline, and often amazingly similar in detail. The conclusion naturally followed that they must mean something common to all humanity. There has always been the greatest difficulty, however, in explaining the so-called 'irrational' elements in the myths of civilized peoples. The Greeks themselves, as we know, felt extremely apologetic in regard to many barbaric elements in their mythology, and felt constrained to say that it was all allegory. The battle of the gods and the giants, which the civilized Greek felt to be unseemly, was explained as a battle of the natural elements.

Passing over the earlier modern theories of Max Müller and Herbert Spencer which are no longer entertained,² we come to the view which regards myths as a figurative expression of religious ideas mingled with primitive attempts at an explanation of nature. Some writers feeling the futility of imputing ethical, abstract conceptions to primitive man, such as Preller-Robert's reduction of the Titan myth, with its monstrous detail of the unmaning of Uranos by Kronos, to the

trolled by a great conservatism, the coins having a public character and reflecting general religious thought, the order in which the Christian emblems were introduced is surely not without significance. It may therefore indicate the organic growth of Christian symbolism.

¹ *Die Herabkunft des Feuers und des Göttertrankes*, 1886. For a summary of Kuhn's contribution to mythology, see O. Gruppe, *Culte und Mythen*, cited below.

² *Art. Mythology*, *Enc. Brit.* Eleventh Edit., 1910, by Andrew Lang. (a repetition of the article in the edition of 1883.) The best general accounts of theories about the origin of myths and cults are to be found in O. Gruppe, *Die Griechische Culte und Mythen in ihren Beziehungen zu den orientalischen Religionen*, 1887, I. ch. 1, and W. Wundt, *Völkerpsychologie*, 1905, Bd 2, pt. 1, ch. 3.

generalized meaning 'that all higher order is the result of the strife of conflicting powers,' or Welcker's explanation which touches on the barbarous detail, that 'it meant creation removed from time, a symbol of the manifold diversity of created things,' have gone over to a specialized nature theory.¹ The myths are all astronomical allegories, some say, lunar, others, solar.² This theory contains much that is alluring, and has many adherents, as solar and lunar elements are undeniably present in many myths.

The position of mythologists in general on the astral theory is summed up by R. Wünsch,³ as follows: "Dass aus Vorgängen am Himmel Mythen entstanden sind, wird kein Einsichtiger leugnen." Speaking of the real progress made by the science of mythology, in spite of apparent divergences of theory, he says (p. 602), "das Ausgehen von den Tatsachen der historischen Überlieferung, die vorsichtige Ausdeutung und *psychologische Erklärung*, unter Heranziehung verwandter Erscheinungen bei anderen Völkern, beginnt mehr Boden zu erobern. Nun muss noch die Einseitigkeit überwunden werden die *alles nur astral* oder als *babylonisch* deutet", (the italics are the writer's).

One could not deprecate too strongly the one-sidedness of solar and lunar hypotheses, when the extraordinary pitch of absurdity is reached that dragon-contests, which had just been acceptably explained as solar (myth of the solar-hero), are claimed by the moon-myth adherents as illustrations of their view. E. Siecke, *Drachenkämpfe*, 1907, solemnly assures us that all mythical dragon-contests are moon myths; the moon is a serpent, and Asklepios is *therefore* a moon god!⁴

The relation of the psychological interpretation to the astronomical is that the myth contains different component parts in which analysis may discern a stratification indicative of growth. The deepest

¹ For the psychological interpretation of the Titan myth, see E. F. Lorenz, *Das Titanen-Motiv in der allgemeinen Mythologie*, *Imago*, Zeitschrift für Anwendung der Psychoanalyse auf die Geisteswissenschaften, 1913, 1 Heft.

² H. Winckler, *Himmels-und Weltenbild der Babylonier als Grundlage der Welt-Anschauung und Mythologie aller Völker*, 1902.

³ *Griechische u. Römische Religion*, 1906-1910, *Archiv für Religionswissenschaft*, 14 Bd., 1911. This is a report on the contributions to the science of mythology for the years 1906-1910; the previous summary being that of A. Dieterich for the years 1903-1905, *op. cit.* 8 Bd., 1905. The best general reference for the earlier bibliography is O. Gruppe, *Die Mythologische Literatur aus den Jahren 1898-1905*, *Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der klass. Alterthumswissenschaft*, v. 137, Supplementband, 1908.

⁴ So also the well-known symbols of the sun-disk between bull's horns in Egyptian representations of Isis, and even the Egyptian winged disk, always interpreted as sun-pictures, are explained as pictures of the *full moon*! E. Siecke, *Götterattribute und Sogenannte Symbole*, 1909, p. 199.

layer is that in which sexual symbolism is found. The upper layers have been created by various secondary factors, among which astronomical considerations play a leading part. It is the 'projection to the sky' of the phantasy, which has its root in sexual symbolism. Thus we may find the Whale Myth on the whole, solar, but this is not its deepest psychological intent. "Whale Myths, as psychoanalysis proves, are birth myths according to their latent content, but according to their manifest content, astral myths", (E. F. Lorenz, *Das Titanen-Motiv*, p. 38).

Other mythologists, still avoiding the inexplicable, say that all the 'savage, silly and senseless details,' as Max Müller called them, are due to the fact that stories like these seemed natural to savages. The weakness of this explanation is that it does not tell us how it came about that 'primitive metaphysics' could be tolerated in an age which had supposedly grown out of animism. Alexander the Great was many generations removed from prehistoric man, but even he, denying his earthly parent after the fashion of all heroes, explained his divine descent as from Zeus Ammon, and typified the divine birth by the union of his mother Olympias with a serpent. How could Alexander have made use of 'savage' imagery, if he were not psychically predisposed towards the same sort of comparison? A similar tale was related of the births of Aristomenes, the legendary Spartan hero, and of the following historical characters, Aratos of Sikyon (b. 271 B. C.), Scipio Africanus Major (b. 234 B. C.) and Augustus, the first Roman Emperor.¹ The symbolism of generation by a serpent, then, is not confined to mythical prehistory, and modern psychoanalytic research has established that such symbolism is still present in the human psyche. Though no longer expressed in naive myths, and already repressed from consciousness among civilized peoples, the symbol crops up again from the depths of the repressed unconscious in the form of dreams, or, in neuroses, in actual imaginings. The conclusion becomes obvious that there is a fundamental identity of the human mind, independent of time and place, and that we are still united, in our psychological life, by insoluble bonds connecting us with antiquity.

¹ J. G. Frazer, *Adonis, Attis and Osiris, The Golden Bough*, IV¹, 1914, p. 81. It is significant that according to Suetonius, Atia, the mother of Augustus, dreamed of the future event, as did also Octavius, the father. (On oracular dreams see L. Deubner, *De Incubatione*, Giessen, 1899.) The content of each dream is given by Suetonius, *Divus Augustus*, 94: *Eadem Atia prius quam pararet somniavit, intestina sua ferri ad sidera explicarique per omnem terrarum et caeli ambitum. Somniavit et pater Octavius, utero Atiae iubar solis exortum.*

This leads naturally to a discussion of the two modes of thinking characteristic of the human consciousness, namely, directed or ordered thought which follows reality, and so-called phantasy thinking. A far-reaching analysis of the dream has revealed a completely unknown section of the human soul. Our dreams are phantasy thoughts similar to the phantasy activities of primitive man, of childhood, of poetic imagination, and of neuroses. In our conscious life there are always these two habits of thought, the phantasy activity and directed thinking. The latter, phylogenetically considered, is a later evolution of the human consciousness which antiquity, even in the full development of intellectual life as seen in Greek civilization at its highest, did not possess in the same measure as we moderns. The ancient Greeks who attained a high degree of culture, possessed the same innate intellectual capacity for directed thinking but, as they lived at an earlier cultural epoch, there was less demand for the exercise of this faculty. In brief, they did less directed thinking on the whole than we modern people are forced to do as a result of our social environment. Our modern science, as an intellectual technique, is the best example of the capacity for directed thinking, viewed both as a process, divested of the subjective and emotional, and as a psychological achievement.

Directed thinking, like concentration of any sort, is the result of effort and is fatiguing. Phantasy thinking, on the other hand, is easy and effortless. It is the characteristic way of thinking of the child, and of primitive man, also of the adult individual in the semi-conscious activity of dream-states, and of those disturbances of conscious activity, known as neuroses in their milder form, and as various forms of dementia in pronounced derangements. Subjective thinking which belongs to our phylogenetic past, is found in the unconscious life of all modern minds. From this kind of thinking, poetry, art, religion and philosophy have been created, and also the symbolism which is an inseparable accompaniment of these forms of emotional expression. Therefore only through an understanding of this subjective phantasy thinking, can the meaning of symbols, which are rooted in the unconscious, be revealed. Our day-dreams also lift us from reality on the same delightfully irresponsible, emotional flights. In dreams, repressed, egoistic fancies find expression which are in contrast to reality. The dream, according to the Freudian hypothesis, is the expression of a wish which has been excluded or repressed from consciousness. Upon this wish theory of dreams has been built the psychological meaning of the myth as a parallel development of the same wish-fulfilling ten-

dency. The myth is the expression of the typical wishes of the mass-soul, just as the dream is that of the individual psyche. It is a survival from the childhood of the race, and because we have not heretofore understood infantile soul-life, the latent content of the myth has been hidden from us. Just as dreams in their manifest content, often seem absurd, so the myths of civilized peoples present seemingly irrational, and even monstrous, elements which have defied explanation.

What now are the revelations of psychoanalysis which will enable us to understand symbols and myths in a new way? A very brief answer may be given as follows: Man stands to lifeless objects in a subjective relation which springs from his sexuality.¹ Or again, "Sexual symbolism, I assert, is a psychological phenomenon of mankind at all times and in all places."² Or in a word, "Man sexualizes everything."³ The example of the fish symbolism, as we shall see, will forestall any idea that by sexual we mean phallic. There are symbols, ancient and modern, which are grossly and unequivocally phallic, but the vast majority of symbolic presentations represent the sexual object in the form of a veiled analogue. In fact, that is the purpose of the act of symbolizing, to conceal the sexual interest in a non-sexual comparison. When we use the word 'purpose' we do not imply a consciously determined, intellectual aim. Man is governed by an unconscious impulse to express his emotions in symbolisms or analogies which are unconsciously determined, and not intellectually derived, but spontaneously or involuntarily conceived. He does not so much deliberately try to conceal his emotional interest, as to express it in as many forms as possible.

JUNG'S THEORY OF THE LIBIDO SYMBOLISM

The general conception of symbols as Libido pictures, Libido comparisons, elaborated by Jung, will define the interpretation. By Libido, Jung means energy or force, but Freud's use of the term is in its original sense of sexual impulse. The latter has the concept of a bundle of impulses in which the Libido or the sexual impulse figures as a partial impulse of the whole system. Jung however widens the concept, and has developed it into a genetic concept of psychic energy, or an 'energetic concept of psychological values.' It is analogous though not exactly similar to Bergson's 'élan vital.' The Libido concept thus approaches closely to the philosophical concept of Will. "In the multiplicity of natural phenomena we see the Will, the Libido, in its most

¹ Cf. Abraham, *Dreams and Myths*, p. 18.

² *Id. ib.* p. 14.

³ Kleinpaul, cited by Abraham, *ib.* p. 14.

varied application and form. We see the Libido in the stage of infancy at first wholly in the form of the nourishment impulse which is concerned with the rearing of the body. With the development of the body, there arise successively new fields of application of the Libido. The final field, dominating all other fields in its functional meaning, is sexuality which at first appears as extraordinarily bound up in the nourishment function.

In the field of sexuality the Libido attains that definition whose overwhelming importance justifies us entirely in the scientific use of the term, Libido. Here the Libido is manifestly a procreation impulse; at first, essentially in the form of an undifferentiated sexual Urlibido which as life-force drives mankind directly to generation. (The clearest distinction of the two forms of Libido application is found in those animals among which the nourishment stage is separated from the sexual stage by a chrysalis stage.) From that sexual Urlibido which created the millions of eggs and seeds out of a tiny embryo, there have developed, with powerful restriction of fertility, certain derivatives whose function is maintained by a specially differentiated Libido. This differentiated Libido is now 'desexualized,' inasmuch as it is dissociated from its original function of the egg and sperma creation; and, furthermore, there is no longer any possibility of bringing it back again to its original function. Thus the process of evolution in general consists in an increasing transformation of the Urlibido which generated merely continuity products, into the secondary functions of sex-attraction and protection of offspring." (Jung, *op. cit.*, pp.128, 129.)

From this rather abstract statement, we see that Jung conceives of the Libido as an Urlibido, or primary life-force, and as a manifestation of the will to live, to create. Thus when we speak of Libido pictures, we mean those images which are symbolic fulfillments of life-longings, of primitive Urlibido, or expression of the impulse to create. The hero, for example, is a Libido symbol, for he is a mythical concept, a projected embodiment of human desires, who in his typical fate reproduces the human Libido and its typical fate.¹ The Libido concept is so broad that the tree, the horse, the lion, the ram, the bull, a sun-picture may all be included, if they reflect the Libido symbolism, that is, if they are figurative expressions of vital force, as, for instance, of fertility or generation, death and immortality. The Libido symbol is not to be understood by its anatomical analogy, but by its *psychological*

¹ Otto Rank, *Der Mythos von der Geburt des Helden*, Schriften zur angew. Seelenkunde, 5 Heft, 1909.

analogy. For example, the Earth as Mother, the Heavens as Father, are Libido symbols.

Thus the Tree of Life and the Cross which in the earlier interpretations were always mysteriously identified as phallic emblems, need not be so considered necessarily. A Libido analogue may take on a specifically phallic meaning, that is, it may be applied in a narrower sexual sense. But, that purely phallic imagery is always to be seen in the various forms of the cross symbol,¹ the Egyptian Ankh, the Greek cross, Tau-cross, swastika, etc., is a theory entirely unsupported by external evidence from monumental sources, and without justification from *a priori* psychological reasoning. It was this literal meaning, current in the earlier literature of symbolism, that more reserved critics refused to accept, and rightly, for, as symbolism arises primarily from the unconscious, by so much the more vague are the analogies employed. Man clothes his sex symbols as a rule in non-sexual dress. Gross or literal sex images are themselves Libido symbols.²

What is true of symbols, applies equally to myths. The success of the psychological interpretation of myths may be judged in a given instance by its application to the Titan myth by E. F. Lorenz (*op. cit.*, cf. p. 102, note 1), and to the Prometheus myth by K. Abraham.³ It was the Oedipus myth, however, in which this psychological method was first tested by Freud (*Traumdeutung*, pp. 185ff.). The success of this attempt to prove that the myth represents the fulfillment of repressed sexual wishes, was the starting-point for the analyses of a number of other myths, saga and fairy-tales, and the result has been the complete scientific justification of the workings of the psychological factors in myths. The new interpretation has to be brought into some relation with the former nature and religio-philosophical meanings. This is a complex question, as indeed the unravelling of any myth must be. Myths were never stationary, but were always forming and reforming with the changing social environment and ethical evolution. Each separate typical myth must be analyzed, just as the various symbols must be studied individually. Abraham's reconciliation of the nature mythological elements and the psychological meaning

¹ Sha Rocco, *The masculine cross, and ancient sex worship*; Thomas Inman, *Ancient Pagan and Modern Christian Symbolism*, 1874.

² Compare the Indian case cited in the preface to Goblet d'Alviella's book, *The Migration of Symbols*, 1896, p. xix.

³ *Dreams and Myths*. Compare also the following, for an analysis of the Prometheus story, H. Steinthal, *Die Ursprüngliche Form der Sage von Prometheus*, *Zeitschrift f. Völkerpsychologie und Sprachwissenschaft*, Bd. 2, 1862, and A. Kuhn, *Die Herabkunft des Feuers*, etc.

is indicated in his account of the Prometheus myth. Briefly summed up, the nature mythological meaning of the myths is regarded as but part of the explanation. The impulse for self-preservation creates the nature meaning, the sexual impulse creates the fulfillment (in myth) of typical sex-wishes. For a more elaborate discussion see Lorenz (*op. cit.* pp. 70-72).¹

Not only in the field of mythology, but also in the analysis of the lives of historical personages, the new method is applied with amazing results which make certain pages of history read like a romance. Freud's study of Leonardo da Vinci² gives us a possible clue to the interpretation of the mysterious Mona Lisa. And what shall we say of the analysis of the life and character of an Egyptian Pharaoh who lived in the Fourteenth Century B. C. by the same methods as the dreams of normal man, or the phantastic imaginings of neurotic sufferers by a psychiatrist of to-day? One may judge for himself of the value of the psychoanalytic method by comparing the two accounts of this Pharaoh, Amenhotep IV (1375-1358 B.C.), written recently by a savant and man of letters, on the one hand,³ and by a psychoanalyst, on the other.⁴ Both biographers employed the same historical material, chiefly the Tell-el-Amarna letters, newly discovered, which enabled them, with the help of hieroglyphic texts of the period, to reconstruct the life of the so-called heretic King. The more profound, more convincing explanation of the peculiarities of character of this eccentric ruler, who temporarily substituted monotheism for polytheism in Egyptian religion, is that of Abraham, and must, it seems, be accepted by an unprejudiced mind, as scientifically correct.

THE FISH — A LIBIDO SYMBOL

The long-deferred explanation of the fish symbol may now be given. The fish in the Christian analogy is the symbol of the 'child,' and for that reason the 'son' of God was called the Ichthys.⁵ A parallel from antiquity is the fact that the son of Atargatis, or Astarte, the Syrian Mother Goddess, was named Ichthys.⁶ The sense of the

¹ Cf. also O. Rank, *Der Mythos von der Geburt des Helden*.

² Eine Kindheitserinnerung des Leonardo da Vinci, *Schriften zur angewandten Seelenkunde*, 7 Heft, 1910.

³ M. A. Moret, *La revolution religieuse d'Aménophis IV*, *Annales du Musée Guimet*, v. 31, 1909.

⁴ K. Abraham, *Amenhotep IV (Echnaton)*, *Imago*, 1912.

⁵ Jung, *Wandlungen u. Symbole d. Libido*, pp. 190 ff., 210, 402.

⁶ Roscher, *Lexikon*, s. v. Ichthys. Some scholars have derived the name of Tammuz, son of Ishtar, the Babylonian counterpart of Atargatis, from a phrase meaning "true Son of the deep water," Frazer, *Adonis*, p. 7.

symbolism, fish=child, is clearly seen in the Christian legend, which is preserved for us in the Aberkios inscription, a contemporary document. This inscription is the epitaph of a Christian of Hierapolis in Phrygia who lived in the Second Century. That part of the inscription¹ relating to the fish symbol runs as follows:

Πίστις πάντα δὲ προήγε	12
καὶ παρέθηκε τροφὴν πάντα ἰχθὺν ἀπὸ πηγῆς	
πανμεγέθη καθαρὸν, ὃν ἐδράξατο παρθένος ἀγνή	
καὶ τοῦτον ἐπέδωκε φίλοις ἔσθειν (?) διὰ παντὸς	15
οἶνον χρηστὸν ἔχουσα κέρασμα διδοῦσα μετ' ἄρτου.	

“Faith was everywhere my guide and always offered me as food the fish from the fountain, the very great one, the pure one, which the Holy Virgin caught. And this (i. e. the fish) she (Faith) gave to the friends (Believers) to eat everywhere, giving an excellent wine mixed with water — and bread as well.”

The symbolic meanings of the fish, as the child, which the believers revered as the pure fish from the spring (or fountain) which the Holy Virgin caught, and of the fish, as the eucharist of which the believers partook, are both herein contained. The Fish is most plainly the Virgin's son, for the catching of the fish by the Virgin, coupled with the expression, *the pure one*, is very obviously a veiled, i. e. symbolic, allusion to immaculate conception. The inscription confirms then clearly enough the eucharistic significance of the Fish, but it shows also a symbolism which, as has been pointed out in the Astarte-Ichthys parallel, was a heritage from pagan times. It is no wonder then that some critics have denied the inscription a Christian origin,² and have attempted the thesis that the Παρθένος ἀγνή was the Mother Goddess of antiquity, and the Ἰχθύς her son, Attis. The attempt to impugn the Christian character of the epitaph did not succeed, however, for it is now accepted by the preponderance of authority as a Christian document of the highest importance.

How then have the critics understood the allusion to the Virgin catching the Fish from the fountain? Dölger and H. Achelis,³ who are

¹ The epitaph is in autobiographical form, the author, Aberkios himself, relates how he went to Rome, and visited Syria; then comes the passage above-quoted, which is followed by the customary greetings, farewell, etc.

² G. Ficker, *Der Heidnische Charakter der Abercius-Inschrift*, Sitzungsber. der k. preuss. Akad. der Wiss., 1894. A. Harnack, *Zur Abercius-Inschrift*, Texte und Untersuchungen zur Gesch. der altchr. Literatur, XII Bd., 1895. So also, H. Hepding, *Attis, Seine Mythen und Sein Kult*, Giessen, 1903, following A. Dieterich, *Die Grabinschrift des Aberkios*, Leipzig, 1896.

³ *Das Symbol des Fisches*, 1888.

advocates of a baptismal significance as the ultimate source of the fish symbolism, see in the allusion a figurative way of saying that the Church (=Holy Virgin), seized (ἐδράξατο) the Fish, i. e. Christ, baptized in the Jordan. Morey discusses this theory only to reject it, but his disposal of the phrase 'from the fountain,' as offering "no more difficulty in interpretation than any other picturesque epithet (*sic*)" is hardly satisfactory. The whole phraseology itself, he thinks, shows the eucharistic sense. "The *one, very great*, pure fish which the holy Virgin caught, and with which the φίλοι are fed, can hardly be a real fish, and must be understood as a symbol."¹ This is satisfactory. That the Fish is Christ is also an inevitable conclusion. But is the Holy Virgin here the Church? Morey does not admit this. Seeing the difficulty of explaining the phrase ἀπὸ πηγῆς, Morey elsewhere says that "it may well be, as Duchesne says, a poetic phrase introduced to save the meter." It is precisely, as he says, these "two obscure points in the passage namely, the phrases ἀπὸ πηγῆς, 'from the fountain,' and ὃν ἐδράξατο παρθέ- νος ἀγνή 'which the Holy Virgin seized,' " which are the stumbling blocks.

The symbolism of the Virgin catching the Fish is a Libido symbolism whose general type is revealed in the phenomena of unconscious symbolism familiar to psychoanalysis, and it would probably have remained forever a 'hidden' meaning if psychoanalysis had not come to our aid with its wonderful generalization of the Libido analogy. It all becomes clear when we have the key. On 'water' as a Libido analogy for the 'Mother,' see Jung, *op. cit.*, p. 210, and Abraham, *Dreams and Myths*, p. 22.

Now that we understand that the Fish=Child, as both are born in water, the otherwise unintelligible metaphor in the passage in Tertullian (c. 150-230 A. D.), alluded to above, becomes significant. In his work, *De Baptismo*, ch. 1, Tertullian, defending the rite of Christian baptism, says "Sed nos pisciculi secundum ΙΧΘΥΝ nostrum Iesum Christum in aqua nascimur, nec aliter quam in aqua permanendo solvi sumus," "But we, little fishes, even as our Ichthys, Jesus Christ, are born in water, nor can we be saved in any other way than by permanently abiding in water." The symbolism is plain. Baptism is here described as a rite of rebirth. The children, *pisciculi*, or believers, must be reborn, a symbolic idea common to classical and earlier religious conceptions, in short, a thoroughly typical case of a universal Libido analogy. This passage in Tertullian has always been regarded

¹ Harnack, *op. cit.* quoted by Morey.

as difficult. Naturally enough; *in aqua nascimur* relates to the *pisciculi* and to the Ἰχθύς, and it says in plain language that both are born in water, which cannot be construed into 'are baptized.' Since water as a birth symbol, was so common in antiquity (the ancients said ἡ θάλασσα, τῆς γενέσεως σύμβολον), it seems fair to infer that in the words *in aqua nascimur* Tertullian is employing traditional language, and not merely metaphorical speech, in order to carry out the figure suggested by *nos pisciculi secundum Ἰχθύς nostrum*. As to the second half of the passage, there may be an underlying current of thought to the effect that the believers must all remain as children. If this is so, it would be one more example of what Jung calls the typical 'infantilism' of Christian symbolic ideas.

The eucharistic significance develops out of the Christ=Fish symbolism, and is secondary from the point of view of origin. The earlier symbolism is thus found in the Aberkios epitaph and the Tertullian passage, records closely contemporaneous with the earliest occurrence of the symbol in art. The date of the symbol, that is of the absolute equivalent, Christ=Fish, may then be given as shortly after the middle of the Second Century.

The Lucina catacomb picture of the loaves and fishes may only be legitimately cited as a representation of the Multiplication. There is no reason, however, for excluding from the category of examples of the absolute Fish symbol, the Licinia Amias epitaph, for the symbolic identification of the believers with the fish, did not arise before the heathen-Christian legend of the immaculate birth of Christ ἀπὸ πηγῆς 'from the fountain.' It may indeed be the case, and Morey's arguments regarding dates seem to substantiate this view, that most of the monuments bearing simply the fish and ΙΧΘΥC, or ΙΧΘΥC alone, are later than the Second Century. These occur then just at that period when, the acrostic formula having been discovered (which must have happened about coincidentally with the rise of the pictorial emblem) the symbolism attained its widest vogue. The Pektorios inscription,¹ in which the Christians are styled, Ἰχθύος οὐρανίου θείου γένος, "Divine race of the heavenly Fish," is an example in poetical rendering of the mystic identification of the Believers with the Saviour. The eucharistic equivalence appears also in the latter part of this inscription.

Another literary document of no less importance for our theory, though of later date, is the anonymous narrative, Ἐξήγησις τῶν πραχθέντων

¹ O. Pohl, Das Ichthys-Monument von Autun, 1880.

ἐν Περσίδι¹ usually cited by its Latin title, *Narratio rerum quae in Perside acciderunt*. This remarkable document in which heathen-Asiatic and Christian elements are mingled, belongs probably to the Fifth Century. The part concerning the fish symbolism is found in a story which critics agree goes back to an earlier source, placed by the writer in the mouth of one of his characters. The narrative tells us: "King Cyrus built a magnificent temple to Hera, and set up in it gold and silver images of the gods. Once the king came to the temple to receive the interpretation of his dreams, and was greeted by the priest with the announcement that Hera was with child. In answer to the king's demand for an explanation, the priest described the wondrous occurrences of the night before, how the images of the gods danced together, celebrating the pregnancy of Hera. Even as he finished his narrative, the roof of the temple opened and a star stood above the statue of Hera, whom they called now Hera, now the Fountain (πηγή) and again Myria; and a voice prophesied the immaculate birth from her of a child that should be the Beginning and the End" . . . [Morey]. Throughout the narrative, Hera, the Fountain, is identified with Mary, and in the praises of her which the priest puts into the mouths of the images, the following explanation of the Fountain is given: "For the Fountain of water flows ever with the water of the spirit, having the one and only fish, taken with the hook of divinity, which feeds the whole world, as if dwelling in the sea, with its own flesh" [Morey]. Identical imagery with that of the Aberkios inscription — the Fish *caught* by the *hook* of divinity *in the water*, Fountain, πηγή=Mary² (Fish=child symbolism), and the feeding of the whole world with its flesh (eucharistic symbolism).

In conclusion it is interesting to note that the symbolic language of this narrative, whose pagan-Christian character is only too evident, is regarded by Morey as not reflecting purely subjective fancy, or personal invention of the writer, but as reminiscent of imagery which had long been traditional. It is curious that the underlying meaning of the

¹ E. Bratke, *Das sogenannte Religionsgespräch am Hof der Sasaniden*, Texte und Untersuchungen, N. F. Bd. 4, 3 Heft.

² A mediaeval altar-piece in Brunswick (Evans, *Animal Symbolism in Ecclesiastical Architecture*, p. 25), bears a representation of the Virgin seated with a unicorn resting its head in her lap. This and many other mediaeval pictures illustrate the symbolism of immaculate conception by the unicorn's horn (a phallic emblem). On the Brunswick triptych is the inscription near the Virgin FONS SIGNATUS, 'Sealed fountain,' a plain allusion to the same concept as contained in the *Narratio*, i. e. Virgo=Fons. The same symbolic language is found in The Song of Solomon, ch. IV, 12, "A garden enclosed (literally *barred*) is my sister, my spouse; a spring shut up, a fountain sealed."

symbolism was not at once perceived from the correspondence of the story found both in the Aberkios inscription and this narrative. But the principle of generic symbolism existing as the common property of mankind, and appearing in different ages, was more or less unknown to us. Religious conservatism too operated in rejecting or obscuring such pagan traits as the analogy of the Virgin and the fountain nymph, and the miraculous birth of Christ in accordance with the traditional pagan account of the Myth of the Birth of the Hero.¹

THE SWASTIKA, THE TRISKELES (LYCIAN SYMBOL, SICILIAN SYMBOL, ETC.), THE ANKH AND THE WINGED DISK

From the foregoing it will have been understood that the word, symbol, is here used, not as in numismatic terminology, to denote an accessory sign or device on a coin, subordinate to the type proper, but in the ordinary sense of the word, as a token (*σύμβολον*) or representation of an idea or concept. A symbol may be defined as a concrete picture or emblem which evokes an image or concept by means of an analogue rather than by an exact reproduction. The symbol is therefore a substitute or surrogate, that is, it stands for something else; and there is usually some point of resemblance between the sign and the thing signified. According to common usage, all signs are called symbols, but in a more restricted sense, the sign as a representative image or picture is not a symbol, whereas it is one when employed in an analogous way. The ideographic signs in the Egyptian writing-system will serve to illustrate this point about the two uses of the graphic symbol. The circle with central dot has its representative or pictographic value as 'sun.' It also stands for 'light, day, divisions of time,' etc., and with this ideographic value it becomes a true symbol. The sign of a vase full of grain, or pouring out grain, means representatively 'cereals,' but symbolically 'harvest, tribute.' Among the hieroglyphics used in modern astronomical works we may discriminate in the same

¹ O. Rank, *Der Mythos von der Geburt des Helden*, cited above, makes a study of the peculiar circumstances attending the Hero's Advent, according to myth, a most instructive chapter in comparative mythology. In view of Rank's investigations, it would seem rather idle to discuss at the present day such questions as "The Virgin Birth in the Second Century," *Princeton Theological Review*, 1912, from the point of view as to whether it was based on fact or legend.

way, on the one hand, between the sign, crescent, for 'moon,' and the sign, circle with enclosed cross (the four points of the compass), for 'earth,' which are both patent designs, simple pictures of reality, and on the other hand, the signs for Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Leo, etc., which are graphic shorthand for the symbolic concepts under which these zodiacal constellations were imagined. When we attempt to inquire into their ultimate derivation, we are face to face with the problem of ancient astronomical symbolism. So, when in myth and symbol-picture the sun is conceived as a bull and the moon as a cow, the similitude is not immediately obvious, for we have here to deal with a disguised analogy.

The problem of interpreting symbols is the determination of the laws of association or analogy. Why was the peacock in Christian symbolism the emblem of immortality? Why do the serpent and sphinx figure on classical tomb-stones? What is the meaning of the fabulous phoenix? What do the fantastic animal figures of early religions (and Christian) signify? Whence came the caduceus of Hermes and the thyrsos of Dionysos? Answers to many of these and similar questions have been given, some of which are partially satisfactory explanations. But it may be said that until the psychological roots of symbolism were known, until the essence of symbolism was discovered in unconscious phantasy, no general analysis of symbol and myth had been formulated which synthesized the whole subject under a broad principle proved valid by the test of the workings of the individual- and the mass-soul.

As shown in our introduction, mythology is a creation of the human psyche whose origin is traceable to the unconscious primitive and infantile. In the language of psychoanalysis, the adaptation of the individual and the race to the real world is accompanied by a conflict between the pleasure and reality principles. The unconscious is anti-social, and would proceed towards its end without disguise of the driving impulse. But it meets with obstacles perceived by our conscious personalities as social and desirable. This impulse must consequently be sublimated. Though repressed, it nevertheless demands expression. The prohibited could be allowed to the super-beings, the gods, and the conflict thus solved. This sublimation we see in the case of Taboos and other prohibitions which were even enjoined upon priests as a religious duty. Thus the human emotional conflict was solved by the gratification in phantasy. "This function of admission and symbolically dressed gratification of socially inapplicable instinctive impulses,

the myth shares with religion with which it long formed an inseparable unit.”¹

Starting with this viewpoint we shall discuss symbolism, whether as pictorial image or myth, on Greek coins. Any type or emblem on a Greek coin, not a simple genre object or scene from everyday life, or a portrait head, may be included, provided it has a symbolic connotation. Even portrait heads, if heroized or deified, would fall within our category. There are many of these symbols which are readily understood, especially those whose association is regular and whose implication is not far below the surface. Others again, while understood in their common import, have to be analyzed more profoundly when the ordinary interpretation does not seem to suit the particular case. The practical aim which we have set before us is to throw new light on certain of the less-understood symbols and mythical presentations with reference to the Libido theory of their origin.

THE SWASTIKA — BIBLIOGRAPHY

The swastika is a symbol of such great antiquity, first appearing on objects belonging to the Third Millennium B. C., and of such universal and prolonged use, being found in the Old and New Worlds, and employed as a living symbol to this day in China, Japan, Tibet and India, that its origin and meaning have naturally excited the greatest curiosity. A voluminous literature has grown up about the subject, in which there will not be found any general accord on the moot points of its genesis and significance. The monograph devoted to the subject by T. R. Wilson, *The Swastika*, in the Report of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., 1896, is a very complete summary of all that had been written on the symbol to date. No special thesis in regard to the meaning is there advocated, and no particular home-place, assuming a monogenist or single-source origin, is determined. An extensive bibliography is given at the end of Wilson's work, to which may now be added the following:

A. R. Hein, *Mäander, Kreuze, Hakenkreuze etc. in Amerika*, Vienna, 1891.

A. Bertrand, *Le Swastika ou Croix gammée, Nos Origines, La Religion des Gaulois*, Paris, 1897.

M. Zmigrodski, *Correspondenz-Blatt der deutschen Gesellschaft für Anthropologie etc.*, XXVIII, no. 3, 1897, p. 165.

¹ Otto Rank and Hanns Sachs, *The Significance of Psychoanalysis for the Mental Sciences*, *The Psychoanalytic Review*, 1916, p. 76.

Mrs. Z. Nuttall, *The Fundamental Principles of Old and New World Civilizations*, Archaeological and Ethnological Papers of the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass., vol. II, 1901.

W. Wallace Tooker, *The Swastika and Other Marks among the Eastern Algonquins*, *The American Antiquarian*, Dec., 1898.

L. de Milloué, *Le Svastika*, *Annales du Musée Guimet*, vol. 31, 1909.

References of importance are also to be found in the following publications:

J. Déchelette, *Manuel d'Archéologie préhistorique*, II, Paris, 1910, pp. 453 ff.

W. Schultz, *Das Hakenkreuz als Grundzeichen des westsemitischen Alphabets*, *Memnon*, 1909, III, pp. 175 ff.

A. B. Cook, *Zeus, A Study in Ancient Religion*, Cambridge, Eng., 1914.

G. and A. de Mortillet, *Musée Préhistorique*, 2nd edit., Paris, 1903.

R. Dussaud, *Les Civilisations préhelléniques dans le bassin de la Mer Égée*, Paris, 1914.

A. Mosso, *The Dawn of Mediterranean Civilization*, London, 1910.

W. Dörpfeld, *Troja und Ilion*, Athens, 1902, Vol. I. Anhang, *Die thönernen Spinnwirtel* by Hubert Schmidt. *Id. Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, 1903, Tordos, p. 457ff.

There is no article s. v. *Swastika* in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Eleventh Edition, 1910, and under the word 'Cross,' there is a superficial, inaccurate statement regarding the symbol. The *New International Encyclopedia*, New York, 1908, gives a brief and fairly accurate account derived mainly from Wilson. This article is the most accessible for quick reference, but Déchelette's discussion is the best for thorough orientation in the subject. His treatment is up to date on the historical side, and sane in theory. The bibliography of the swastika on coins is given by R. Mowat in the *Bull. de la Soc. des Ant. de France*, 1896, p. 239. Numismatists will however most readily turn to the two articles in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1880, by E. Thomas, *The Indian Swastika and its Western Counterparts*, and by P. Gardner, *Ares as a Sun-God*, etc. The article by L. Müller, *Det Saakaldte Hagekors, Kongeligt Dansk Videnskabernes Selskab*, Bind 5, no. 1, Copenhagen, 1877, contains references to coins. This part of the subject has nowhere been thoroughly treated.

DIFFERENT FORMS OF THE SIGN

The swastika, or, as it is called, the gammated cross (*croix gammée*), hook-cross (*Hakenkreuz*), is a sign which may be described

as an equal-armed cross having ends bent at right angles to the four limbs, and all in one direction, right or left, Fig. B, 1, 2. It has been likened to a composite figure made of Greek 'gammas.' This simple form is the original one, and though various by-forms of the original

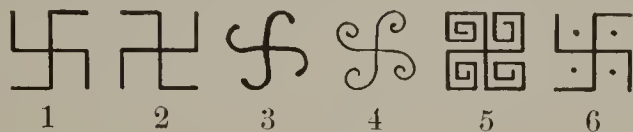


Fig. B.

figure are found, as well as numerous swastika-like compositions, the primitive type has persisted to our day.¹ There are so many of these adaptations of the simple type that it would be impossible to cite them all here. One may consult the illustrations in the three chief sources, Wilson, Bertrand and Goblet d'Alviella, *The Migration of Symbols*, London, 1894. The arms of the swastika are sometimes curved instead of straight, a by-form which was very early developed, Fig. B, 3, and this form occasionally has the curving arms twisted into a spiral, Fig. B, 4. Since the curvilinear forms are found on the Trojan spindle whorls, Figs. 5, 6, 9, sometimes on the same whorl with the rectilinear swastika (cf. Wilson, Figs. 57, 66, 78), they are doubtless mere varieties. The sign on Indian coins often takes this curving form, Pl. XVI, 27, 29, 30. Another modification is seen in Fig. B, 5, where the bent ends of the 'cross' are continued in one or more lines, each at right angles to the preceding. This form is very commonly found in company with the simpler type on Greek vases of the Geometric Period, Figs. 23-25. The swastika somewhat rarely has four points or dots in the angles of intersection of the cross-lines, Fig. B, 6. An example of this type is Fig. 16, a pottery fragment from Thera of considerable antiquity. It occurs also on the Trojan whorls (Schliemann, *Atlas*, 2982), and on a 'late Mycenaean' vase from Melos, Fig. 15, and on a gold-leaf ornament from Mycenae.² Curiously enough this rarer and very ancient variety is seen on a modern commercial trade-mark from Denmark, Fig. 17.

There are also a great many swastika-like figures (cf. Bertrand, Wilson, etc.). The tetraskeles, which is very like the curvilinear

¹ This illustrates the generalization that ornamental motives are conservative, and tend to survive in the same form rather than in new combinations. On the Greek Geometric vases the swastika is treated as a purely decorative ornament and undergoes modification of its early shape. Yet the original form is found side by side with the modified one, and recurs on Greek vases of a much later period, Figs. 30-32, where it is used as a symbol.

² Wilson, *op. cit.*, Fig. 161. Compare also the early electrum coin shown below in Fig. 43.

swastika, though the arms are more nearly crescent-shaped than on the latter, and do not intersect,¹ but are attached to a central circle or boss, is a variety of the triskeles, or Lycian symbol, which will be discussed separately. Then there is the swastika-like Labyrinth on the coins of Knossos (see below), a form which is possibly of significance in connection with the original meaning of the Labyrinth (Cook, *op. cit.*, pp. 476ff.). There are arrangements of animal figures into swastika combinations on the coins of Gaul, of horses, etc. (Bertrand, *op. cit.*, fig. 13; Goblet d'Alviella, Pl. II, 14). In Crete there was found a very early clay seal-impression with double axes arranged into a swastika composition, Fig. 12. On a coin of India the ends of the swastika are terminated by the 'taurine' symbol Pl. XVI, 36. In fact the swastika composition is found in many forms and in many places. In India there is a plan of a village known as 'the swastika,'² which, though, it bears actually only a slight resemblance to the figure, is considered to be derived from that of a military camp. Of course it would be natural for the people of India who still regard the symbol with reverence as a magic sign, to see the swastika figure in all manner of designs, so that reliance may reasonably be placed upon this statement. The posture of the Buddha statues seated *à la Turque* with arms crossed over the breasts is known as 'the swastika'.³ Finally the Jain sect is said to make the sign of the swastika when entering a temple as Catholics make the sign of the cross.⁴ Much mystic symbolism is attached by the Indian people of the present time to all the ancient signs (and they are legion) in their religion and art, indeed, to such an extent that the mystico-philosophical meanings nearly obscure the original sense.

ANTIQUITY AND PLACE OF ORIGIN OF THE SWASTIKA

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Since the appearance of Wilson's article with its wealth of citation and illustration, it might seem that there was little left to say, not enough perhaps, to justify an entirely fresh discussion. Wilson's work will remain for a long time the classical reference for the monuments

¹ That is, in the original figure as first known to us on Lycian coins.

² E. B. Havell, *The Ancient and Mediaeval Architecture of India: a Study of Indo-Aryan Civilization*, London, 1915, p. 17, fig. 5.

³ Wilson, *op. cit.* p. 882.

⁴ *Ib.* p. 804. Note also, on p. 803, the testimony as to the popular use of the swastika in modern India.

and for summaries of opinion up to date. But, since Wilson wrote, the chronology of the prehistoric antiquities of the Bronze and Iron Age civilizations of Europe, Western Asia and the Mediterranean has been put upon a scientific basis. In particular, Montelius' great work in systematizing the chronology of the various epochs of the Bronze Age in Italy¹ has given us a point of support without which we might still hesitate to open again the problem of the historical origin of the swastika. For example, it need no longer be held with Goodyear² that the first-known specimen of the swastika occurs on a hut urn from Central Italy, Fig. 26. Hut urns of this type are dated by Montelius in Bronze Age IV (of Italy) c. 1200 B. C.,³ that is just at the threshold of the Iron Age. The swastika on the well-known Trojan spindle whorls, Figs. 4-9, are much earlier. Also the example impressed on a fragment of pottery found with the punch itself in the lacustrine station at Lac du Bourget, Savoy (Wilson, Figs. 195, 196), can not be cited as one of the oldest occurrences,⁴ for excellent authorities concur in dating these objects in the later Bronze or early Iron Age.⁵

Furthermore, the great discoveries in Crete and Melos which revolutionized all our ideas of prehistoric Mediterranean civilization were not begun until 1900, four years after Wilson wrote. There are additions to the prehistoric swastikas to be made from these finds. The valuable chronological system, erected upon a solid basis by Evans and other archaeologists, has furnished a series of scientifically supported periods within which to classify by approximate dates the monuments of pre-Hellenic civilization in the Aegean. Cretan, or as it is called, Minoan chronology has had the effect of establishing a more exact dating of the Trojan finds.

We shall now discuss the origin of the symbol historically and show its geographical distribution, and leave the question of its significance for subsequent consideration. Neither Chaldaea (Babylonia and Assyria), nor ancient Egypt, nor Phoenicia employed the sign. In

¹ O. Montelius, *La Civilisation Primitive en Italie*, Stockholm, 1895-1910.

² W. H. Goodyear, *The Grammar of the Lotus*, pp. 348ff.

³ Montelius, *op. cit.* Pl. 140. 9 (Latium).

⁴ L. de Milloué, *Le Svastika*, *op. cit.*, p. 91, "En Suisse on l'a trouvé assez fréquemment dans les habitations lacustres, ou palafittes, avec des objets de la fin de l'époque de la pierre polie et du premier âge du bronze."

⁵ Bertrand, *op. cit.*, p. 143. Déchelette, *op. cit.*, II, p. 456. The two instances here cited are, moreover, very doubtful examples of the swastika: the one, Fig. 26, looks more like a fragment of the maeander pattern, the other (Bertrand, *op. cit.*, Fig. 6) is a very uncertain case (cf. below).

China and India the swastika is not found until a period which in comparison with prehistory is relatively late. The name by which the symbol is known to us, is a Sanskrit word used by Aryan Indians, but the symbol itself is not of ancient date in India. The popular modern idea, still widely current, that India is the home-place of the swastika is erroneous. The Indian examples are not much older than c. 350 B. C.,¹ a date which we may think of as modern in contrast to the Third Millenium, when the symbol is found at ancient Troy.

Wilson states on the authority of Goblet d'Alviella that the swastika was found on a Hittite bas-relief cut in the rock at Ibrîz, ancient Kybistra, Cappadocia. Upon examining the reproduction of this rock sculpture,² we find a meander-like border running along the border of the robe of a king or priest. This border is not of the continuous fret pattern, but a succession of swastika designs enclosed in squares. This is therefore no true example of a swastika used as symbol. When the sign is used as a symbol on human or divine figures it is in the form of an independent device placed upon some part of the body or garment. The Ibrîz sculptured relief is moreover of no great antiquity, its date being about 900 B. C.³ Since by that time both swastika and meander had long been in common use in Greek art, this is probably a case of 'migration'. It is valueless in tracing the original home of the sign, since other Hittite monuments do not show it. Schliemann stated that the symbol had been seen on a Hittite cylinder,⁴ but this is apparently not confirmed.

The next case which we shall consider is that of certain pottery marks in the form of the swastika occurring on sherds from Kahun, Egypt. Goodyear states that "The earliest swastikas are of the Third Millenium B. C., and occur on foreign Cyprian and Carian (?) pottery fragments of the time of the twelfth dynasty (in Egypt), discovered by Mr. Flinders Petrie in 1889".⁵ The fragments in question bear scratched

¹ The word 'swastika' occurs in the grammar of Pāṇini, c. 350 B. C. On Indian coins the symbol cannot be demonstrated as occurring any earlier, but it is probable that the symbol was in use some time previous to the time of Pāṇini, when the word was incorporated in the grammar as an integral part of the Sanskrit language; and, as the name of a particular sign, not merely as a term for 'well-being' the meaning of 'swastika' according to derivation. We may therefore assign 500 B. C. as a conjectural earliest date for the symbol in India (cf. Bertrand's discussion, *op. cit.* pp. 176ff.).

² Perrot et Chipiez, *Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité*, vol. IV, pp. 724ff., Fig. 354.

³ J. Garstang, *The Land of the Hittites*, London, 1910, pp. 191ff.

⁴ Schliemann, *Troja*, p. 125.

⁵ *Grammar of the Lotus*, p. 356.

potter's marks incised in the clay before firing, on a ware not described by Petrie,¹ and assumed by Goodyear to be Cypriote or 'Carian.' They were unearthed at Kahun among deposits of the Twelfth Egyptian Dynasty (central date c. 2000 B. C.).² Similar incised marks are found on pottery at different places in the Mediterranean region, and have been regarded as indicating an early linear script. The whole matter is still quite obscure. It is said that an incised swastika mark has been found on Neolithic pottery from Tordos in Transylvania.³ The evidence is very scanty, and not enough to prove that the swastika was a primitive writing-sign, though there would be no surprise if this should be established. If it belonged to a whole stock of inherited signs from which later scripts were derived, we may expect to see it at any place where prehistoric commerce carried the writing system. It is a tempting hypothesis thus to account for the contemporaneous appearance of the swastika symbol at Troy and in the island of Melos (cf. below), for the art of Northern Asia Minor was quite dissimilar to that of the Aegean, and it is hard to account otherwise for the appearance of the swastika at the same time in these two centres of distinct cultures. If it should be proved that the swastika symbol was a character of a prehistoric script, the case would be analogous to that of the Ankh symbol which was an Egyptian hieroglyph. It is not found however in the Minoan linear script, though Mosso states that it is among the signs occurring on stone blocks in the palace at Phaistos.⁴ Schmidt, *op. cit.*, regards the swastikas on the Trojan whorls, and also a group of isolated signs common to the whorls and (as incised marks) to the pottery of Tordos and Kahun as possible writing signs. Evans, *op. cit.*, p. 6, refers to the writing-like signs of Troy (including presumably the swastika) as the 'rude graffiti of Hissarlik,' and adds "So far as they may be regarded as signs, it seems safest to interpret these rude linear figures in the Neolithic and Early Metal Age pottery of Hissarlik and Broos (i. e. *Tordos*) as simple ideographs rather than as syllables or letters." Some of the marks on the whorls suggest a writing system, and it is possible that some of them may be so regarded. The objection to this assumption is of course the lack of any monument on which the signs

¹ A. J. Evans, *Scripta Minoa*, Oxford, 1909, p. 2, writes "It must, however, be observed that those (i. e. *marks*) found at Gurob and in the still earlier settlement at Kahun, were in no single instance incised on pottery that can, in any probability, be regarded as of Aegean fabric."

² Flinders Petrie, *Kahun, Gurob and Hawara*, Pl. 27, figs. 161, 162.

³ H. Schmidt, *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, 1903, p. 459.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, p. 35.

are found combined in a series which looks like writing, and, for the swastika, the fact that it is actually seen in repetitions all over the whorls. The evidence as to these isolated marks found at Kahun, Troy, Tordos and in the Aegean being signs of a common writing system is far from conclusive. At all events we shall later see reason for believing that the swastika at Troy had already acquired the value of a symbol, whatever its origin in more remote times.

Quite recently the swastika has been found on a pottery fragment, Fig. C, from Elam, or Susiana, as modern geographers designate that district of Persia which was occupied by an ancient civilization probably anterior to Babylonian culture. The sherd came from the Tepé Moussian near Susa,¹ in which were discovered objects for which a date as early as the Neolithic age is claimed. Some objects of metal in copper and bronze were found, and also hatchets of polished stone. The pottery, terracottas, spindle whorls, etc., seem very ancient. J. de Morgan assigns the sepultures of Moussian to the end of the Fifth Millenium.² Other archaeologists have criticized the dates given by de Morgan for Elamite civilization as too early by a millenium or so. On the whole it would be safer to regard this fragment as belonging to the Bronze Age. Its interest lies chiefly in the place where it was found. In a different work,³ de Morgan said that he had never encountered the symbol in Elam, and that 'it apparently entered the ancient world at the same time as the Aryans and Europeans'. The evidence in general favors this presumption, though we need not express it in this way. We should rather say that the swastika is, in the earliest period, co-extensive with the Bronze Age civilization of the Mediterranean basin. But we need not involve the problem of origin with the race question by assuming any theory of prehistoric migration, as, for example, from a South-central European home-place.⁴ All that our present knowledge leads us to believe is that the sign was indigenous

¹ J. E. Gautier et G. Lempere, *Memoires de la Délégation en Perse*, 1905, p. 110, Fig. 176.

² J. de Morgan, *Les Dernières Fouilles de Susiane*, *Revue de l'Art Ancien et Moderne*, 1908, p. 409.

³ Id. *Les Premières Civilisations*, Paris, 1909, p. 169, note 2.

⁴ Underlying many statements or conjectures about the primitive center of diffusion of the symbol is the implication that it is 'Aryan,' and therefore a 'migration' from South-Central Europe, southwards, is commonly predicated. The actual evidence for the existence of the swastika in Bronze Age settlements in South-Central Europe seems to go back to the rare examples on the hut-urn from Latium and the matrix and vase fragment from Savoy, discussed above, neither of which has very strong claim to pass as a swastika. The rest of the antiquities from South Central Europe bearing the sign, cited by Wilson and others, do not date before the Iron Age.

to Mediterranean lands, for with the present exception of Elam, it does not occur in the earliest period outside that area. We can only record this example, and await further knowledge of the little-known Elamite culture.

The following examples, Figs. D, E, are from the Mediterranean region, but may best be classed apart from the main series. The one

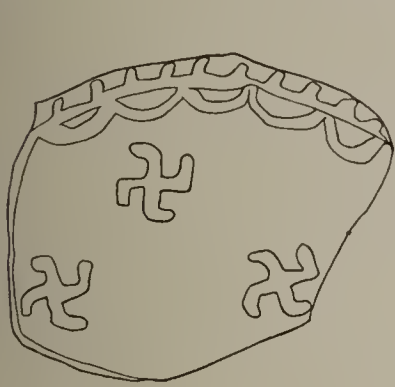


Fig. C

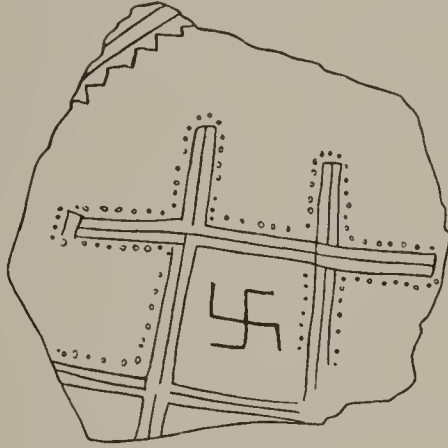


Fig. D.

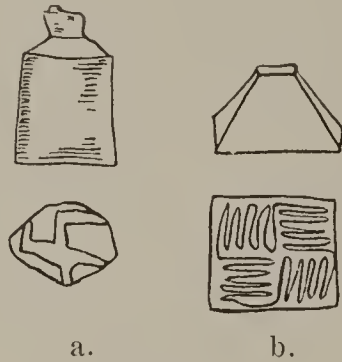


Fig. E.

illustrated in Fig. D (Mosso, *op. cit.*, p. 263, Fig. 15) is a sherd from southern Italy of uncertain date. The settlement from which it came is said by Mosso to be possibly Neolithic, but no reliable chronological data is forthcoming. Fig. E, a, b, shows two so-called 'pintaderas,' or tattooing stamps, which were found at Hagia Triada in eastern Crete (Mosso, *op. cit.*, p. 258, Fig. 149C, D). For these objects on which are (a) a swastika, and (b) a possible swastika design, a Neolithic date is claimed. These swastikas would then be even earlier than our earliest Trojan examples (Fig. 1, c. 2500-2000 B. C.) since the introduction of metal in Crete is placed at about 2800 B. C. However we have not included them in our descriptive list, as their date is somewhat conjectural and the evidence fragmentary. If admitted as examples of the sign, these 'pintaderas' and the pottery marks on vase-fragments from Kahun, Tordos, etc., would carry back the swastika to a more hoary antiquity than heretofore predicated. But all the examples here under consideration are not of a character to carry much conviction in a scientific argument.

MONUMENTS BEARING THE SWASTIKA

I. The Earliest Swastikas. Troy, Crete and Melos. The Bronze Age, c. 3000-1200 B. C.

The earliest specimen of the swastika which can be reliably dated is the one occurring on a fragment of black incised ware with white

filling, Fig. 1,¹ found in the lowest stratum at Hissarlik, Troy I, c. 3000-2500 B. C. Schliemann at first attributed this sherd to the First City, or lowest settlement of the hill of Hissarlik, but later he concluded that it had really come from the Third City (Ilios, p. 350, n. 1). In the new publication of Schliemann's excavations, however, the piece is assigned to the First City² in accordance with a scientific classification of the pottery, whorls, etc., on the basis of fabric. The next example comes from the Second City, Troy II, c. 2500-2000 B. C., and occurs on one of the famous 'Owl' vases, or human-shaped vases, Fig. 2,³ so characteristic of primitive art. Here the sign is found on the navel (or vulva?) of a vase with human attributes, eyes, nose, mouth and breasts. In Fig. 3,⁴ is represented another vase of the same class, having a cross with four points as ornament in the same position. This latter design, called the cross cantonnée is a common motif in primitive Greek art, and may have had a symbolic significance. Whether it is related to the swastika or not will be debated later. The position on which these signs are placed, on the idol-like vases, navel or vulva, certainly leads us to suppose that they had some significance beyond that of mere ornaments. In view of the undoubted existence of the



Fig. 1.

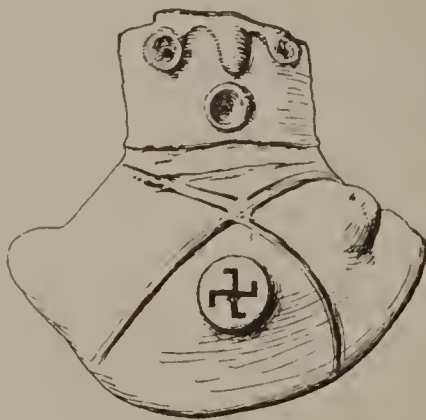


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

swastika on what is more probably the vulva of the vase, Fig. 2, it really seems rather questionable that the lead statuette⁵ found also at Hissarlik, Troy III, should now be said to have no swastika incised on the triangular shaped vulva. The Berlin authorities inform us that, after the cleaning, the swastika, which Schliemann saw and recorded, and which is clearly seen in his reproduction of the figure, has disappeared,⁶ a circumstance taken to prove that it was an illusory sort of thing, a figment on the part of Schliemann. Sayce also believed that

¹ Schliemann, Ilios, Fig. 247. ² Dörpfeld, *op. cit.*, I, p. 252. ³ Schliemann Troja, Fig. 101.

⁴ Id. Ilios, Fig. 869.

⁵ Id. Ilios, Fig. 126 = Wilson, *op. cit.*, Fig. 125.

⁶ Memnon III, Pl. II. 16 and p. 193, note 2.

there was a swastika on the lead idol,¹ so that we have to conclude that his eyes also deceived him. The affair seems somewhat mysterious, and one would like further information as to the appearance of the idol before cleaning, from those who examined it in Berlin and superintended the work, before deciding finally against Schliemann.

The next examples occur on spindle whorls and clay disks all coming from the village settlements lying between the stratum known as the Burnt City, Troy II and the Sixth or Homeric (Mycenean) City, usually grouped as Troy III-V, c. 2000-1500 B. C. Only a few specimens are here figured. Fig. 4² has four swastikas symmetrically arranged, and of ordinary form. In Fig. 5³ is seen a biconical spindle whorl ornamented with concentric circles and a curvilinear swastika superimposed upon a circle. Figs. 60, 64, 65, 69 and 70 in Wilson's work show a similar ornamentation with one swastika (Fig. 60 with



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

two) of the usual form, so that there is no doubt that the form in Fig. 5 is a swastika. The following, Fig. 6,⁴ also with swastikas somewhat curvilinear alternating with a circle or disk with central dot, shows plainly enough how the variety in Fig. 5 arose. The next illustration,

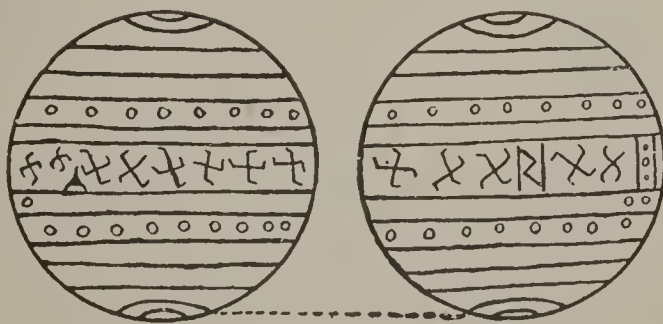


Fig. 8.

Fig. 7,⁵ is a clay ball with decoration of lines dividing the surface into segments, in one of which is a swastika, while one of the others contains what looks like a tree. Fig. 8⁶ gives two drawings showing the

¹ Ilios, p. 353.

² De Mortillet, *op. cit.*, Fig. 1240; Schliemann, *Atlas Trojanischer Alterthümer*, Fig. 2971.

³ Ilios, Fig. 1987.

⁴ *Ib.*, Fig. 1990.

⁵ *Ib.*, Fig. 1999.

⁶ *Ib.*, Figs. 245, 246.

entire surface of a clay ball on which are parallel lines, latitudinal, and a band of thirteen swastikas with division marks separating two from the rest. That there was any special meaning attached to the number thirteen here, it would seem rather rash to affirm, but the presence of the sign as an exclusive device on this clay sphere, and as an isolated mark on the one shown in Fig. 7 (and others, cf. Wilson, Fig. 76) seems evidence enough taken in connection with the example in Fig. 2 and its later history, to prove that the sign had at this time a symbolic value. Next comes a whorl, Fig. 9,¹ shown in two views with the curvilinear form of the sign with spiral ends. Fig. 10² is a design from a whorl consisting of a circle with arms extending from it similar to the arms of the swastika, and disks with a point interspersed between these arms. Designs generally similar are to be seen in Wilson, Figs. 88 and 90. The circle with swastika-like arms suggests a rotating solar disk, especially when associated with circles with central point, a common primitive representation of the sun. A bronze fibula, Fig. 27, shows similar bent arms on the periphery of a circle, evidently part of a sun picture. Full discussion of the original significance of the swastika is deferred, however, until all examples have been examined, and the distribution of the symbol and its modern meaning have been considered.

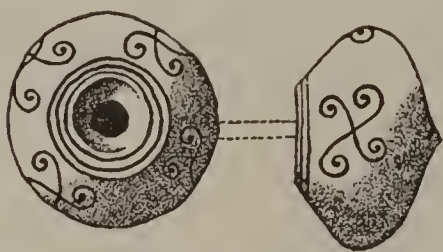


Fig. 9.

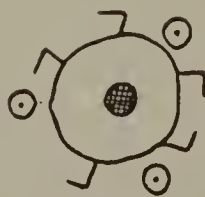


Fig. 10.

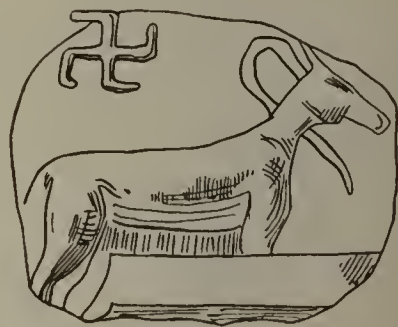


Fig. 11.

Contemporary with the whorls is the clay seal impression from the Temple Repositories at Knossos, Crete, Fig. 11.³ This impressed sealing (with eighteen others) was found by Evans among objects which he dates in Middle Minoan III, c. 1900-1700 B. C. It represents a Cretan wild goat standing near a trough (?), and in the field above is a swastika. The goat figures in Cretan or Minoan religion, and while we should not care to go so far, even in speculation, as the great master of Aegean archaeology, Evans, has gone in connecting the sign as a sacred emblem with Zeus, still the next example brings further conviction

¹ *Ib.* Fig. 1868.

² *Ib.* Fig. 1951.

³ *Annual of the British School at Athens*, IX (1902-3), p. 88, Fig. 59.

that the Minoans used the sign with sacred intent. This is a clay sealing also from the same Knossian site, Fig. 12,¹ on which the double axe, a potent symbol in Minoan religion, is arranged fourfold into a swastika composition. If any sceptic had asked to be shown examples from the prehistoric period in which the sign occurred with indubitable sacred

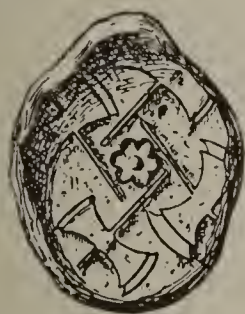


Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.

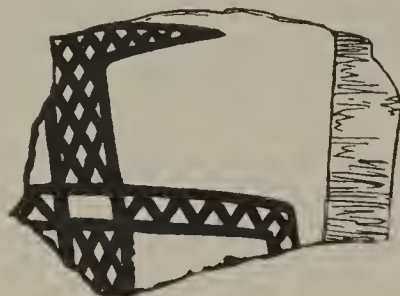


Fig. 14.

meaning, we could do no better than this, unless indeed it could be shown upon an altar or employed in a certain religious scene. Sceptics used to feel the same way about the double axe and its religious significance until convinced by the ever-increasing number of examples showing more and more clearly the sacred significance of the sign, which besides being a sacred symbol, was employed as a mason's mark



Fig. 15.

on stone blocks in the Knossian palace, and as an ideographic sign in Minoan script. It was not necessary to demand to be shown the double axe posed on what could with certainty be identified as an altar, after seeing its occurrence in religious scenes on rings. So too the

¹ R. von Lichtenberg, *Die Ägäische Kultur*, Leipzig, 1911, Fig. 68.

swastika on the sealing with the goat will be convincing to all but the super-sceptical.

The next examples are important as showing the continuance of the use of the sign on pottery. They are (1) fragments of pre-Mycenaean Geometric ware from the island of Melos, Figs. 13, 14,¹ found in the excavations at Phylakopi, and contemporary with the spindle whorls and Knossian sealings, belonging to the period known as Phylakopi II, c. 1900-1500 B. C.; and (2) a vase, Fig. 15,² of local Mycenaean fabric, Phylakopi III, 1500-1200 B. C., with flower designs, and swastikas with four dots, curvilinear, scattered amid the naturalistic designs. There are other examples of the sign from Melos on pottery objects of the same period. These latter instances are particularly interesting as forming the connecting link with the pottery of the Iron Age in Greece. The example of a clay disk from Thera, Fig. 16,³ is



Fig. 16.

given here for comparison with the swastikas on Fig. 15. It has a unique interest on account of the four dots in the angles of the intersecting limbs (cf. also Fig. 3 above). The swastika curvilinear, with four dots is found also on early electrum coins, Uncertain Ionian class, B. M. C. Ionia, Pl. II. 20, and our coin list no. 2, Fig. 43. The modern trade-mark for Danish beer of Ny Carlsberg, Fig. 17,⁴ contains

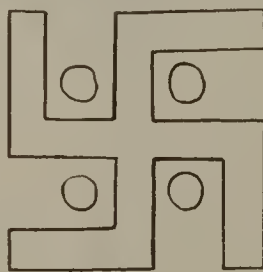


Fig. 17.

a peculiar feature for a modern swastika, namely the surprising survival of the four dots,⁵ a detail which could perhaps be traced to a prototype among European swastikas,⁶ unless of course it was copied out

¹ Journal of Hellenic Studies, Sup. Paper, No. 4, Excavations at Phylakopi in Melos, Pls. XII. 9, XIII. 3.

² Ibid, Fig. 97.

³ J. B. Waring, Ceramic Art in Remote Ages, etc., London, 1874, Pl. 42. 2.

⁴ Hein, *op. cit.*, Fig. 10.

⁵ See above, p. 117.

⁶ E. g. through survival from the Hallstatt period, cf. Fig. 28.

of some book on the symbol in which this Theran example was figured, but this seems less probable.

II. The Swastika on Greek Pottery. The Iron Age in Greece, c. 1200-500 B. C.

Goodyear made the sound observation that the true home of the swastika is to be found in the pottery of the Greek Geometric style, since there it is found in largest dimension.¹ His theory was that while the symbol might have been employed in an earlier and 'imperfect' form on the hut urn of Italy (cf. Fig. 26), its real centre of diffusion was in the pottery of the Geometric (Iron) Age from the islands of Cyprus, Rhodes and Melos, etc., and from the Greek mainland. This view the above discussion of examples from the Bronze Age period in Crete and Melos (unknown when Goodyear wrote) shows to be substantially correct. Before the discovery of these swastikas from the very heart and centre of prehistoric Greek culture, the oldest known home of the sign in Greece was Troy, and it was a natural supposition to look to South Central Europe as the pre-Trojan home of the symbol, especially as the former hypothesis of an 'Aryan' migration from this locality into Greek lands supported this view. But no examples from South Central Europe² go back to anything like the remote epoch of the Cretan seal-impression and the pre-Mycenean Geometric fragments of Melos. Furthermore, the modern view presupposes for the Aegean area an autochthonous population, the Mediterranean race, to whom the oldest European civilization is due.³ The swastika belongs to the Third Millennium of prehistoric Greece, and there is no evidence to establish an earlier habitat in any other part of the world. From the Minoan art of Crete and Melos, it passed through the Mycenean, using the term to denote a later phase of Minoan art, to the art of the Geometric Age where it abounds on the pottery. Cretan pottery of the post-Mycenean Geometric style⁴ shows no survival of the sign from the Geometric of the Minoan epoch. The only connecting link between these two Geometric styles is the Melian vase, Fig. 15, of an intermediate period.

The history of the pottery of Cyprus indirectly confirms the thesis that the swastika is peculiar to Minoan or Aegean civilization, for Cypri-

¹ Grammar of the Lotus, pp. 348ff.

² Compare above p. 119.

³ G. Sergi, *The Mediterranean Race*, London, 1901.

⁴ Annual of the British School at Athens, XII, J. B. Droop, *Some Geometric Pottery from Crete*, pp. 24ff.

ote art, which was a local developement quite distinct from Aegean, does not show the swastika in the Bronze Age when the great Minoan culture flourished. Even on Cypro-Mycenean fabrics the swastika is absent, doubtless because it is not at all frequent on Mycenean vases proper, though, as we have seen, local Mycenean ware at Melos, an island strongly under Minoan influence, shows the sign. On vases made in Cyprus during the early Iron Age, c. 1200-900 B. C., however, when the art was beginning to be subject to the influence of the new Geometric style, superseding the art of the Bronze Age and characteristic of most parts of Greece at this period, the swastika begins to appear. It is especially noteworthy to observe in what a tentative way the swastika gradually found a place on the scheme of ornamentation of Cypriote pottery. At first it is added to the vases of the indigenous Cypriote style as a plainly accessory device, quite isolated on the undecorated space of a vase. On nos. 502, 540 and 541 of Myres' catalogue of antiquities from the Cesnola collection in the Metropolitan Museum,¹ the swastika is to be seen just dropped as it were on the vase, not forming an integral part of the decoration. These pots belong to the early period of the Iron Age, c. 1200-900 B. C., when Cypro-Mycenean and pre-Mycenean survivals are found. There can be no doubt that the swastika at Cyprus is a pre-Mycenean survival.² Ohne-falsch-Richter many years ago traced the swastika in this island³ to the Phoenicians who brought it by sea route from the East, while it arrived by overland route in Troy, or to Hissarlik. As we have seen, the theory of an eastern origin (i. e. India) is exploded, and if the sign were to be derived from Troy, it would have to be demonstrated at Cyprus in the very earliest part of the Bronze Age. The vase here illustrated, Plate XV, Fig. 18,⁴ from the Cesnola collection showing the swastika as a mere accessory ornament belongs to Myres' Second Iron Age (the Middle or Geometric) period in Cyprus, c. 900-750 B. C.

The following, Plate XV, Figs. 19, 20,⁵ are Greek Geometric vases found in Cyprus, but imported from Greece, also in the Cesnola collection. They are an oinochoë, Fig. 19, and a special form peculiar to the

¹ John L. Myres, *Handbook of the Cesnola Collection of Antiquities from Cyprus*, New York, 1914.

² The complete absence of the swastika on Bronze Age pottery in Cyprus, even on Cypro-Mycenean wares, indicates that it was through the medium of the Greek Geometric style that the sign was introduced into Cypriote Iron Age pottery.

³ *Bulletins de la Soc. d'Anthropologie de Paris*, 1888, pp. 669ff.

⁴ Myres, *op. cit.*, no. 598.

⁵ *Ib.* nos. 1702, 1701.

pottery of the Dipylon cemetery at Athens, Fig. 20. On each of these vases of the Geometric style belonging to the Iron Age (early part), are to be found numerous Bronze Age survivals, e. g. the double axe and swastika of Minoan art (in the panel of the oinochoë, above the horse, and, with rosette substituted for swastika, in the panels on the other vase); also, the motifs of the doe suckling her kid, and two deer confronting a sacred tree (in a single group in the panels repeated around the vase, Fig. 20). The frieze of tangent circles on both vases is reminiscent of Mycenaean decoration. It is probable, therefore, that, through this indirect means of imported Greek Geometric pottery of the mainland, the swastika came from Minoan into Cypriote art.

The swastika continues to be found on Cypriote vases (of the Middle Geometric period in this island), always as a detached ornament (cf. Myres' catalogue *passim*). On the next illustration, Fig. 21,¹ the swastikas in the panel are worked into the decorative scheme in true Geometric style. This vase, formerly in the Cesnola collection, has been chosen to show what only a few of the monuments do, the unde-



Fig. 21.



Fig. 22.

niable solar significance of the sign. For the symbol behind a goose or duck whose body takes the form of a solar disk with two triangular rays is enclosed within a solar halo. Another antiquity from Cyprus is the little four-horse chariot with driver and attendant, Fig. 22,² on which the wheel is ornamented by four swastikas between the spokes. The whole representation with the ray-like spokes suggests a solar interpretation. Both of these objects come from the Cesnola collection, and as they are not now in the Metropolitan Museum, we have not the

¹ Cesnola, Cyprus, App. p. 404, fig. 15.

² Cesnola, Salamina, Fig. 226.

benefit of Myres' classification, and cannot assign them to a more definite date than between c. 900 and 750 B. C. Some terracotta figurines from Cyprus (Wilson, Figs. 180, 181) of about this same period bear the swastika on shoulders and arms, a clearly symbolic application of the sign.

The next in order is a pinax or plate from Kameiros, Rhodes, Fig. 23,¹ which shows the swastika on that class of pottery known as Ionian,



Fig. 23.

a broad term including fabrics from Melos, Rhodes, Thera, Kyrene, Daphnai and Naukratis, which were all about contemporaneous, though probably somewhat later than the vases of the Geometric style. Curiously enough the symbol occurs here also in connection with a bird, goose or duck, as on the Cypriote vase, Fig. 21. On a space left free on the wings of each of the two birds held by the neck by a Gorgon, is a swastika. Another one is in the left field. Whether this representation has a solar significance is a question not lightly to be answered either way. Solar signs are often associated with birds (cf. Déchelette's discussion of solar swans, *Manuel*, II, pp. 418ff.). It is noteworthy at all events as another example besides the Cypriote vase, Fig. 21, on which the sign appears with evident symbolic intent rather than as a mere ornamental device as on many of the Geometric vases, and on the following Rhodian vase, Fig. 24.² It will be noticed that

¹ London, British Museum. O. Keller, *Thiere des class. Alterthums*, 1887, p. 294, Fig. 51.

² K. F. Kinch, *Vroulia (Rhodes)*, Berlin, 1914, Pl. 16, no. 2.

the sign has here the maeander-like form so often found on the Geometric pottery.

In concluding this section we give an example of a Boeotian clay model of a sarcophagus, or ossuary, the side, Fig. 25a, and the cover,



Fig. 24.

Fig. 25b.¹ While we cannot follow throughout Bertrand's speculative fancies in regard to the symbolic use of the swastika on Greek vases,² the scenes on this ossuary do not seem to be like the usual vase decorations, but to have a symbolic meaning. And then, too, we must remember that it was a funeral furnishing. The horse and a solar disk above, the figure of a winged deity or Gorgon with two birds in a hieratic pose, cf. Fig. 23, the so-called Persian Artemis Orientalizing type, and the serpents, and crosses and swastikas all seem to fit into a set of scenes appropriate to a funerary object.

As seen from the foregoing the swastika occurs on the Greek Geometric and Ionian wares in great abundance. Examples are figured in

¹ Boehlau, *Böotische Vasen*, Jahrbuch, 1888, p. 357 = Perrot et Chipiez, *Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité*, X, Figs. 31, 32.

² *Op. cit.*, pp. 166ff. Note the swastikas on a vase painting of symbolic significance, Perrot et Chipiez, X, Fig. 30.

Wilson, from Melos, Thera, Naukratis, etc., and on proto-Attic and early Boeotian fabrics. Instances may also be found on proto-Corinthian ware,¹ but on later ceramic products it practically vanishes, until its



Fig. 25a.

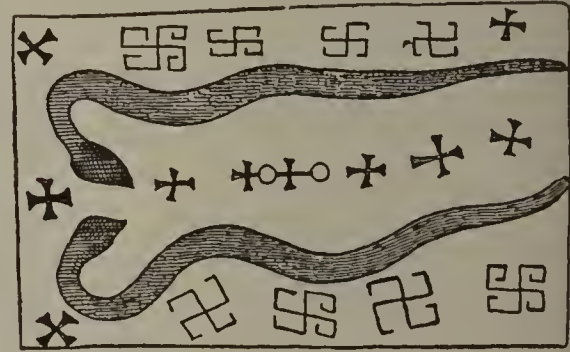


Fig. 25b.

sudden revival on Attic red-figured vases of the Fine Style. For the prehistoric pottery we can assign only approximate limits. Déchelette (*op. cit.*) gives the following scheme for the chronology: Ist Iron Age, c. 1200-800 B. C., Period of the Dipylon or Geometric rectilinear decoration; IInd Iron Age, c. 800-480 B. C., Ionian and Archaic art. There is however no evidence from excavations on which we can base this exact classification of the Geometric and Ionian styles. All we know, in the present state of our knowledge, is that these two styles are subsequent to the Bronze Age Minoan and Mycenaean pottery, and precede the early Attic, Boeotian and Corinthian styles. Whether any of the vases illustrated above goes back to quite as early a date as 1200 B. C. can not be definitely proved, though the period c. 1000-800 B. C. is a conservative dating. A transitional style must have intervened between the Minoan and Mycenaean pottery of the Bronze Age,² and the Geometric pottery of the Iron Age, and yet that period could not have been very long, for the products are very scanty, so far as they are known at all, and the survival of Minoan motifs is an indication of a very close connection between the Geometric and preceding Minoan and Mycenaean styles.

III. The Bronze and Iron Ages in Europe, c. 1200-500 B. C.

The symbol occurs on a great variety of prehistoric objects found in a wide belt extending across South Central Europe. As our first object has been to discover the original home-place of the sign, and this has been found in the Mediterranean basin, we need mention only

¹ Perrot et Chipiez, *Histoire de l'Art*, IX, p. 579, Fig. 292.

² Dragendorff, *Thera*, II, pp. 169ff.

a few examples from the continent of Europe. The hut urn, Fig. 26,¹ and the pottery fragments from the palafittes of Savoy, which have been claimed as perhaps the earliest known examples of the sign (cf. p. 119), have been here shown to belong to the latest period of the Bronze Age or beginning of the Iron Age, c. 1200-1000 B. C., and furthermore scarcely worthy to be cited as certain instances of the swas-

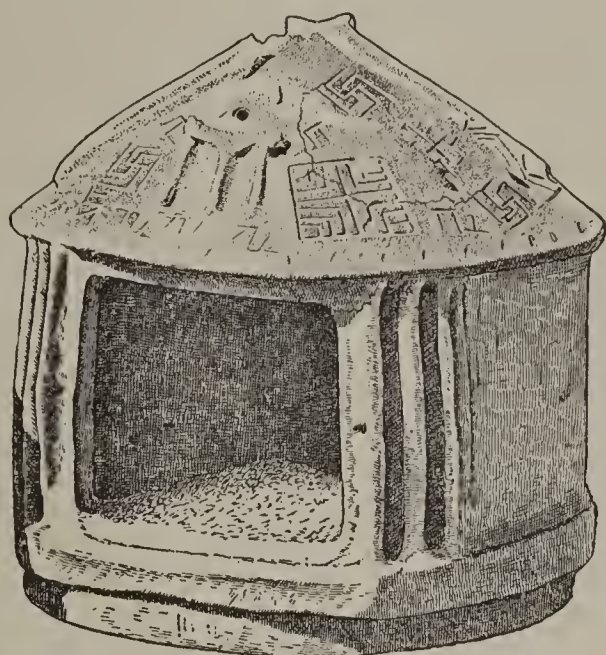


Fig. 26.

tika. There exist examples of the sign on bronze fibulae, however, which are of no uncertain character, and these fibulae are dated by Montelius in exactly the period under discussion. Fig. 27² shows the type of the fibula on which the swastika is found. Others are given in Montelius, *op. cit.*, I², Ser. B. Pl. 177. 3 and II², Ser. B. Pl. 257. 2. These fibulae come from Italy, and are common in the latter part of the Bronze Age, but rare in the Iron Age. They are the earliest objects from the South Central European region on which the swastika

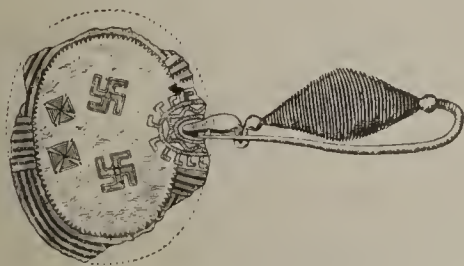


Fig. 27.



Fig. 28.

has thus far been known. In the Iron Age, the swastika is of frequent occurrence on bronze ornaments, repoussé belts, pottery, etc. Fig. 28³ is a bronze ceinture from Hallstatt on which the swastika is worked

¹ Montelius, *op. cit.*, II¹, Ser. B. Pl. 140, 9b.

² Ibid. I¹, Ser. A. Pl. I. 9.

³ De Mortillet, *op. cit.*, fig. 1255.

into the pattern as an ornamental device, but, in company with the cross with the four points which we have seen in Fig. 3 above, and which is surely of great antiquity. It may be seen on Bronze Age pottery from Cyprus.¹ A cross that is called the cross pommée is found here also in one of the upper diagonals. For this sign a great age can be established, for it is one of the hieroglyphic signs of Minoan script.² It suggests easily the well-known Ujjain symbol of Indian coins. On the ceinture it is accompanied by the four points as are also the swastika and the equal-armed or Greek cross.³ In all these cases there may have been no symbolic value attached to the signs by maker or owner of this belt, but if this is so it is interesting then to note how a potent sign may at one time have a merely ornamental use without losing finally its symbolic significance. In fact, to prove a decorative use is not to annul the symbolic meaning. If the swastika is seen in 'vain repetitions' on the flooring of a chemist's shop of to-day, as was the writer's experience recently, how does that differ from the occurrence of the sign on Roman mosaics?⁴ And yet there is incontrovertible evidence for the symbolic use of the sign before and after the date of the mosaics. In the modern instance it is a survival lingering on, a vital

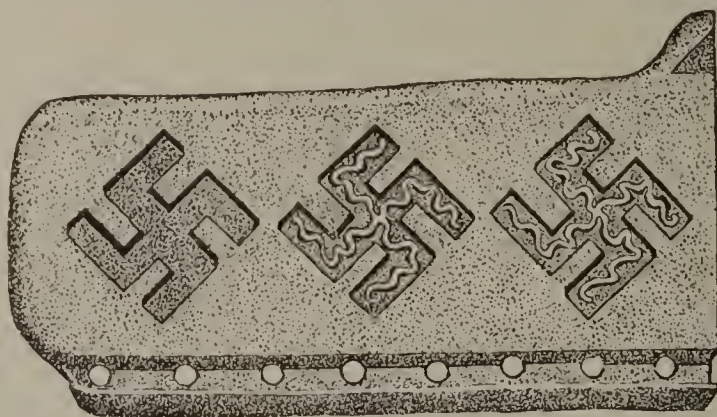


Fig. 29.

symbol that dies hard. In the Roman instance we have a parallel case to the use of the sign on the Greek Geometric vases where it also appears to be mere decoration. Another ceinture, Fig. 29,⁵ comes from Koban in the Caucasus. In general, the swastika is rather common on objects coming from the cultural periods of Hallstatt, La Tène and Villanova. Déchelette (*op. cit.*) gives for these Iron Age cultures the

¹ J. L. Myres and M. Ohnefalsch-Richter. A Catalogue of the Cyprus Museum, Oxford, 1899, no. 400.

² Evans, *Scripta Minoa*, p. 222, no. 112.

³ Compare a repoussé plaque from the forest of Hagenau, Bertrand, *op. cit.*, Pl. VII.

⁴ Goblet d'Alviella, *op. cit.*, p. 35.

⁵ E. Chantre, *Nécropoles préhistoriques du Caucase*, Pl. 11, 3.

following dates: Hallstatt, 900-700 B. C.; La Tène, 500-100 B. C. From South Central Europe the swastika spread over the entire continent as far north as Scandinavia, and as far west as Ireland. It is commonly acknowledged that the swastika is later in Northern and Western than in South Central Europe.

The swastikas on these Iron Age objects could be easily explained as derived from the Geometric pottery of Greece. The swastikas on the fibulae may not be accounted for in the same way, for some of these fibulae with the sign are assigned to the Bronze Age. In view of our inferential knowledge of communication by trade-routes overland and oversea between South Central Europe and Mediterranean centres (the types of weapons and decorative motives of the pottery of South Central European, late Neolithic and early Bronze [Copper] culture is closely paralleled with that of Cyprus, for example),¹ there is no difficulty in accounting for the presence of the swastika on South Central European Bronze objects. The 'migration' may have been by the Bosphorus and Hellespont and through the Balkan peninsula. It would be unprofitable to attempt to trace the spread of the sign from one region to another in the prehistoric period with such a wide margin of speculation attached to every premise.



Fig. 30.

IV. The Historical Period in Greece, c. 600-200 B. C.

The history of the swastika in Greece after its widespread use on vases of the prehistoric period is rather curious. In Cyprus it disap-

¹ Myres and O-Richter, *op. cit.*, p. 19.

pears after the Fifth Century B. C. It is rarely found on Greek pottery after the Ionian fabrics, though occasional examples are cited with the sign as a part of a garment design.¹ On coins we have it rather early, as for instance on the uncertain Ionian electrum, Pl. XVI, 1. We shall treat the coins separately from the other objects, and turn our attention to three examples of the sign on vases dating about 400-200 B. C., which are of very unusual interest as showing the swastika as a symbolic sign in an even more unmistakable manner than any of the preceding examples except Figs. 2, 11, 21, 23. The first is of crowning importance for the meaning of the sign. It is a red-figured vase painting, Fig. 30,² from a krater of Apulian provenance, in the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna,³ representing Apollo in a quadriga surrounded by a radiate disk, bearing on his breast a swastika. This decoration of the chiton of Apollo, like the other motives, marks his exclusive character as a sun-god, and we may therefore call him Helios. It is a picture of the rising sun, the radiate belt and rayed ornamentation around the neck of the chiton, the sun-disks (plain circles) on the belt and to right and left of the swastika are all solar ornaments like the central device, the



Fig. 31.



Fig. 32.

swastika. The other two figures from vases Figs. 31,⁴ 32,⁵ show the swastika with evident symbolic intent, the one on the short chiton of a warrior, above and below the belt, possibly, as has been suggested, as

¹ Bertrand, *op. cit.*, Fig. 27.

² T. Panofka, *Archaeolog. Zeitung*, 1848, pl. 20. 1. Our figure is taken from A. B. Cook's *Zeus*, Fig. 269. Compare Bertrand, *op. cit.*, p. 171, n. 1, on the established authenticity of the swastika on this vase.

³ E. von Sacken und Fr. Kenner, *Die Samml. des K. K. Münz- und Antiken-Cabinetes*, Vienna, 1866, p. 241 (no. 259). This vase is one of the Lower Italian fabrics, judging from its find-place, style and the collection to which it belongs.

⁴ Paris, Louvre K, 405, Bertrand, *op. cit.*, Pl. XIX. 1.

⁵ Daremberg et Saglio, *Dict. des Antiq.*, art. *Cingulum*, p. 1177.

a prophylakterion or protective symbol placed over the vital parts. The belt of this warrior is also ornamented with a solar wheel, which may have a prophylactic meaning, as we believe we shall be able to show in the course of this study of symbols. On the other vase the swastika is placed on the 'apron' of the warrior, charging with spear in hand as in the former case, and its prophylactic meaning can not be doubted. The presence of a solar device, solar wheel on the horse's haunch, like that on the belt of the first warrior, brings these two vase-figures very close in regard to the significance of their symbols.

V. The Roman and Gallo-Roman Epochs.

Aside from coins (cf. Pl. XVI. 20), no monuments of the Roman period have been cited except mosaics in which the swastika appears as a decorative motif (Goblet d'Alviella, *op. cit.*, p. 35).¹ In the Gallo-



Fig. 33.



Fig. 34.

Roman epoch the swastika is met with on altars, Figs. 33,² 34.³ One of these, Fig. 33, has a wheel as central ornament. L. Müller figures another altar with a swastika flanked by two wheels, dedicated to Jupiter Optimus Maximus (I. O. M.).⁴ Since the wheel among the Gauls was a solar emblem⁵ (as among the Greeks), it is possible that the swastika and wheels on this altar are signs related to the national solar deity of the Gauls, here assimilated to the Roman Jupiter. The anony-

¹ See also the swastika-like mosaic in the orchestra (Roman period) of the theatre at Athens, Cook, *op. cit.*, Pl. XXIX.

² Bertrand, *op. cit.*, Fig. 7.

³ Ibid., Fig. 9. De Mortillet, *op. cit.*, Fig. 1267 = Wilson, Fig. 220. Musée de Toulouse.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, Fig. 29. Goblet d'Alviella, *op. cit.*, p. 50.

⁵ H. Gaidoz, *Le Dieu Gaulois du Soleil et le Symbolisme de la Roue*, Paris, 1886.

mous altars, Figs. 33 and 34, may then relate to a solar god, for, being uninscribed, these cippi are apparently not tombstones.¹

VI. The Roman-Christian Period.

Perhaps the most interesting examples of the swastika are those occurring on funerary inscriptions and in paintings in the catacombs.

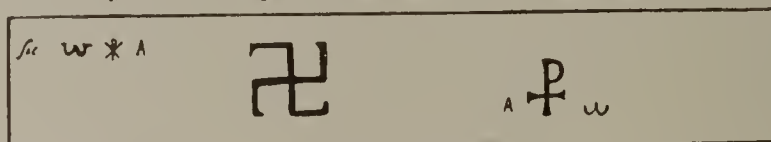


Fig. 35.

The fact that the Christians adopted this pagan symbol shows how vital a symbol it must have been in pagan superstition. The following, Figs. 35,² and 36,³ are taken from Bertrand's Pl. IX on which several

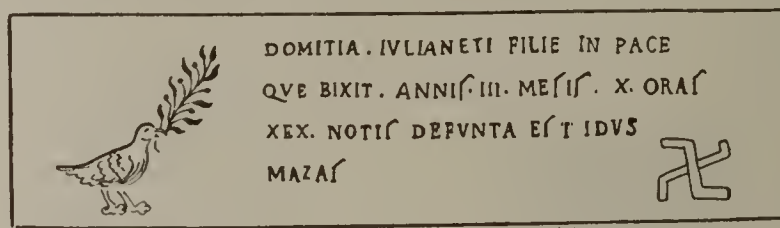


Fig. 36.

instances are given. The statement is often made that the Christians employed the swastika 'cross' to conceal their own Christian cross. This argument however will not 'hold water' in view of such inscriptions as Figs. 35 and 36, on which the Chrism or Christ-monogram and other conspicuous Christian symbols appear with the swastika, an open display of the faith of the defunct. The swastika among the Christians is a survival, a mystic sign borrowed because of its potency as a magic sign or talisman. Whatever meaning it had for them, its magic value as the Christians felt it, is the impression that we derive to-day from observing its use on their monuments. From the three noteworthy catacomb paintings cited by Bertrand showing the swastika on the garments of real and mythological figures, we have selected that of the grave-digger, Diogenes Fossor, from the Coemeterium of Petrus and Marcellinus, Fig. 37.⁴ The sign seems to have the generalized meaning of something protective or apotropaic. The lower register (cf. Bertrand, *op. cit.*, Pl. IX) contains a representation of Christ, so that the theory of the swastika being a dissimulated Christian cross has no support whatever from this painting, as we saw was the case with

¹ Other examples cited by Bertrand, p. 145, n. 5, now in the Musée de St. Germain-en-Laye.

² Bertrand, *op. cit.*, Pl. IX.

³ *Ibid.*, Pl. IX.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Pl. X, upper register only.

the inscriptions. To the Christian period belong also the swastikas embroidered on mummy-cloth from Egypt,¹ and carved on tombstones in Asia Minor.² Christian lamps show the sign not infrequently.³ The

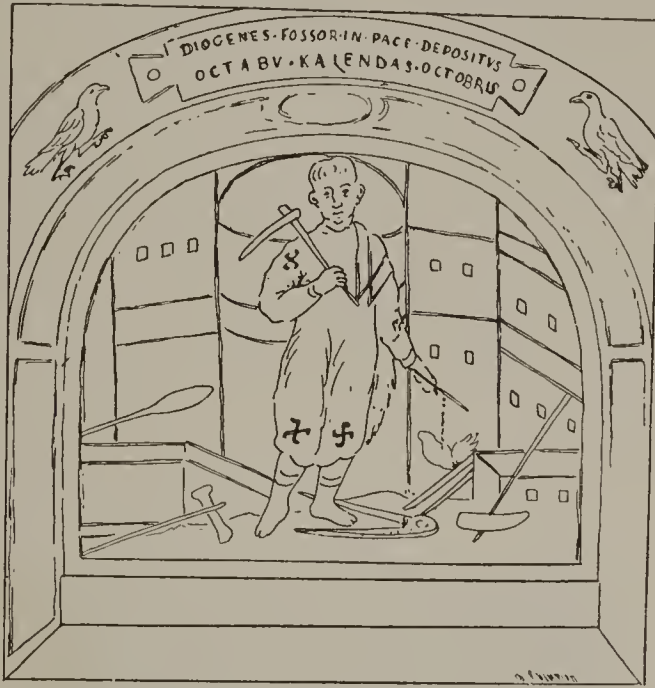


Fig. 37.

catacomb swastikas are dated at the earliest towards the end of the Third Century.

VII. The Swastika in India and China.

It is a difficult matter to date the earliest use of the sign in India, for no material has been published from which to gather reliable data. On the coins, we shall not find the symbol before the Fourth Century B. C. at the earliest. Examples on other Indian monuments may exist prior to this date, but we have no data on this subject from researches on the swastika in Indian art. The fact that the grammarian Pāṇini who is said to have lived about 350 B. C., incorporated in his work the word used by the Indians for the sign, taken in conjunction with the numismatic evidence, gives ground for postulating the use of the symbol in the Fourth and perhaps the Fifth Centuries B. C. It may also be concluded that it was brought to India from Greece. It has been established above that its earliest use was in the Mediterranean lands,

¹ Wilson, *op. cit.*, Fig. 136.

² A. Margaret Ramsay, *Isaurian and East-Phrygian Art in the Third and Fourth Centuries after Christ* (Studies in the History and Art of the Eastern Provinces of the Roman Empire, ed. by W. M. Ramsay, Aberdeen, 1906), Figs. 12, 14, 16, 19, 20, 27. These instances on Christian gravestones from the eastern part of the Empire, belong to the Third and Fourth Centuries, and show how deep a hold the swastika symbol had upon all Christian communities.

³ Kaufmann (cf. *Introd.* p. 90), p. 603.

and, just preceding the time when it seems first to appear in India, there was considerable commercial contact between these two countries. "During the Persian rule from the time of Darius, circ. B. C. 500, down to Alexander's conquest B. C. 327, there was constant intercourse between India and the West," writes Head in the *Historia Numorum*,² p. 832, in his introductory sentence on the coinage of Bactria and North-west India. It was not however through the medium of coins that the swastika was introduced into India, for as we shall see, its use on Greek coins is extremely restricted, and, furthermore, it does not occur at all on the coins issued by the Greek successors of Alexander in India, the Greco-Bactrian series. As indicated above, its appearance in India is evidently earlier than the Greco-Bactrian coins. It must therefore have been through the pottery that the sign was carried to India. Fig. 41¹ is one of the monuments most often cited for the



Fig. 41.

swastika in India, the so-called footprints of Buddha from the Amaravati tope. Here the swastika is seen in conjunction with various symbols, some solar. We shall not go into the details of the swastika in the East, as it was not indigenous there but borrowed. In China, Japan and Tibet no monuments have been cited which would conflict with a theory of derivation from India through the medium of the Buddhists. The symbol was, and is still, according to abundant testimony, used by Buddhists and Brahmins in India, and it was doubtless carried by them into China and Japan. A notable fact is the evidence given by Wilson (*op. cit.*, pp. 800ff.) that the swastika enclosed in a

¹ Wilson, *op. cit.*, Fig. 32.

circle was a new form of character introduced into Chinese writing by the Empress Wu (c. 704-684 B. C.) of the Tang Dynasty, as a sign for 'sun.' The meaning of the sign in India, at least its modern use, is that of 'benediction, luck, blessing.' This sense would not conflict with an original use in the meaning of 'sun' or the sun's course in the heavens, whatever the sign stood for to the Greeks, for the latter-day sense of many a symbol is often purely general. In fact on the examples from America, the sign seems to have some solar connotation, and yet the oral testimony of people who have lived among those Indians who use the sign is to the effect that the meaning which they give to it is that of 'luck.' (Wilson, *op. cit.*, p. 895.)

VIII. The Swastika in America.

Wilson gives a number of examples of varying value to prove the existence of the sign in America. Those which are undoubted instances are from the North American Indians, the Kansas, Sacs and Navajos. The sign embroidered on bead-work composed of ancient motifs (*op. cit.*, Pl. 15), and the sandpoint drawing (*ib.* Pl. 17), establish its present-day use, and its probable prehistoric (i. e. before 1500 A. D.) usage in America. Pottery from Central Mexico in the Natural History Museum of New York shows the sign as an ornamental motif.¹ An example from Peru is cited on a stone vase.² The shell gorgets shown in Wilson seem rather dubious cases. More important than any of the evidence from monuments is the testimony gathered among the tribes which goes to show that the sign is still, in America as in the East, regarded as a magic or good-luck symbol.

IX. The Swastika as a Mystic or Cabalistic Sign.

Under this caption we may include instances of the swastika where there is no trace of a religious or sacred use of the sign, and where it appears to be employed without any regard to any especial or traditional meaning, where from association it may be regarded as cabalistic. This is the case with some Danish bracteates, Fig 42, a - c, dating from the Fifth to the Ninth Century A. D.³ These gold medallion ornaments were worn as charms and bear frequently (a, b) meaningless inscrip-

¹ Two bowls, with orange and red decoration, of the Toltec period.

² T. A. Joyce, *South American Archaeology*, New York, 1912, p. 207, Fig. 26, fragment of a stone cup from Tiahuanaco, Bolivia, in the British Museum.

³ Kongl. Vitterhets, etc., *Manadsblad*, 1873, p. 3, Fig. 3; p. 379, Fig. 5; Forvænneren, 1906, p. 135, Fig. 3. Cf. L. Müller, *op. cit.*, and R. Forrer, *Reallexikon*, Taf. 136. 3, 5-7.

tions in Runic letters. On (b) and (c) the symbol is plain, while on (a) the form is similar to examples from China shown in Wilson (*op. cit.*, Fig. 31), and in Bertrand (*op. cit.*, Pl. VI). In view of the analogy, the sign on this bracteate as well, may be regarded as a swastika,



Fig. 42.

with the ends prolonged by another right-angled turn or arm. It may be thought that the Christian use of the swastika, and the use of the sign in general as a prophylactic or talismanic emblem is of the same character as that of the present examples. But we have to exclude all other cases as possibly containing some significance, the essence of which we cannot of course with certainty discern. The Christians in all probability used the sign as a cross symbol, not to conceal their faith, as sometimes stated, but simply as another cross symbol, which they may have regarded as a pagan forerunner of their own cross.¹ Mystic, doubtless the usage of the sign often was, but its presence on these charms warrants a separate classification of these amulets, as examples of a different phase of the symbol, namely, its use as a purely cabalistic emblem.

X. The Swastika on Coins.

I. Greece. Sixth to Fourth Century B. C., and later.

Uncertain of Ionia

1. Obv. Swastika turning to right, enclosed in a square.

El hemi-hekte or twelfth. 1.16 gr. London. Pl. XVI. 1.

B. M. C. Ionia, Pl. I. 13. Babelon, *Traité* II¹, no. 99, Pl. III. 24 (no. 100, same type, $\frac{1}{96}$ of a stater).

This coin belongs to the Uncertain class of early electrum assigned by Babelon to Southern Ionia. The conjectural attribution to Corinth

¹ This opinion is confirmed by the Isaurian tombstones of Christians referred to in Section VI, on which the prominent swastika is the only 'cross' symbol. In these cases, the swastika was certainly a substitute for the Christian cross.

in the B. M. C. is due to the swastika-like incuse of the Corinthian coins of the first period, at one time the most familiar swastika on Greek coins.



Fig. 43.

2. Obv. Curvilinear swastika, turning to left, with four points in the angles of intersection of the arms; enclosed in a square (?) within zigzag lines, or star pattern.

El hekte. 2.92 gr. London. Fig. 43.

B. M. C. Ionia, Pl. II. 20 = *Traité* II¹, Pl. IX. 18 (also hemi-hekte, 1.38 gr. Boston. *Regling*, *Samml.* Warren, Pl. XXXVII. 1709).

This figure with central boss at the intersection of the curving lines might pass for a tetraskelos as well as a swastika which we have called it. But the swastika on Indian coins is sometimes very close in form to the present example, even to the central boss; and the four points we have already seen in connection with the sign at an early date (cf. pp. 117, 128). Again, the original Lycian symbol, at least on coins, is a three-armed figure, and has the arms, three (and later, four) centering about a circle, which only on later coins becomes reduced to a central boss or dot. This figure may well be counted as a true swastika. Coins 1 and 2 belong to the Sixth or Seventh Century B. C.

Akanthos, Macedonia

3. Obv. Forepart of a bull, kneeling l. with head reverted; above, a swastika, turning to r.

Æ triobol. 2.27 gr. Paris. Pl. XVI. 2.

Traité II¹, Pl. LIV. 17. Cf. B. M. C. Macedonia, nos. 33, 34.

4. Similar, with π and swastika.

Æ triobol. 2.54 gr. Pl. XVI. 3.

Catalogue Rhousopoulos, Hirsch XIII, Pl. XI. 801.

These coins belong to the Fifth Century, c. 500-424 B. C.

Astakos, Bithynia

5. Rev. Head of a nymph; behind, a swastika, turning to r.

Æ drachm. 4.90 gr. Milan. Pl. XVI. 4.

Traité II², Pl. CLXXXI. 1 (cf. triobol, *op. cit.*, Pl. CLXXXI. 2).

The head on these coins is of archaic style, and the date is not later than c. 480 B. C.

Thaliadai, Arcadia

6. Rev. Swastika, turning to l. in shallow incuse square.

Æ obol. 1.01 gr. Berlin. Pl. XVI. 5.

Traité II¹, Pl. XXXVIII. 22.

The obverse of this coin, Hermes running, permits us to assign it to a date not later than the coin of Astakos above.



Fig. 44 (enlarged two diameters).

Mesembria, Thrace

7. Rev. Rayed wheel, with the three first letters of the ethnic, MEΞ, followed by a swastika, inscribed between the four spokes.

Æ obol. 0.31 gr. London. Pl. XVI. 6, and Fig. 44.

B. M. C. Thrace, no. 4. Gardner, Numismatic Chronicle, 1880, p. 60.

This little coin of Mesembria, very rare if not unique, has already been mentioned as of paramount importance for the interpretation of the swastika. Its date is c. 400-300 B. C.

Thasos, Thrace

8. Rev. Herakles kneeling r. shooting; in r. field, swastika, turning to r.

Æ tetradrachm. 15.29 gr. Jameson. Pl. XVI. 7.

Coll. R. Jameson, Pl. LV. 1070 (ex. Cat. Rhousopoulos, Hirsch XIII, Pl. XI. 681).

The coins of this type with the swastika symbol are rare. They date c. 411-400 B. C.

Kromna, Paphlagonia

9. Rev. Head of nymph or of Hera with turreted stephanos, above which, a swastika turning to l.

Æ drachm. 3.50 gr. Paris. Pl. XVI. 8.

Traité II², Pl. CLXXXIV. 1. Another specimen is in the Jameson collection with swastika turning to r., Coll. R. Jameson, Pl. LXX. 1369.

The date of this coin is c. 340-300 B. C. Jameson, *op. cit.*, places his example 'towards 300 B. C.'

Philip II, Macedonia

10. Rev. Horseman r.; beneath, monogram and swastika, turning to r.

Æ tetrobol, 2.50 gr. Glasgow. Pl. XVI. 9.

Macdonald, Cat. of Hunterian Coll. 1, p. 293, no. 106.

This rare coin was issued after c. 336 B. C.¹

Damastion, Illyricum

11. Rev. Tripod-lebes; between the legs, two swastikas, turning to l.

Æ stater, 12.70 gr. London. Pl. XVI. 10.

B. M. C. Thessaly, Pl. XV. 12.

¹ This is the opinion of Mr. Newell who has not yet published the results of his researches on this group of the Macedonian regal issues.

12. Rev. Square ingot with strap for carrying, on which is a swastika, turning to r.

Æ drachm, 3.11 gr. London. Pl. XVI. 11.

B. M. C. Thessaly, Pl. XVI. 5. Cf. Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.* p. 135, and *Beiträge zur Münzkunde in the Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, 1874, p. 111, and Pl. III.

13. Rev. Miner's pick-axe and swastika, turning to r.



Fig. 45.

Æ hemi-drachm, 1.63 gr. Fig. 45.

Imhoof-Blumer, *ib.* Pl. III. 18.

These coins are Fourth-Century issues of the Illyrio-Epirote city, Damastion. The reverse types of nos. 12 and 13, the cast metal ingot and the miner's pick, bear witness to the mining industry of this town whose silver mines are mentioned by Strabo, VII, p. 326.

Rhegion, Bruttium

14. Rev. Head of Apollo r.; under chin, swastika, turning to r.

Æ tetradrachm, 17.41 gr. (Formerly Fenerly Bey). Pl. XVI. 12.

Cat. Fenerly Bey, Egger XLJ, Pl. III. 86.

This very rare tetradrachm which is lacking in the B. M. catalogue and Garrucci, was mentioned by Müller, *Det Saakaldte Hagekors*, and illustrated on his p. 16, Fig. 17. His reference was a communication from Imhoof-Blumer who had referred to it in the *Z. f. Num.*, 1874, p. 113, and the coin there noted is perhaps now in the Berlin collection. The present example is probably not the identical coin cited by Imhoof; it is not unedited, at any rate, even though it may be unique. Its date is c. 415-387 B. C.

Panormos, Sicily

15. Rev. Head of a nymph to r., hair worn in long roll on neck; behind, swastika, turning to l. (Obv. Hound standing l.)

Æ didrachm, 8.56 gr. Jameson. Pl. XVI. 13.

Coll. R. Jameson, Pl. XXXII. 686.

16. Rev. Head of a nymph to r., with hair in a sphendone; behind, a swastika, turning to r.; inscription ΓΑΝΟΡΜΙΤΙΚΟΝ (Obv. Hound standing r., with head reverted; above, murex shell.)

a) Æ didrachm, 8.49 gr. London. Pl. XVI. 14.

B. M. C., Sicily, p. 121, no. 2. Hill, *Coins of Ancient Sicily*, p. 93, Fig. 18.

b) $\mathcal{R}$ didrachm, 7.84 gr. Jameson.

Cat. Jameson Coll., Pl. XXXIII, 692.

Of these two coin types, no. 15 is much earlier than no. 16. It is anepigraphic, and the hound on the obverse stands towards the left. On account of the general similarity of the types of no. 15 to the Panormite types of no. 16 and the presence of the swastika on it, the coin no. 15 has been assigned by Jameson to Panormos. It is very rare, and if ascribed to Panormos, would be one of the earliest known issues of that mint. For, the style is not more advanced than on the tetradrachms of Syracuse of the period, c. 479-466 B. C. (Head's Syracuse, Pl. II). The more common coins with the ethnic of the type of no. 16 show no such traces of archaism as are seen in this head of still strong Transitional style. A head on a Syracusan tetradrachm very similar in technical achievement and arrangement of the hair is one in Jameson's catalogue, Pl. XXXVII. 764, 'vers 470' according to the author. It seems more probable that this coin should belong to Panormos than to Segesta which had the hound and nymph types, for the latter coinage bears regularly the ethnic, and commences at a period earlier than the present uninscribed coin. Motya and Eryx had also these coin types, but in these cases, as at Panormos, the types were probably original with Segesta. The coin no. 16 may be dated between 450 and 420 B. C.

Uncertain of Sicily, ZIZ Series

17. Obv. Head of a nymph r. wearing a sphendone; behind, a swastika, turning to l. (Rev. Forepart of a man-headed bull r.)

$\mathcal{R}$ litra or obol, 0.62 gr. London.

B. M. C. Sicily, p. 249, no. 22. Hill, Sicily, p. 246, note 1.

18. Obv. Young male head l.; behind, swastika, turning to l. (Rev. Man-headed bull standing l.; above, Punic inscription *sch baal*.)

$\mathcal{R}$ litra, 0.62 gr. Jameson. Pl. XVI. 15.

Coll. R. Jameson, Pl. XXXIV. 695. Holm, Geschichte Siciliens, III, Pl. VIII. 18. B. M. C. Sicily, p. 249, no. 29.

19. Rev. Head of Persephone l. surrounded by dolphins; under her chin, a swastika, turning to r. (Rev. Quadriga, and Punic inscription *Ziz*.)

a) $\mathcal{R}$ tetradrachm, 16.78 gr. Jameson (formerly Evans). Pl. XVI. 16.

Coll. R. Jameson, Pl. XXXIV. 69. A. J. Evans, Num. Chron. 1891, Pl. XV. 4.

b) Similar with swastika *behind* the head, turning to l.

$\mathcal{R}$ tetradrachm, 16.77 gr. London.

B. M. C. Sicily, p. 248, no. 13.

The variety described under (a) is perhaps unique, while (b) has probably not been illustrated. The types are copied from the Syracusan medallion of Euainetos.

20. Obv. Female head l. with diadem, on front of which is a swastika. (Rev. Quadriga and *Ziz*.)

Evans, Num. Chron. 1891, p. 370, no. 61. Imhoof-Blumer, Zeit. f. Num. 1874, p. 113.

Of this type five (or six) examples were discovered in a hoard of coins found in Western Sicily (Evans, *op. cit.* and A. Salinas, *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1888). Imhoof-Blumer also mentioned the type which seems not to have been illustrated so far. It is a tetradrachm of the Phoenician class imitated from a Kimon type of Syracuse like the one shown in B. M. C. Sicily, p. 247, no. 8, but having the swastika on the ampyx (cf. Addenda, p. 154, Fig. 49).

The coins bearing the Punic letters *Ziz*, an unexplained word, are for convenience usually grouped under Panormos. Scholars are by no means agreed however that *Ziz* is 'simply the Phoenician name for Panormos' as Head (H. N.² p. 162) wrote (cf. Macdonald, Hunter. Coll. I, p. 207, note, and Imhoof-Blumer, Num. Zeitschrift, 1886, pp. 263ff). The objections to this interpretation are numerous. Holm (*op. cit.*, p. 670) has discussed the question the most recently, and agrees with Imhoof that Panormos cannot be held to be the mint of the great variety of coins (with types reminiscent of Motya, Eryx, Syracuse, Segesta, etc.) which bear the *Ziz* inscription. He writes, "In the whole coinage, the types betray the obvious striving to adapt themselves to all possible cities of Sicily, naturally with the cities of the West taking precedence, as of course is consistent with the Phoenician inscription. Thus, as far as the types go, there is no indication which points to a single city as the mint-place." However, there exists, he continues, the coin with *Ziz* on one side, and ΠΑΝΟΡΜΟΣ on the other. From this may be concluded, that *Ziz* refers to Panormos, whether as the Punic equivalent for the name of the city or as an appellation of the same cannot be determined. But, Holm's argument shows, this is not saying that *Ziz* always means Panormos, though it is reasonable to infer that it does on the coin here instanced (Macdonald, Hunter. Coll. I, Pl. XV. 10). Holm's solution of the paradox of *Ziz* standing for Panormos on some coins and not for it on others, is, then, the following: *Ziz* designates a series of issues struck by the Carthaginians and their allies in Sicily, probably begun before the great invasion of 409 B. C. Panormos as a prominent Phoenician town was one of the

first to strike these coins with *Ziz*, and other cities soon followed suit, to wit, Motya and Eryx. This was the first group of *Ziz* coins. Later, a more widespread series was minted, Bundesmünzen, Holm calls them, since they were, he thinks, alliance issues of the non-Greek and hostile population. These comprise (a) tetradrachms imitated from Syracusan medallions of Kimon and Euainetos, and (b) smaller denominations of different local types for local use. The word *Ziz* therefore though originally meaning Panormos, came to signify in effect 'issue of the Carthaginians in Sicily.' Holm's theory is a plausible solution of the *Ziz* puzzle, and Imhoof has shown that certain *Ziz* coins of Motyan types are connected by identical dies (Num. Zeit. 1886, Pl. VII. 1-4) with coins actually bearing the ethnic, and that the *Ziz* coins of Motyan types were therefore struck in the same mint as the regular series.

Eryx, Sicily

21. Rev. Hound standing r.; above, swastika, turning to r. (Obv. Nymph seated, playing with dove.)

Æ litra, 0.92 gr. London. Pl. XVI. 17.

B. M. C. Sicily, p. 62, no. 10. Hill, Sicily, Pl. IX. 10. Another example is in the Jameson collection, 0.74 gr., Pl. XXVIII. 571.

This type is dated by Head and Hill c. 413-400 B. C.

Motya, Sicily

22. Rev. Head of a nymph r., hair bound four times with a cord: surrounded by three dolphins, below . (Obv. Horseman with MOTVAION.)

a) Æ didrachm, 7.80 gr. Glasgow.

Macdonald, *op. cit.*, I, p. 205.

b) 8.60 gr. (cited by Imhoof-Blumer, Zur Münzkunde Grossgriechenlands, Num. Zeit. XVIII, 1886, p. 253, Pl. VII. 1). Pl. XVI. 18.

c) 8.60 gr. Jameson.

Coll. R. Jameson, Pl. XXXII. 665.

23. Same reverse type and die as no. 22, combined with hound and nymph's head type as on Segestan coins.

Imhoof-Blumer, *op. cit.*, Pl. VII. 2.

These coins of Motya with Greek inscription (no. 22, a-c) were struck within the period 480-420 B. C. Jameson assigns his example (c) which is of identical head though not the same die as (a and b) to the date c. 430 B. C., an appropriate date for the style. The symbol under the chin of the nymph's head seems to be a badly formed swastika.

The earliest occurrence of the swastika in Sicily is on coins of towns distinctly Phoenician or under Phoenician influence, Panormos, Eryx and the *Ziz* coinage of Panormos, etc., issued by the Phoenicians in Sicily. It might, therefore, be expected also at Motya, and these coins show that it perhaps did occur there, though the sign has not before been recognized as such. (Macdonald, *op. cit.*, calls the sign a 'swastika-like figure').

Since the swastika was not originally a Phoenician symbol we must infer that the Phoenicians found it still in use in Western Sicily, at the time of their intrusion, and we do not need to assume a special survival of Minoan tradition to account for this.¹ For, the wide-spread occurrence of the symbol in Greek lands, at points scattered all the way from Ionia to Sicily, without trace of inter-dependence, can only be explained as survivals of a general usage, a conclusion entirely in harmony with the other archaeological evidence.

Syracuse, Sicily

24. Rev. Swastika, turning to l.

Æ 20mm. Newell. Pl. XVI. 19.

Another specimen in the Cat. Rhousopoulos, Pl. VI. 454, shows narrower arms. This type whose obverse bears a head of Zeus Eleutheros would naturally belong to the time of the Democracy, 345-317 B. C. (so Head, H. N². p. 180). This necessitates or implies the placing of the coin with similar obverse, but reverse with triskeles (B. M. C. Sicily, no. 354, given to time of Agathokles, 317-289 B. C.) among the issues of the Democracy (cf. Macdonald, Hunter. Cat. I, p. 238, note). The triskeles was not then original with Agathokles, but appropriated by him from an earlier coin type. As we shall see, the triskeles of three human legs, which may be called the Sicilian symbol to distinguish it from the three-armed symbol known as the Lycian symbol, was used on Greek coinage at a period antedating the use of the Lycian symbol on coins. Agathokles doubtless was the first to use it as a personal badge,² and it probably became later the sign for the three-pointed island, the 'Trinakria' of the Greeks.

Latium with Campania. Central Italian Communities, Uncertain Mint

25. Rev. Swastika, turning to l.

Æ 29mm. Pl. XVI. 20.

Hirsch Cat. XXXIV, Pl. XXIV. 622 = Haeberlin, Aes Grave. Pl. 68. 26, and Garrucci, Monete dell'Italia Antica, Pl. XLII. 5. (Haeberlin, *ib.* Pl. 68. 27, same type to l.).

¹ Evans, Annual of the British School at Athens, IX, 1902-3, p. 60.

² Hill, Sicily, p. 152, suggests that it may have been the private signet of Agathokles.

This last example of the swastika occurs on an uncia of the Aes Grave of Central Italy dated by Haeberlin 'after 334 B. C.' It is possible chronologically that the type was here copied from the preceding type of Syracuse, and, as the symbol is formed in the same way, the borrowing becomes quite probable. At Syracuse the sign was very likely first suggested by the Phoenician coinage, especially the tetradrachm issues imitating Syracusan medallions.



Fig. 46.

Thaena, Byzacene, North Africa

26. Rev. Bust of Astarte, to left of which swastika turning to r., with Punic inscription, *Thainath*.

Æ 28mm. Fig. 46.

Müller, *Numismatique de l'Ancienne Afrique*, p. 40, no. 4.

The obverse of this type bears the head of Augustus. The occurrence of the swastika at this late date is somewhat remarkable. Its presence on the coinage of this Phoenician town is not strange now that we have seen that the sign in Sicily is due to Phoenician influence. But it does seem odd that we have no connecting link between the Punic issues in Sicily of no later date than the Fourth Century (early part), and this coin of Roman times.



Fig. 47.

Gaul, Senones (?)

27. Obv. Young, beardless head, laureate r.; behind, swastika, turning to r. (Rev. Eagle on thunderbolt with inscription *GIAMILOS*.)

Æ 17mm. Fig. 47.

Müller, *op. cit.*, p. 21, Fig. 27. Duchalais, *Déscr. des Médailles Gauloises de la Bibliothèque Royale*, no. 617. Blanchet, *Traité des Monnaies Gauloises*, p. 361, Fig. 322 (similar type without the swastika).

The head on this bronze coin of Northeastern Gaul is imitated from the denarii of the Roman Republic belonging to the First Century B.C.

Gaul, Aulerci Eburorices

28. Obv. Head l. with hair in S-shaped locks, forming a swastika figure.

N 21mm. 3.35–4.02 gr. Fig. 48a, b.

Blanchet, *Traité*, p. 323, Figs. 233, 234. Müller, *op. cit.*, p. 20, Fig. 26.

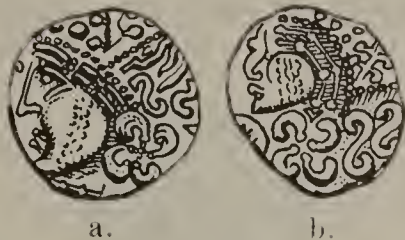


Fig. 48.

This type is one of the rich series of gold staters issued in North-western Gaul. The curious device may be accepted as a swastika with reserve, for it is not an undoubted case like that on no. 27. Swastika combinations occur, however, on coins of the Aduatuci (Bertrand, *op. cit.*, Fig. 13, Blanchet, *Traité*, Fig. 317) and elsewhere (cf. Blanchet, *ib.*, Index). The simple form, not rectilinear, but curvilinear, occurs as type on coins found in Gaul, perhaps belonging to the northern part, Blanchet, *Traité*, Figs. 21, 22.

In concluding the section on Greek coins, it should be remarked that the statement of Goblet d'Alviella (*op. cit.* p. 40), quoted after him by Wilson (*op. cit.* p. 807) to the effect that the swastika is found on coins of the Arsacidae and Sassanidae is erroneous. The same should be said of various and sundry implications that the swastika occurs 'frequently' or 'exclusively' on coins with the head of Apollo or with Apolline insignia or with Zeus, etc. From the foregoing it will be perfectly clear that the symbol has no special connection with the type, except on the Mesembrian coin. The reverses, Pl. XVI. 22-26, having a swastika-like design are: Pantikapaion, 22, Corinth, 23, 24, Eion, 25, and Apollonia Pontica, 26. No. 21 is here shown as a case which should not be confused with the swastika reverse, for it is not a reverse type, but an obverse having as design a raised or negative incuse design, having no connection with the swastika. The other reverses (and several others on Greek coins) may with great probability be considered as influenced by the swastika pattern.



Fig. 48A.

Fig. 48^A shows another example of the swastika reverse. This is one of the coins of the Trésor d'Auriol group (with a ram's head on

the obverse), which show reverses akin to this incuse design. The resemblance to the swastika is not so marked on all of the reverses of this type, but yet it does not seem to be purely accidental, since incuses in general do not naturally suggest the swastika design. This figure and the following, Fig. 49, are reproduced after photographs from the original coins.



Fig. 49.

ADDENDA

Page 149, no. 20. A coin of the type here noted is the following, Fig. 49, $\mathbb{A}$ tetradrachm, 16.85 gr., in the collection of Mr. Newell, showing very distinctly the swastika (to r.) on the ampyx.

II. India. Fourth Century B. C. to Tenth Century A. D. (and perhaps later)

The earliest example known to us is the coin, Pl. XVI. 27, a rectangular punch-marked copper coin, dating c. 300 or 400 B. C. (V. A. Smith, *Cat. of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta*, Pl. XIX. 10). It was struck possibly at Taxila in the Panjab (*op. cit.*, p. 133). It bears a curvilinear swastika in a circular incuse as a punch-mark. No. 28 (with elephant as obverse) is a rectangular double-die coin of Taxila of a type issued from about 350 B. C. (cf. Cunningham, *Coins of Ancient India*, Pl. III. 1, and Smith, *op. cit.*, Pl. XX. 9). No. 29 is a single-die coin also of Taxila (Cunningham, *ib.* Pl. II. 8) with curvilinear swastika, to r. of tree. Other single-die coins which are believed to be earlier than the double-die coins are described by Smith, some bearing the swastika. No. 30 is a cast circular coin of Taxila with curvilinear swastika as type (Cunningham, *ib.* Pl. II. 19), ascribed by Smith to the same period as the preceding Taxilan coins (*op. cit.*, p. 159, n. 38). No. 31 is a Tribal coin of Mahārājā Amoghabhūta, Rājā of the Kunindas, Second Century B. C. (Smith, *ib.* Pl. XX. 11, and Cunningham, *ib.* pl. V. 1). The swastika, rectangular, and turning to r., is to the left of the *chaitya*, and above the triangular-shaped symbol. No. 32 is a later coin of Taxila (Cunningham, *Coins of Mediaeval India*, Pl. I. 1) issued by the Western Satraps of Mālwā and Gujrat. To the

left of the tree is a swastika. Nos. 33 and 34 are coins which Cunningham assigns to Ujjain, but Smith to the country or territory, Avanti, in Northern India, of which Ujjain was the principal city (Smith, *ib.* p. 145 and 152, note 1). No. 33 is a square copper piece (Cunningham, *Ancient India*, Pl. X. 5, and Smith *ib.* p. 152, no. 2), on the reverse of which is the so-called Ujjain or Mālava (cf. Smith, p. 145) symbol, Fig. 50a, an equilateral cross with arms terminating in circles in each of which is a swastika. No. 34 is a copper of the same locality with Ujjain symbol as type, in the circles of which the swastika alternates



Fig. 50.

with the 'Taurine symbol' (Cunningham, *ib.* Pl. X. 7). No. 35 is another coin assigned to Ujjain (Cunningham, *op. cit.*, Pl. X. 11). One should compare also a large square cast copper coin figured by Smith, Pl. XXII. 19, for the swastika above a humped bull. No. 36 is a rectangular cast copper coin assigned by Cunningham, *ib.* Pl. XI. 20, to Eran, or Erakaina, and classed by Smith, *ib.* p. 202, no. 37, among the unassigned coins of Northern India of early date. The bent arms of this swastika, Fig. 50b, are composed of the 'Taurine symbol.' No. 37 shows a swastika turning to l., partly curvilinear, above the 'Taurine symbol,' also assigned to Eran (Cunningham, Pl. XI. 15). All of the coins assigned by Cunningham to Eran would be given by Smith to the country Avanti generally rather than to a particular city. There are many more examples of the symbol on Indian coins. Some of the latest which we have noticed are those on coins of the Andhras, Gautamīputra II (Cunningham, *Ancient India*, Pl. XII. 6) struck about the middle of the Second Century A. D., and on coins of Akbar, 963-1014 A. D. (W. H. Valentine, *The Copper Coins of India*, Pl. 67. 9 and Pl. 111. 150, and H. N. Wright, *Cat. of the Coins of the Indian Museum, Calcutta*, vol. III, Pl. VI. 556).

THE TRISKELES (LYCIAN SYMBOL, SICILIAN SYMBOL, ETC.)

The name, triskeles, is commonly used to designate a symbol composed of three branches radiating from a circle, central boss or point, and includes both the sign composed of three human legs, Pl. XVII. 1-21, and the so-called Lycian symbol which first occurs on coins of Lycia, Pl. XVII. 22, together with its zoomorphic modifications, Pl.

XVII. 23-26. From the study of the coins and the monuments on which the triskeles is found, it becomes evident that the symbol composed of three human legs was conceived quite independently of the Lycian symbol proper, and it therefore should be distinguished from it, merely however as a different species of the same genus. Consequently the word, triskeles, is here limited to the human-leg symbol, which on account of its wide use on the coins of Sicily, and its emblematic character as a sign for the three-pointed island, the Trinakria of the Greeks, may also be termed the Sicilian symbol.

The chronology and distribution of the coins on which the triskeles (i. e. three human legs) is found, prove that this symbol is not an anthropomorphized form of the Lycian symbol, as usually regarded (Cook, Zeus, p. 304, Babelon, *Traité* II², pp. 510, 524ff.). The type on the coins of Athens, Phlious, Aigina, Melos and Macedonia, Pl. XVII. 1-4, Fig. 52, probably precedes the symbol on Lycian coins, which first appears c. 500-460 B. C. Not only priority in time, for these coins belong to the Sixth and Fifth Centuries B. C. (Athens, 594-560 B. C., Phlious and Aigina, c. 480 B. C.), constitutes a capital objection, but geographical distribution negatives such a derivation. The triskeles at Aspendos in Pamphylia, which was imitated at Selge (and later Adada) and Etenna in Pisidia, is not earlier than the three-branched sign on Lycian coins and it is not impossible, therefore, from the standpoint of chronology to derive it from the latter. But since the triskeles must long have been a familiar symbol, as is shown by its use as a shield-device on Sixth-Century black-figured vases,¹ there is no necessity of assuming dependence upon Lycia. The way the matter appears to us is that the human-leg conception is the more essentially Greek rendering of the same idea as that expressed by the Lycian symbol. There can scarcely be any doubt that both symbols are solar, and are the graphic equivalent for Empedokles' expression 'Ἡελίοιο . . . ὠκέα γῆνα 'swift limbs of the Sun.'² It does not seem likely either that the Lycian symbol was suggested by the triskeles, and it should be noted that it never takes the human-leg form though zoomorphic transformations occur.

The tetraskes is a symbol on Lycian coins, a four-branched rendering of the regular symbol. The diskeses, two branches, and monoskeses, single branch, are further modifications, B. M. C. Lycia, Pl. VI. 7, 16 and VI. 13, but the simple three-branched figure is the one which

¹ J. Millingen, *Ancient Unedited Monuments*, 1822, Pl. IV. *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, 1891, p. 341, note 1. Cook, Zeus, p. 307, note 6.

² Cook, Zeus, p. 311.

survives the longest, being found on coins of Gaul and India, another illustration of the persistence of the original type, which we saw in the case of the swastika.

Besides these varieties, there are five- and six-branched symbols on Greek coins which are not combinations of five and six 'crescents' as sometimes described, but by-forms of the Lycian symbol. This is most apparent from the coin of Macedonia, Pl. XVII. 29, on which the arms or branches are clearly not crescents but shaped exactly like the branches of the Lycian symbol.

The Triskeles on Coins

Athens, Attica, c. 594-560 B. C.

1. Obv. Triskeles turning to r., within plain circle.

Æ didrachm. 8.11 gr. Berlin. Pl. XVII. 1.

Babelon, *Traité II*¹, Pl. XXXIII. 11.



Fig. 51.

This is one of the group of coins with varying obverse types probably forming the earliest coinage of Athens in the time of Solon. An argument cited by Babelon in favor of the attribution to Athens is the occurrence of the triskeles on lead tokens issued by the Athenian Boulē (*Traité II*¹, p. 717-8, note 5) cf. Fig. 51.¹ Whether struck at Athens or some neighboring district, the coins are not later than the Sixth Century B. C.

Phlious, Phliasia, c. 500 B. C.

2. Obv. Triskeles, turning to r. ; above, Φ.

Æ didr. 7.05 gr. Pl. XVII. 2.

Cat. Egger XLV, 1913, Pl. XVI. 526.

3. Similar, type to 1., within plain circle.

Æ didr. 7.21 gr. The Hague.

Six, *Num. Chron.* 1888, p. 97, 3, Pl. V. 2. *Traité II*¹, Pl. XXXIII. 12.

Coins of this type are very rare. Examples have been discovered in Attica (no. 3) and Arcadia (Brussels specimen, *Traité II*¹, 1181). The incuse is of Aiginetic type, and the weight is Euboic-Attic. From the coin, no. 3, with plain circle as on the coin of Athens, it might be

¹ From a lead token of Athenian provenance in the American Numismatic Society. This is not a Boulē ticket, but is a token of uncertain use. cf. Postolacca, *Κερματῖα συμβολικά*, nos. 185, 199, 237, 255, etc. in *Ἀθήναιον*, vol. IX.

inferred that the type was imitated from the latter. Six and Babelon point out that this type may refer to the three-peaked mountain, Τρικάρανον, Trikaranon, which overlooks the valley in which Phlious lay, but this analogy cannot explain the ultimate origin of the symbol, any more than the three promontories of Sicily can be held to account for the Sicilian symbol. In the latter case the triskeles came to be regarded as peculiarly appropriate as an emblem of all Sicily, and on a Roman coin, Pl. XVII. 19, Trinacrus, the eponymous hero of Trinacria, holds the 'sign of Sicily' in his hand, but the Trinacrian analogy was an after-thought and not the genesis of the symbol. This symbol, like the swastika, goes back to the time preceding coinage. At Phlious the type is probably an instance of borrowing. The same is undoubtedly true of the following coin.

Island of Aigina, c. 480 B. C.

4. Obv. Triskeles, turning to r., with ray-like projections from the central boss or disk.

AR stater. 12.15 gr. London. Pl. XVII. 3.

B. M. C. Attica, Pl. XXIV. 8.

The reverse type of this coin, a unique instance in the Aiginetic series, has been explained as due to an alliance between Aigina and Phlious by Babelon, *Traité II*¹, p. 816. Head in the *Hist. Num.*² p. 397, remarks that the fabric differs from that of the coins of Aigina, which gives some support to the conjecture. And, the incuse of the coins of Phlious, nos. 2, 3, is of Aiginetic type, which seems again to reflect reciprocal influence in the coin-types of these two cities.

Island of Melos, c. 500-416 B. C.

5. Rev. Triskeles, turning to r., ΜΑΑΙC[N] between the limbs: within dotted circle.

AR didr. (c. 14.00 gr. From an electrotype in the Brit. Mus.). Pl. XVII. 4.

This coin is from the Melos find described by R. Jameson in the *Rev. Num.*, 1908, but is not the specimen illustrated, nor yet the British Museum example from the same find, *Num. Chron.* 1914, Pl. VII. 15. The Jameson coin, *Cat. R. Jameson*, Pl. LXVI. 1299, with inscription ΜΑΑΙ[ON] which the owner dates c. 460 B. C. is evidently later than another example in the same collection, *op. cit.*, Pl. LXVI. 1287, and than the present specimen and the one in the Brit. Museum which latter has the complete inscription ΜΑΑΙCΝ.

The Derrones, Thraco-Macedonian Tribe, c. 500 B. C.

6. Rev. Triskeles, turning to r., palmettes between the limbs.

Æ octodr. or dekadr. c. 40.00 gr. Fig. 52.

cf. Babelon, *Traité II*¹, Pl. XLIV. 6, 8, 9, and B. M. C. Macedonia, p. 150, no. 1.

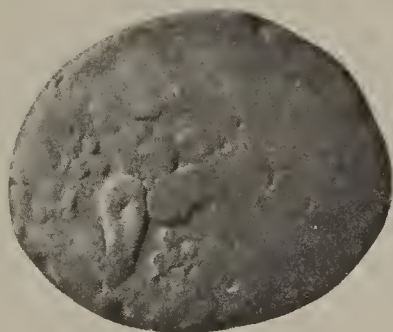


Fig. 52.

Akanthos, Macedonia, c. 500-424 B. C.

7. Rev. Triskeles, turning to l., in circular incuse.

Æ tetrobol. 2.72 gr. Paris.

Babelon, *Traité II*¹, Pl. LIV. 7. Another example, ib. Pl. LIV. 8, has type to r.

Aspendos, Pamphylia, c. 500-400 B. C.

8. Rev. Triskeles, turning to l.

Æ stater. 10.79 gr. London. Pl. XVII. 5.

B. M. C. Lycia, Pl. XIX. 2.

9. Rev. Triskeles, turning to r.; behind, a lion to r.

Æ stater. 10.58 gr. London. Pl. XVII. 6.

B. M. C. Lycia, Pl. XIX. 6.

10. Rev. Slinger to r.; in r. field, triskeles, turning to l.

Æ stater. 10.88 gr. London. Pl. XVII. 7.

B. M. C. Lycia, Pl. XX. 1.

Selge, Pisidia,¹ c. 300-200 B. C.

11. Rev. Triskeles with winged feet, turning to l. (Overstruck on example with Athena-head reverse.)

Æ 13mm. London. Pl. XVII. 8.

B. M. C. Lycia, Pl. XL. 12.

12. Rev. Triskeles, turning to l., within dotted circle.

Æ 13mm. London. Pl. XVII. 9.

B. M. C. Lycia, no. 58.

¹ Fourth-Century coins of Selge with types borrowed from Aspendos, wrestlers and slinger, show the triskeles in the field. Etenna in Pisidia also issued staters of the Aspendos-Selge class with the symbol, Fourth Century B. C. (B. M. C. Lycia, p. cxix).

Adada, Pisidia, First Century B. C.

13. Rev. Triskeles, turning to l., within dotted circle.

Æ 11mm. London.

B. M. C. Lycia, Pl. XXX. 2. Another coin with type to r., ibid. Pl. XXX. 3.

*Latium with Campania. Central Italian Communities**Uncertain Mint, c. 300 B. C.*

14. Rev. Triskeles, turning to l.; three dots between the legs (mark of denomination).

Æ quadrans. 44mm. 80.87 gr. London.

B. M. C. Italy, p. 57, no. 17. cf. Garrucci, ib. Pl. XLV. 4. Haeblerlin, ib. Pl. 67. 7-9.

Suessa Aurunca, Campania, Third Century B. C.

15. Obv. Head of Apollo r. laur.; behind, triskeles, turning to r.

B. M. C. Italy, p. 123, no. 1. Carelli, N. I. V. T. p. 17, Pl. 64. 7.

Hierapytna, Crete, c. 400-350 B. C.

16. Obv. Triskeles, turning to r., IP | AΓ | V between the legs; within laurel wreath.

a) Æ stater. 11.31 gr. (formerly Imhoof-Blumer).

Svoronos, Numismatique de la Crète Ancienne, Pl. XVII. 6. Imhoof-Blumer, Beiträge etc., Zeit. f. Num. 1885, p. 133, no. 14, Pl. IV. 8.

b) 11.56 gr. Berlin.

Zeit. f. Num. XXI. 1898, p. 215, Pl. V. 2.

The triskeles does not occur elsewhere in Crete. Its appearance on a Cretan coin, an isolated instance, is precisely the same phenomenon which was presented by the swastika. This also we found here and there in widely separated regions, without trace of influence of one center upon another, a phenomenon explicable only upon the theory that the symbol was once the common property of all Greek lands. The epigram of Dioskourides cited by Cook (Zeus, p. 307) relates to a Cretan warrior and his shield-device consisting of the triskeles and Gorgoneion combined, a type which we shall soon describe on coins of Panormos.

Syracuse, Sicily, c. 345-317 B. C.

17. Rev. Triskeles, turning to r., in the center, a Gorgon's head; within plain circle. (Obv. Head of Zeus Eleutherios.)

a) Æ 18mm. Newell. Pl. XVII. 10.

b) Similar, type to l. Glasgow.

Macdonald, Cat. Hunter. Coll. I. p. 238, no. 159, Pl. XVII. 15.

Syracuse, Sicily, Coinage of Agathokles, 317–310 B. C.

18. Rev. Triskeles, turning to l., feet winged ; in the center a Gorgon's head within plain circle.

a) $\mathcal{A}$ dr. 4.02 gr. Berlin. Pl. XVII. 11.

Hill, Sicily, Pl. XI. 10. Imhoof-Blumer, Monn. gr., p. 32, no. 73, Pl. B. 23.

b) 3.84 gr. London.

B. M. C. Sicily, p. 193, no. 353. Head, Syracuse, Pl. VIII. 7.

c) $\mathcal{A}$ 18mm. London.

B. M. C. Sicily, p. 193, no. 354. Head, Syracuse, Pl. VIII. 8.

Besides the Syracusan issues with the name of the city; silver tetradrachm, Pl. XVII. 12, the first coinage of Agathokles, and later issues described in Num. Chron. 1912 (Agathokles and the Coinage of Magna Graecia) with the triskeles as symbol (num.), coins of Velia, Pl. XVII. 13, and also Terina and Metapontum show the symbol, a sign of the influence of Agathokles on coinages outside of Sicily.

Kaulonia, Italy, c. 500 B. C.

19. Obv. Triskeles, turning to r., within dotted circle.

$\mathcal{A}$ tritemorion. 0.49 gr. London. Pl. XVII. 14.

B. M. C. Italy, p. 336, no. 16, fig. Babelon, Traité II¹, Pl. LXXI. 7.

This type at Kaulonia has nothing to do with the type at Syracuse, for it was struck before 480 B. C.

Panormos, Sicily, After c. 254 B. C.

20. Rev. Triskeles, turning to r. ; in center, a Gorgon's head ; between the legs, ears of corn.

$\mathcal{A}$ 22mm. London. Pl. XVII. 15.

B. M. C. Sicily, p. 122, no. 11.

Panormos, Sicily, Imperial (Augustus)

21. Similar ; Gorgon's head winged.

$\mathcal{A}$ 25mm. London. Pl. XVII. 16.

B. M. C. Sicily, p. 122, no. 42.

Iaita, Sicily, After c. 241 B. C.

22. Similar.

$\mathcal{A}$ 22mm. London. Pl. XVII. 17.

B. M. C. Sicily, p. 85, no. 1.

*The Sicilian Symbol on Roman Coins**L. Cornelius Crus and C. Claudius Marcellus, 49 B. C.*

23. Similar.

$\mathcal{A}$ denarius. London. Pl. XVII. 18.

B. M. C. Coins of the Roman Republic. II, p. 558, no. 1, Pl. CXX. 3.

The reverse type of this denarius, undoubtedly derived from that of the preceding coins of Panormos and Iaita, has reference to Sicilian events, to wit, the successes of the Marcelli. Other Roman coins bear allusion by the simple triskeles to the military exploits of this same *gens* in Sicily, B. M. C. Rome, I. p. 236, a Roman As of 89 B. C., and *ibid.* p. 567, no. 4206, Pl. LV. 16, a denarius of 42 B. C. of the moneyer Marcellinus with the head of M. Cl. Marcellus, so that the Sicilian symbol was appropriated to become the special badge of the Marcella *gens*.

A. Allienus, Proconsul of Sicily, 47 B. C.

24. Rev. Trinaerus, son of Neptunus standing l., r. foot on prow; in r. hand he holds the triskeles.

Æ denarius. London. Pl. XVII. 19.

B. M. C. Rome II, p. 559, no. 5. Pl. CXX. 4. Hill, Sicily, p. 224, Pl. XV. 5.

Trinaerus, the eponymous hero of Trinacria, as Sicily was sometimes called, is here holding the symbol of Sicily, as he stands in a pose modelled after that of Neptune.

L. Aquillius Florus, 20 B. C.

25. Rev. Triskeles, turning to r., feet winged: in center, a Gorgon's head with wings.

Α aureus. London. Pl. XVII. 20.

B. M. C. *ib.* II, p. 67, no. 4542. Pl. LXVI. 16.

Here the Sicilian symbol relates to the successes of M. Aquillius in 101 B. C.

Ebora Cerialis (or Castulo), The Turduli. Hispania Baetica, Second Century B. C.

26. Rev. Triskeles, turning to r., the center of which is a human head facing.

Æ 29mm. Glasgow. Pl. XVII. 21.

Macdonald, Cat. Hunter. Coll. III, p. 638, no. 6, Pl. XCVII. 15.



Fig. 53.

Gaul, Veliocasses, Third Century B. C.

27. Obv. Human figure running l., resembling triskeles below the waist.

Α stater. Fig. 53.

A. Blanchet, *Traité des monn. gauloises*, p. 339, fig. 282.

This seems to be the triskeles 'come to life' in complete human form. It is described as 'un personnage courant,' but the lower half

of the figure is designed in a perfect triskeles scheme, so that this running figure type seems to have been influenced by the triskeles.

The Lycian Symbol on Coins

Lycia, c. 500-460 B. C.

1. Obv. Boar to l. on which symbol; above and below, symbols. Rev. Three-branched symbol, turning to l.: in l. field, ankh, Fig. 71. 4.

Æ tetrobol. 2.90 gr. Pl. XIX. 25.

Cat. Hirsch XXVI, Pl. XVIII. 547.

This is a very rare coin not in the B. M. C.

Aperlae, Lycia, c. 480-460 B. C.

2. Rev. Three-branched symbol, turning to l.

Æ stater. 9.63 gr. London. Pl. XVII. 22.

B. M. C. Lycia, Pl. III. 7.

Kuprile, Dynast of Lycia, c. 480-450 B. C.

3. Rev. Similar symbol, turning to l., one branch ending in the head of a monster (griffin?).

Æ stater. 9.54 gr. London. Pl. XVII. 23.

B. M. C. Lycia, Pl. III. 14.

4. Rev. Similar, turning to r., branches ending in swan's heads.

Æ stater. 10.85 gr. Paris. Pl. XVII. 24.

Babelon. *Traité II*¹, Pl. XCVI. 5. B. M. C. Lycia, Pl. XLIV. 5.

Tänügurü, Dynast of Lycia, c. 450-420 B. C.

5. Rev. Similar, turning to r., one branch at least ending in a serpent's head.

Æ stater. 8.63 gr. London. Pl. XVII. 25.

B. M. C. Lycia, Pl. V. 3.

Uncertain Dynast of Lycia, Thiban (?), c. 480 B. C.

6. Rev. Similar, turning to r., branches ending in cock's heads.

Æ stater. 9.27 gr. London. Pl. XVII. 26.

B. M. C. Lycia, Pl. III. 2.

Täththivüibi, Dynast of Lycia, c. 480-460 B. C.

7. Rev. Four-branched symbol, turning to l.

Æ stater. 9.91 gr. London. Pl. XVII. 27.

B. M. C. Lycia, Pl. V. 9.

Khäriga, Dynast of Lycia, c. 410 B. C.

8. Rev. Four-branched symbol, turning to r.: in the inner ring, owl to l.

Æ drachm. 3.11 gr. London. Pl. XVII. 28.

B. M. C. Lycia, Pl. VI. 6.

Olba, Cilicia. Ajar, High-Priest of Olba, and Governor of Lalassis and Kennatis
10/11–14/15 A. D.

9. Rev. Lycian symbol, with central circle represented by a mere point, turning to l.

Æ 24mm. London.

B. M. C. Cilicia, Pl. XXI. 8.

The presence of the Lycian symbol on the coin no. 9 is explained in the B. M. C. p. liii by the fact that the symbol is found carved in the rock at several places in this district, valuable evidence of the spread of the symbol into Cilicia. On the Lycian coinage the symbol does not occur after c. 350 B. C., but in the modified form of the preceding coin with central circle dwindled to a mere point, it is found also at Megara and in Macedonia.

Megara, Megaris, c. 400–350 B. C.

10. Rev. Five-branched symbol, turning to l.

Æ. 3.24 gr. Pl. XVII. 30.

cf. B. M. C. Attica, Pl. XXI. 2.

11. Rev. Three-branched symbol, turning to r.

Æ. 1.56 gr. (formerly Prowe). Pl. XVII. 31.

Cat. Prowe, Egger XL. Pl. XVIII. 990. cf. B. M. C. Attica, Pl. XXI. 3.

Amphacitis, District of Macedonia, c. 185–168 B. C.

12. Obv. Macedonian shield bearing as central device a six-branched symbol, turning to l., enclosed in a double plain circle: the same device repeated, within crescents or incomplete circles, in the space surrounding the central circle.

Æ tetradrachm. 16.71 gr. Pl. XVII. 29.

The type of the Megarian coin, no. 10, is usually described as composed of five crescents, but in view of the three-branched type, no. 11, which is reasonably interpreted as the Lycian symbol from the analogy of the coin of Olba, no. 9, there can be no doubt that this type and the analogous six-branched device on the Macedonian coin, no. 12, are derivations of the Lycian symbol. In fact on the latter piece the branches are most distinctly reminiscent of the Lycian symbol, and are plainly not crescents. Again, on the coinage of Macedonia in *Genere*, c. 158–146 B. C. (B. M. C. Macedonia, no. 17), the regular three-branched sign occurs on the shield type, showing that the Lycian symbol had made its way into Macedonia as into Megaris. Indeed it had penetrated to northern Asia Minor in the Fourth Century, coins of Abydos, Biryti, Neandria and Rhoiteion (B. M. C. Troas, Pl. I. 8, VIII. 5; Inv. Wadd. in Rev. Num. 1897, no. 1192 and *Traité II*², Pl.

CLXVII. 9) in Troas, and of Thebe in Mysia (B. M. C. Mysia, p. 179), showing the three-branched or standard form of the sign, all of the period c. 400-300 B. C. At Argos in Peloponnesus it is also found (B. M. C. Peloponnesus, p. 140) at the same period. This symbol, therefore, which started as a local device, and had an intensive local use, spread to a considerable distance from the point which may be designated its home-place. It is probable that the following Gaulish coin-type was not independently conceived, but derived indirectly from the Lycian symbol.

Boii, Tribe of Gaul, Third to Second Century B. C.

13. Obv. Three-branched symbol, with well-defined circle and central point, turning to r.

N stater. 7.35 gr. (formerly E. F. Weber). Pl. XVII. 32.

Cat. Weber, Hirsch XXI, Pl. I. 160.

A symbol called 'triskeles,' and of the Lycian form occurs also on coins of India, anonymous cast circular copper of Northern India, probably issued before 200 A. D. (Cunningham, *Coins of Ancient India*, Pl. I. 26, horned bull to r., above, symbol, V. A. Smith, *op. cit.*, p. 202, no. 9). Whether this sign goes back to the Lycian symbol or not is hard to say, but the history of the swastika favors such an assumption. The latter symbol, as we saw, after a life of a millenium or two in Greek lands was adopted as a vital symbol in Indian religion, and was correspondingly reflected on the coinage. The Lycian symbol also, we suspect, had a use much wider than we can now postulate from the monuments extant. It would of course be readily accepted in a land where religious sentiment was especially prone to symbolism. The cast copper coin here illustrated, Fig. 54, from India, locality unknown

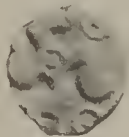


Fig. 54.

to the writer, bears a type suggestive of the four-branched Lycian symbol, though here the arms take a double curve. The central circle and point are clearly defined, however, and the sign is more like the Lycian than an exceptionally curving swastika which some may prefer to call it.

The Lycian symbol, of three or four branches, occurs further as countermark on the punchmarked Persian sigloi which had circulated in Lycia, Cilicia and Cyprus (Newell, *A Cilician Find*, Num. Chron. 1914, pp. 23ff., and Fig. 1, nos. 17, 34), and on a coin of Aspendos, B. M. C. Lycia, Pl. XXI. 8.

In conclusion, we should not omit the rather remarkable, though well-known survival of the human-leg triskeles on the coinage of the Isle of man (from the Seventeenth Century on), derived from the Sicilian triskeles, Fig. 55 (Num. Chron. 1899, pp. 35ff.).



Fig. 55.

The introduction of the symbol into the Isle of Man is generally supposed to have been effected by Alexander III of Scotland, King of Man and the Isles, 1266-1286, whose wife was the sister of the Queen of Sicily. From its use on the arms of the Isle, where the earliest examples show the legs unclothed, it passed to the coinage where it is always armor-clad and spurred.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SWASTIKA, TRISKELES, ETC.

It has been indicated at several points in the foregoing description that the swastika is most commonly regarded as a solar sign, that its form has been interpreted as signifying the rotary motion of the sun. This is the theory of L. Müller and also that of P. Gardner and E. Thomas. The latter gives the same meaning to the triskeles and Lycian symbol which are analogons 'turning' emblems, and expresses his interpretation as follows: "As far as I have been able to trace or connect the various manifestations of this emblem, they one and all resolve themselves into the primitive conception of solar motion, which was intuitively associated with the rolling or wheel-like projection of the sun through the upper or visible arc of the heavens, as understood and accepted in the crude astronomy of the ancients" (Num. Chron. 1880, p. 19). Many other hypotheses have been proposed to explain the swastika, most of which are reviewed in Wilson's book, but the above theory may be said to hold the field. Now, the triskeles and Lycian symbol very clearly express motion, rotary motion, and seem not ill-adapted to designate graphically the course of the sun in the heavens which, as we definitely know, the Greeks also expressed by the conception of the Sun-god in his chariot, and by the solar wheel (see especially Cook's admirable discussion in his *Zeus*, pp. 197ff.). For this concept, the swastika does not seem at first view quite so well suited.

And yet, it is in connection with the swastika on monuments that we get the only conclusive evidence that either of these symbols was a solar sign. These bits of evidence have all been noted in turn, and we shall dwell again here only on that presented by the coin of Mesembria, no. 7, Fig. 44, Pl. XVI. 6. The Greek roots of which the name of the town is composed, μέση + ἡμέρα = 'midday,' 'noon' or 'south' seem to be literally expressed in the inscription on this coin, ΜΕΞ + swastika, a sort of punning allusion to the name of the city. When we take into consideration the fact that this remarkable combination of legend + symbol, an expression to render the ethnic, occurs on a wheel type,



Fig. 56.



Fig. 57.

beyond doubt solar (cf. Fig. 56 with inscription ΜΕΤΑ (= ΜΕΞΞΑ), and Fig. 57, a coin of Kalchedon), the meaning of the swastika as solar seems settled beyond dispute. We may then adopt this general hypothesis without hesitation. Certainly no other theory yet proposed has any support to match that which the monuments afford in favor of Müller's explanation. Particularly thin and untenable are two theories, more recently put forward than any mentioned in Wilson's book, of Mrs. Nuttall and W. Schultz, by which the swastika is derived from the constellation of Ursa Major, and from a supposed fundamental character of the 'West-Semitic' alphabet, respectively.¹ For the sake of completeness, we may mention again that Figs. 21, 22, 23 and 30, together with the Mesembrian coin, present satisfactory proof of the solar meaning of the sign among the Greeks, Figs. 21 and 30, as clearly as could be desired. In China, we have the absolute equivalence of the sign for the 'sun' (p. 143). In America and India, inferences may be drawn from the association of the swastika with other signs, e. g. in bead-work (Wilson, *op. cit.*, Pl. XV), and in the stone carving, Fig. 41, but this argument has an obvious weakness, and should not be pressed. In the sandpoint drawing (Wilson, *op. cit.*, Pl. 17) the swastika is brought into close connection with the cardinal points, and this drawing suggests an original solar meaning to some, but to others an original use of the sign in America to denote the four points of the compass.

¹ Add to the bibliography on pp. 115ff., W. R. Harris' article on the swastika in America, in *Annual Arch. Report of the Ontario Prov. Mus.*, Toronto, 1914, pp. 26-43.

Interesting arguments have recently been advanced by Cook (Zeus, pp. 472ff.) to show that the earliest form of the Cretan Labyrinth was a swastika design, and that the Labyrinth was originally the place where a mimetic solar dance was performed. Coins of Knossos, Figs.



Fig. 58.



Fig. 59.



Fig. 60.

58-60, show how the swastika-Labyrinth (Figs. 58, 59) developed into a maze (Fig. 60). The thesis proposed by Cook that the Labyrinth was a dancing-ground or *orchestra* of solar pattern whereon the Minotaur, impersonated by the crown-prince of Knossos, performed a ritual solar dance, forms a fascinating chapter in this learned work, and, if accepted by scholars, would lend great strength to the solar meaning of

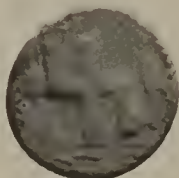


Fig. 61.



Fig. 62.

the sign. Whether we should follow his tentative suggestion that the so-called Gaza sign, Figs. 61 and 62, on coins of this city is also a swastika-like design bearing some relation, though distant, to the Cretan Labyrinth, is perhaps more debatable. Sir Arthur Evans had already



Fig. 63.

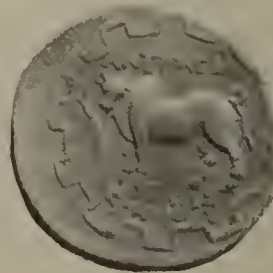


Fig. 64.

noted the resemblance of the Knossian Labyrinth on coins and the peculiar sign on the coins of Gaza (Minoa) to the Minoan swastika (Annual of the Brit. School at Athens, IX, pp. 88ff.). Less probable seems to us Cook's suggestion that the maeander design on coins of

Magnesia ad Maeandrum, Antiocheia ad Maeandrum, etc., Figs. 63, 64, have aught to do with the Labyrinth. The pattern under Apollo's figure on the coin of Magnesia is a fully-developed maeander, which pattern may have grown out of the swastika, a supposition incapable of proof,¹ but on these coins has clearly only the punning allusion to the 'meandering river.'

Investigators have frequently sought to derive the swastika figure from the solar wheel (Cook, pp. 336-7, note 1, and Déchelette, Manuel II¹, pp. 453ff.), but though the solar wheel is very ancient, being found in Minoan art on a steatite mold from Crete (Déchelette, *ib.* Fig. 191; Dussaud, *op. cit.*, Fig. 289, cf. Fig. 288) there is no connecting link between it and the swastika. W. H. Ward in his *Seal Cylinders of Western Asia*, p. 394, hints that the swastika figure may be possibly derived from the 'Kassite' cross, but, if this were so, we should expect to find it on Syro-Hittite cylinders, whereas it is never there found. An equal-armed cross might have been the graphic basis of the sign, to which were added the arms, the ultimately original conception being that of a graphic picture of the four points of the compass. This suggestion has been made by several writers, and of all the hypotheses which have been formed to reach back to the basic concept for the figure, this seems the most probable to us. The figure may then have been felt to be appropriate as a picture of something revolving, and consequently employed as a graphic representation of the revolving sun. If we should care to use the argument from association, we might turn to account the two Trojan vases with the swastika and cross cantonnée, a most natural picture of the cardinal points, in an identical position on both Figs. 2 and 3; and also the four points sometimes found in conjunction with the swastika (p. 128).

So much for speculation concerning the origin of the figure. The meaning at least is tolerably clear. For the Lycian symbol we have no such direct evidence that the sign was solar.² But indirect proofs are the following. A constant type on the Lycian coinage, after the sym-

¹ The coins of Knossos shown by Cook, Figs. 333-338, seem to favor this derivation, but the maeander, like the swastika, was much more ancient than these coins. It is obvious, at any rate, that the contrary proposition that the swastika is 'strictly speaking, to be regarded as a fragmentary piece of maeander' (H. B. Walters, *History of Greek Pottery* II, p. 214) is untrue.

² It has been maintained that the zoomorphic types of the Lycian symbol, with cock's heads, swan's heads and a serpent's head may be taken as proof of the solar meaning. Also, that the triskeles superimposed upon an eagle and a lion on coins of Aspendos shows the like association with solar animals. It does not seem improbable that all of these types have a solar connotation, but it would be impossible to go into the evidence at this point.

bol ceased to be used, is the head of Apollo or Helios, god of light. The symbol of the same meaning as the Lycian, the triskeles, or human-leg figure on the coins of Hispania, Pl. XVII. 21, is modified by the introduction of a human face which suggests an anthropomorphized solar disk. This interpretation of the Hispanic emblem is made more probable by the occurrence of this same device on a Punic stele (cited by Cook, *op. cit.*, p. 308, Fig. 406, here Fig. 65 and noted also by Goblet

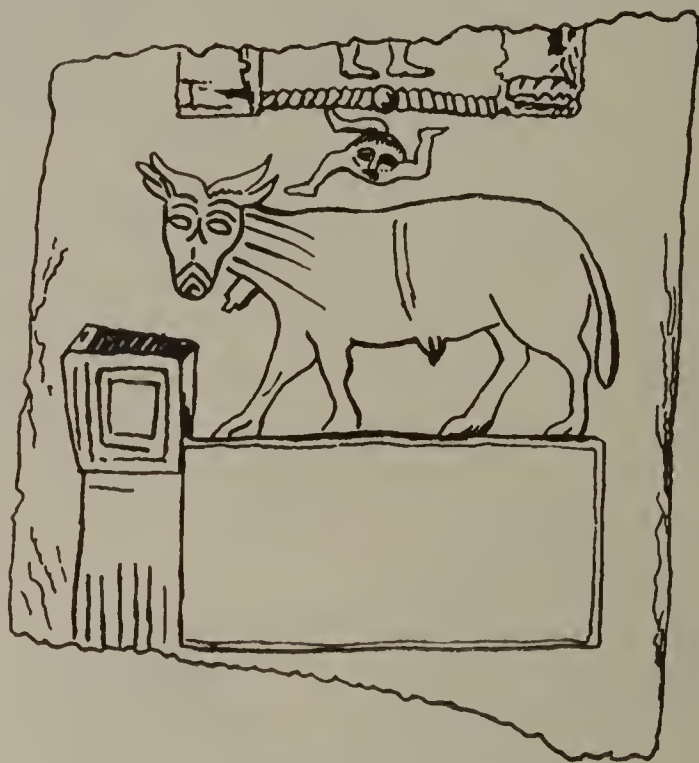


Fig. 65.

d'Alviella, *op. cit.*, p. 54) dedicated to Ba' al Hamman, a sky-god or sun-god, where, Cook conjectures, it may be a special sign of 'Lord Ba' al, the sun-god' of the inscription.

As regards the origin of the figure (not the concept) of the triskeles, it had long seemed to the writer quite possible to derive it from the figure presented by tumblers, who, in pairs, with bodies locked, by turning over and over, give the visual impression of the triskeles to the onlooker. This idea was first conceived when, after a sojourn in Sicily where the Panormite type is quite commonly seen on post-cards, the writer witnessed in Paris just such an acrobatic performance as here described. The conclusion that this was indeed the living triskeles was irresistible. Since that experience, the passage in Plato's Symposium, 189D-190C¹, was re-read, in which a reference to this illusion created by tumblers is made in the following words: "When he

¹ Quoted by Cook, Zeus, p. 310, in support of his theory about the Kyklopes and their connection with the Lycian symbol.

started to run fast, he looked like tumblers who bring their legs round so as to point upwards and tumble along in a circle." This passage is a verbal picture of what the writer had witnessed, and since the word-picture of Plato is as valuable as a vase-painting of this acrobatic feat would be, it still seems a reasonable conclusion that the triskeles as a figure might have been thus derived. It remains finally to point out that the central disk or circle in both the triskeles and Lycian symbol may stand for the sun's orb.

In conclusion we may cite the two figures given by Hein (*op. cit.*, Figs. 9, 30), the one, Fig. 66, said to be the Mexican hieroglyph for the

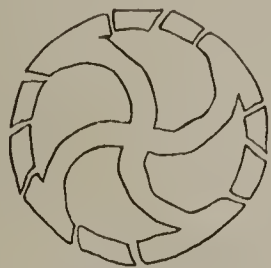


Fig. 66.

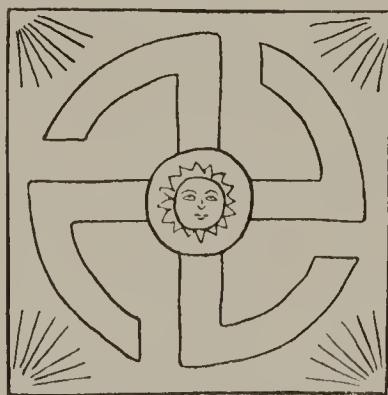


Fig. 67.

concept 'year,' and the other, Fig. 67, the Aztec hieroglyph for 'time.' These signs are strongly reminiscent of the swastika and triskeles and enable us to see exactly how such figures were evolved to express a primitive concept. We shall reserve the discussion of the psychological significance of these symbols, as well as the two following, the ankh and the winged disk, for the concluding chapter of this paper.

THE ANKH

The ankh¹ is an Egyptian symbol which was at the same time a hieroglyph in the Egyptian writing-system, having the meaning of 'life' or 'to live' (serving also as a determinative in the highly complex system of expression which the Egyptians evolved). Its antiquity as a symbol is very great, but just when it is first seen in a symbolic usage on the monuments would be a matter for Egyptologists to decide. It is very common as a symbol on monuments of the Empire, c. 1580-945 B. C., two of which from the Metropolitan Museum, New York, are here illustrated on Pl. XVIII. 1, 3, while a monument of the Thirtieth Dynasty, c. 382-364 B. C., also in the New York Museum, is

¹ For bibliography consult Goblet d'Alviella, *op. cit.* The chief article is by D. Raoul-Rochette, *Memoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, vol. XVII.

figured on Pl. XVIII. 2. On the first of these, Pl. XVIII. 1, a relief¹ from a memorial temple of Rameses I at Abydos, Nineteenth Dynasty, Reigns of Rameses I and Seti I, c. 1315-1292 B. C., the ankh, Fig. 71. 1, may be seen among the hieroglyphs above, and also as a symbol equipped with two human arms in the lower part of the relief. The subjects of this relief are two, that in the left section represents Seti I making offerings before the 'symbol of Abydos' to the right of which is the god Osiris, holding the ankh by the 'ring' in his left hand. The ankh is seen here personified as supporter of staves holding up images of the sacred cow to right and to left of the 'symbol of Abydos.' The right section has a similar representation with the goddess Isis receiving offerings from Rameses I at the 'symbol of Abydos.' Fig. XVIII. 3 is a small pylon-shaped pectoral of glazed steatite, Nineteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, c. 1300-1100 B. C.,² a fragment with uncertain representation, showing however the goddess Isis recognizable by her head-dress of solar disk between bull's horns and uraeus-snakes, holding an ankh in each hand, one by the handle, or upright, and one by the ring.

Another monument of the same period is the large relief³ from the same temple as that of Pl. XVIII. 1, showing Rameses I seated before food-offerings, while below Nile-gods bring gifts, and at the right priests perform the ceremonies of the offering-ritual. Rameses I here holds the ankh by the ring in his right hand. It is seen also below the 'tet' sign in the lower register.

Another splendid illustration of the ankh in the New York Museum is a window from a palace of the period of the Empire,⁴ showing the ankh, a foot high at least, with the 'tet' sign on either side, and to right and left, the scarab surmounted by a solar disk, and the 'Was' scepter, while in the upper section are similar scarabs and hawks. A particularly interesting example in the Museum is an ankh of large size,⁵ which was found in a coffin, here seen amidst staves and scepters, from a burial of the Twelfth Dynasty, c. 2000 B. C. The symbol is frequently found together with the sandals lying at the feet of the dead.

The symbol is of frequent occurrence on scarabs. Fig. 68. 1-5, shows a number of them from the collection of Mr. Newell, with the ankh as symbolic sign.

¹ In the Eleventh Egyptian room, side-wall.

² Eleventh Egyptian room, wall-case, (about actual size).

³ Eleventh Egyptian room, side-wall.

⁴ Twelfth Egyptian room.

⁵ Sixth Egyptian room.

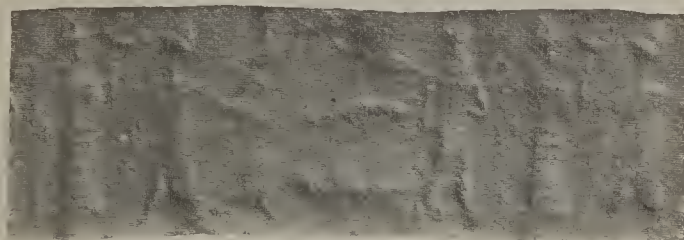
From Egyptian the sign passed into Assyrian art at the time of the invasion of the Eighteenth Dynasty. Seal cylinders of the Syro-Hittite class figured in Ward's book give many illustrations. Three



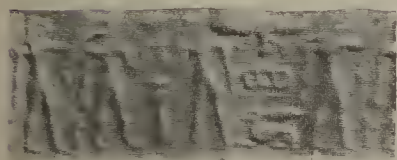
Fig. 68.

seals from the collection of Mr. Newell, Fig. 69. 1-3, are of this class. Fig. 69. 3, is illustrated and described by Ward, *ib.* Fig. 941.

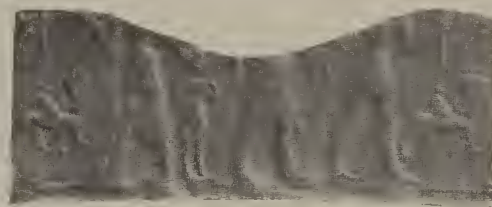
The symbol does not appear to have been the exclusive attribute of any one god, since it is found on the monuments in the hands of various gods, Amen-Ra, Kneph, Isis, Hathor, Osiris etc., and of kings. Frequently it is held out towards the living as a sign of vital power,



1



2



3

Fig. 69.

and is offered to the dead as a token of resurrection. It is therefore a sign of immortality as well as of life, two meanings which almost blend. One of the most interesting of all the monuments bearing the symbol is a bas-relief on the wall of a temple at Luxor, described as follows by S. Sharpe, *Egyptian Mythology*, London, 1863, p. 17, Fig. 28. The scene represents the birth of a king. The first section shows the god Thoth with ibis-head, with ink and pen-cone in hand as a messenger of the gods, announcing to the maiden queen Mutemua, that she is about to give birth to a son who is to be king Amenhotep III. In the second section Kneph, a spirit, with the ram's head, and

the goddess Hathor both take hold of the queen by her hands and place in her mouth the ankh symbol, sign of life. In the third section, the queen, about to give birth to the child, is seated on the midwife's stool; two of the attendants rub her hands to ease her pains, while another holds up the new-born babe over which is written the name of the king Amenhotep III. He holds his finger to his mouth to mark his infancy; he has not yet learned to speak. Lastly, several gods or priests attend in adoration upon their knees to present gifts to the child. In this picture we have the Annunciation, Conception, Birth and Adoration, just as described in the first and second chapters of Luke, and so often depicted in religious painting. Here the ankh, itself a life symbol, has a meaning which may justly be described as phallic, though as our conclusion will indicate, it is better to restrict this interpretation rigidly to such a use as that just shown, and to interpret this symbol in the general way which will be analyzed in our concluding chapter.



Fig. 70.

Like the swastika the ankh was adopted by the Christians probably as another 'cross' symbol.¹ Fig. 70 shows a church tapestry (restored)² of the Christian period about the Fifth Century, which is covered with figures of the ankh and the equal-armed cross. Above in the lunette the ankh is seen with the Christ-monogram enclosed in the 'ring' of

¹ Champollion gave the sign the name, *crux ansata* or cross with a handle, by which it is frequently known.

² K. M. Kaufmann, *Handbuch der christlichen Archäologie*, Fig. 236.

the symbol. This figure is taken from Kaufmann's Handbuch in which may be found many other instances of the use of the ankh in Christian times, graffiti from the Christian necropolis of the Oasis in the Libyan desert, Roman and Gallic sarcophagi of Christians, embroidered grave-garments from Egypt.

A most instructive side-light on the Christian attitude towards the symbol, which proves that they accepted it as they did the swastika, as a 'cross' symbol, is the anecdote related by Sozomen, Hist. Eccles. VII. 15, p. 725B. The temple of Dionysos at Alexandria was converted by the Christians into a church, and in order to cast contumely on the pagan mysteries, a mock procession, including a phallegoria, was held. Thereupon the pagans were enraged and tortured the Christians. The Christians became angry and seized the Serapeum. The Emperor Arcadius sided with the Christians. During the demolition of the Serapeum, it was said that stones were found on which were discovered hieroglyphic characters in the form of a cross, which upon being submitted to the inspection of the learned were declared to be signs meaning *the life to come*. This discovery was responsible for many conversions among the people who saw in the signs a prophetic allusion to the redemption.

The priests then evidently told the people of Alexandria that the ankh sign meant immortality, and the Christians were struck by this non-pagan concept, and could readily regard the Egyptian 'cross' sign, as a mysterious forerunner of their own sacred symbol.

The ankh is most familiar to students of Greek numismatics in the coinages of Cyprus and Cilicia, Pl. XIX. 4-11, and 12-24. It occurs also on coins struck in Lycia, Pl. XIX. 25-27, and Phoenicia, Pl. XIX. 28-31, and Fig. 73; also on a coin of Syria, Fig. 72. The following is a description of the principal types showing the different varieties of the ankh, Fig. 71. 2-10.

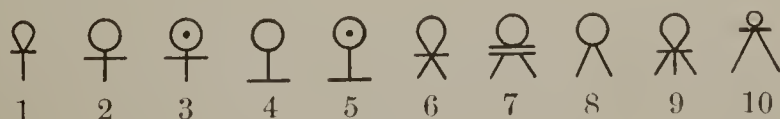


Fig. 71.

The Ankh on Greek Coins

Uncertain of Caria (?), Kaunos (?), Sixth Century B. C.

1. Obv. Forepart of lioness to l.; on shoulder, slanting ankh, Fig. 71. 5.

Æ stater. c. 11.00 gr. (formerly Duruflé). Pl. XIX. 1.

Cat. Duruflé, Rollin et Feuadent, May, 1910, Pl. XII. 556. cf. B. M. C. Caria, p. xlv.

Head, H. N.² p. 612, suggests Kaunos on the Carian coast opposite Rhodes as the possible mint-place.

2. Similar type, but later style ; on shoulder, ankh, Fig. 71. 4.

Æ stater. 11.06 gr. Berlin. Pl. XIX. 2.

Dressel, Zeitschrift f. Num. XXII. (1900) Pl. VIII. 20.

3. Similar, with ankh, Fig. 71. 8.

Æ stater. 11.17 gr. Paris. Pl. XIX. 3.

Babelon, Traité II¹, Pl. XIX. 22.

This group of coins belongs to an undetermined country. From the reverse which is a peculiar form of incuse, a square divided horizontally by a broad band, met with only on the coins of Poseidion in Caria and of Lindos and Kameiros in Rhodes, an island off the coast of Caria, these coins have been conjecturally attributed to Caria. It should be noted however that the ankh is not found on Carian or Rhodian coins. Other staters belonging to the same group are nos. 15, 16, 18, 20 of Pl. XIX in the Traité, and two examples in sale catalogues, Cat. Burel, Rollin et Feuardenet, 1913, Pl. VI. 300 and Cat. Merzbacher, 1910, Pl. XII. 722, these two latter pieces similar to no. 1 of our list, but with O in place of the ankh. Babelon assigns the whole group to an uncertain mint of Caria, Lycia or Pamphylia.

Salamis, Cyprus. Euclthon, c. 560-525 B. C.

4. Obv. Ram lying to l. : in front, ankh, Fig. 71. 2.

Æ stater. 11.12 gr. London. Pl. XIX. 4.

B. M. C. Cyprus, Pl. IX. 1.

Salamis, Cyprus. Gorgos (?), c. 480-460 B. C.

5. Rev. Ankh with ring composed of plain circle within dotted circle ; in ring, traces of Cypriote sign, *Ku* (for *Κυπρίων*).

Æ stater. 10.95 gr. London. Pl. XIX. 5.

B. M. C. Cyprus, Pl. X. 4, and p. lxxxix.

6. Similar, with sign *Pa* (*Ba* for *Βασιλέως*) in ring.

Æ stater. 10.89 gr. London. Pl. XIX. 6.

B. M. C. Cyprus, Pl. X. 6.

Uncertain of Cyprus, Soli (?), c. 480 B. C.

7. Ankh as above, without sign in ring.

Æ stater. 11.16 gr. London. Pl. XIX. 7.

B. M. C. Cyprus, Pl. XIII. 4.

Paphos, Cyprus, c. 480 B. C.

8. Obv. Human-headed bull kneeling to r. with head reverted ; below, ankh, Fig. 71. 3.

Æ stater. 11.10 gr. Paris. Pl. XIX. 8.

Babelon, Traité II¹, Pl. XXVII. 7.

Paphos, Cyprus, Stasandros, c. 450 B. C.

9. Obv. Bull standing to l.; above, winged disk; in front, ankh, Fig. 71. 3.
 Æ stater. 10.91 gr. London. Pl. XX. 20.
 B. M. C. Cyprus, Pl. VII. 13.

Kition, Cyprus, Demonikos, c. 388-387 B. C.

10. Obv. Athena standing, holding spear and shield; in l. field, ankh, Fig. 71. 6.
 Æ stater. 10.95 gr. Paris. Pl. XIX. 9.
 Babelon, *Traité II²*, Pl. CXXXI. 12.

Kition, Cyprus, Pumiathon, c. 361-352 B. C.

11. Obv. Herakles advancing to r., holding club and bow; in r. field, ankh, Fig. 71. 2.
 A^v hemi-stater. c. 4.15 gr. Newell. Pl. XIX. 10.
 cf. Babelon, *Traité II²*, Pl. CXXXI. 31.

Kurion, Cyprus, c. 400 B. C.

12. Rev. Athena seated to l. on the beak of a prow; in l. field, ankh, Fig. 71. 2.
 Æ stater. 10.81 gr. Paris. Pl. XIX. 11.
 Babelon, *Perses Achéménides*, Pl. XX. 10.

Uncertain of Cilicia (?), Mallos (?) or Magarsis (?), c. 450 B. C.

13. Obv. Ram walking to l.; in front, ϵ ; above, ankh, placed horizontally, Fig. 71. 2.
 Æ stater. 10.83 gr. The Hague.
 Six, *Num. Chron.* 1895, Pl. VII. 17.

Tarsos, Cilicia, c. 450 B. C.

14. Obv. King (of Cilicia?) wearing Persian head-dress, on horseback galloping to r.; in front, ankh, Fig. 71. 2.
 Rev. Hoplite, carrying spear and shield, kneeling to r.; behind, ankh, Fig. 71. 4.
 Æ stater. 10.55 gr. Paris. Pl. XIX. 12.
 Babelon, *Traité II²*, Pl. CX. 5.

Tarsos, Cilicia, c. 440 B. C.

15. Rev. King of Persia wearing tiara and kandys, advancing to r., holding spear in r. hand and ankh in l., Fig. 71. 4.
 Æ stater. 10.54 gr. Glasgow. Pl. XIX. 13.
 Macdonald, *Cat. Hunter. Coll.* II, Pl. LX. 5.
16. Obv. King (of Cilicia?) on horseback advancing to l.; beneath horse, ankh, Fig. 71. 4.
 Æ stater. 10.64 gr. Glasgow. Pl. XIX. 14.
 Id. II, Pl. LX. 6.

17. Rev. Archer wearing long chiton, kneeling to r. and shooting; in l. field, ankh, Fig. 71. 4.

Æ stater. 10.89 gr. Glasgow. Pl. XIX. 15.

Id. II, Pl. LX. 7.

18. Rev. Similar.

Æ tetrobol. 3.18 gr. London. Pl. XIX. 16.

B. M. C. Cilicia, Pl. XXVIII. 11.

Tarsos, Cilicia, c. 400 B. C.

19. Obv. Battlemented walls of a city with three towers; above, seated to l. on throne, a king (of Persia) holding a spear in both hands; facing him, draped figure to r. (king of Cilicia) resting both hands on scepter; in field above, ankh, Fig. 71. 2.

Æ tetrobol. 3.33 gr. London. Pl. XIX. 17.

B. M. C. Cilicia, Pl. XXVI. 1 (attributed to Soloi, and noted as uncertain, but now regarded as belonging to Tarsos).

Soloi, Cilicia, c. 400 B. C.

20. Rev. Bunch of grapes on stalk with tendrils; in r. field, ankh, Fig. 71. 2.

Æ stater. c. 10.62 gr. Boston. Pl. XIX. 18.

Regling, Samml. Warren, Pl. XXIX. 1262.

Issos, Cilicia, c. 400 B. C.

21. Rev. Herakles standing, holding club, bow and lion's skin; in r. field, ankh, Fig. 71. 1.

Æ stater. 10.59 gr. Newell. Pl. XIX. 19.

Newell, Num. Chron. 1914, Pl. III. 1. cf. B. M. C. Cilicia, p. cxxvii.

Mallos, Cilicia, c. 425-385 B. C.

22. Rev. Swan standing to l.; behind, ankh, Fig. 71. 2.

Æ stater. c. 10.35 gr. (formerly Duruflé). Pl. XIX. 20.

Cat. Duruflé, Rollin et Feuarent, May, 1910, Pl. XIII. 587. cf. B. M. C. Cilicia, Pl. XVI. 8-12, the last specimen has a different form of the ankh from that found elsewhere, like Fig. 71. 2, with two horizontal bars.

Tarsos, Cilicia, Satrap Pharnabazos, c. 379-374 B. C.

23. Rev. Head of Ares in crested Athenian helmet to r.; in front, ankh, Fig. 71. 2.

Æ stater. 10.67 gr. London. Pl. XIX. 21.

B. M. C. Cilicia, Pl. XXIX. 4.

24. Similar, with ankh, Fig. 71. 7.

Æ stater. 9.43 gr. London. Pl. XIX. 22.

B. M. C. Cilicia, Pl. XXIX. 3.

25. Similar, head to l.; behind, ankh, Fig. 71. 7.

Æ stater. Boston (Perkins Coll. 550). Pl. XIX. 23.

Tarsos, Cilicia, Satrap Mazaios, c. 361-333 B. C.

26. Obv. Ba' altars seated on throne to l., holding ear of corn and bunch of grapes in r. and scepter in l. hand ; under throne, ankh, Fig. 71. 3.

Æ stater. 11.01 gr. London. Pl. XIX. 24.

B. M. C. Cilicia, Pl. XXX. 6.

Rhosos, Syria, Second or First Century B. C.

27. Rev. Syrian god, Ba' al or Hadad Ramman, horned, standing between two reclining bulls ; on head, ankh, Fig. 71. 2.

Æ 20mm. (formerly Imhoof-Blumer), Fig. 72.

Imhoof-Blumer, Monn. gr. p. 440, and Choix de Monnaies grecques. Pl. VII. 223.



Fig. 72.

Rhosos was situated on the Gulf of Issos and is sometimes classed among the cities of Cilicia, but is more commonly placed in Syria. This bronze coin is much later than most of the coins of Cyprus, Cilicia, Lycia and Phoenicia on which the ankh is chiefly found. After c. 300 B. C. the ankh occurs only on the Parthian and Sassanian coinages. The type of the coin is Syrian, but the symbol is probably due to the proximity of the town to Cilicia where it is so frequent.

Lycia, c. 500-460 B. C.

28. Rev. Lycian symbol and ankh, Fig. 71. 4.

Æ tetrobol. 2.90 gr. (formerly Philippsen). Pl. XIX. 25.

Cat. Philippsen, Hirsch XXVI, Pl. XVIII. 547.

This rare coin has been more fully described under the Lycian symbol, no. 1.

Lycia, Khäräi as Dynast of Xanthos, c. 450-410 B. C.

29. Rev. Head of bearded satrap in Persian head-dress to r. ; in r. field, ankh, Fig. 71. 8, inverted.

Æ stater. 8.35 gr. London. Pl. XIX. 26.

B. M. C. Lycia, Pl. VI. 2.

Tlos, Lycia, c. 400-390 B. C.

30. Rev. Two lions seated confronting, r. fore-paws raised ; between them, ankh, Fig. 71. 8, inverted.

Æ diobol. 1.34 gr. (pierced). London. Pl. XIX. 27.

B. M. C. Lycia, Pl. VIII. 3. cf. Num. Chron. 1914, Pl. II. 5 (stater with same types).

The symbol on nos. 29, 30 is the ankh inverted, as follows from the variant on coin no. 3 of our list, and the Parthian piece, no. 41. A better example of this coin-type is one of the recent acquisitions of the British Museum, Num. Chron. 1912, Pl. VII. 5, weighing 2.54 gr. and with symbol apparently like Fig. 71. 8, with horizontal bar.

Uncertain of Phoenicia (?), Sidon (?), c. 440 B. C.

31. Rev. Ankh, Fig. 71. 4, lying diagonally within dotted incuse. (Obv. Galley before a city-wall with two towers : in exergue, two lions back to back.)

Æ (plated) 16mm. Berlin. Fig. 73.

Dressel, Zeit. f. Num. XXII, p. 253. cf. Babelon, *Traité II*², Pl. CXVIII. 14, and *II*², no. 530bis, Fig. (a coin of Tarsos with the ankh similarly placed).



Fig. 73

This form of the ankh is found in Cilicia frequently, and in Lycia, Pl. XIX. 25, and on coins no. 1 and 2. The obverse type is Sidonian.

Uncertain. Satraps of Phoenicia, Palestine and Arabia, or some mint in Cilicia (Aigeai or Kelenderis ?), c. 450-400 B. C.

32. Rev. Owl facing, wings open : above each wing, ankh, Fig. 71. 2.

Æ stater. 10.76 gr. London. Pl. XIX. 28.

B. M. C. Cilicia, Pl. IX. 12. Babelon, *Traité II*², no. 1029, Fig.

Satrapal Coins of Western Asia Minor, Kyme (?), Spithridates, c. 334 B. C.

33. Rev. Fore-part of horse to r. with ΣΠ; above, ankh, Fig. 71. 4.

Æ 14mm. London.

B. M. C. Ionia, Pl. XXXI. 12. cf. Babelon, *Traité II*², Pl. LXXXIX. 4.

Byblos, Phoenicia, Emylos, c. 333 B. C.

34. Rev, Lion devouring a bull to l. : under the lion and also on the haunch of the bull, ankh, Fig. 71. 6.

Æ tetradrachm. 13.20 gr. Paris. Pl. XIX. 29.

Babelon, *Traité II*², Pl. CXVII. 25.

Arados, Phoenicia, c. 400-350 B. C.

35. Rev. Galley on waves ; above, Phoenician letters for ⲡⲉ = 'ex Arado,' to left of which, ankh, Fig. 71. 2.

Æ tetrobol. Berlin. Pl. XIX. 30.

B. M. C. Phoenicia, Pl. XXXVIII. 2.

36. Similar, with only first letter visible, to left of which, ankh, Fig. 71. 6.

Æ 0.78 gr. London. Pl. XIX. 31.

B. M. C. Phoenicia, Pl. II. 9.

Alexander the Great, 336–323 B. C.

37. Rev. Club; below, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ : above, ankh, Fig. 71. 2. (Obv. Head of Herakles in lion's skin to r.)

Æ 20mm. Newell.

This apparently unpublished type has just come to light from a small find of coins unearthed in Cyprus. The provenance and symbol mark it definitely as one of the Cypriote issues of Alexander's coinage. Mr. Newell, who has acquired the small parcel of coins (all bronze) from this find, and by whose kind permission the piece is here noted, states that the style would indicate a date c. 320 B. C. for this coin.

Successors of Alexander the Great. Uncertain Mint on the Cilician or Phoenician coast.

Philip III Arrhidaios, 323–316 B. C.

38. Rev. Zeus seated to l. on a throne, holding eagle and scepter; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, below; ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, downwards in r. field; in l. field, ΔΑ, below which, ankh, Fig. 71. 9; under throne, Ι.

Æ tetradrachm. Newell. Pl. XX. 1.

This coin is also a probably unpublished type which Mr. Newell assigns to an undetermined mint located somewhere along the coast of Cilicia or Phoenicia. The form of the ankh is unique for Greek coins. A fairly close parallel may be found on the Syro-Hittite cylinder, Fig. 69. 3.

Seleukos I Nikator, 316–310 B. C.

39. Rev. Similar type, but different style; ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ downwards in r. field; beneath the throne, star; in l. field, Ξ, above which, ankh, Fig. 71. 6.

Æ tetradrachm. 16.90 gr. Newell. Pl. XX. 2.

Cat. Prowe, Egger XLV, Pl. XVIII. 626.

This form of the ankh (of which that on the preceding coin may be only a variant) is found only at Cyprus, Pl. XIX. 9, and in Phoenicia, Pl. XIX. 29, 31. Mr. Newell informs me that he would place this coin after c. 305 B. C.

The ankh also occurs frequently as a punchmark on coins of Athens, on Persian sigloi, etc. which had circulated in Cilicia, as is most interestingly shown in the case of the Cilician find noted above (Num. Chron. 1914, p. 5, Fig. 1). There are a great many varieties of the sign among the punchmarks, of which nos. 4, 6, 8, 9, 19, 20, 30 and

38 (ib. Fig. 1) are certainly the ankh, while nos. 1, 16 (=27, inverted), 32 and 33 may also represent this symbol. Similar countermarks may be seen on the edges of early electrum coins, uncertain of Southern Ionia. A countermark on an uncertain coin of Cilicia (?), B. M. C. Lycia, Pl. XLIV. 19, seems to be the ankh of the form, Fig. 71. 8, found at an early date in Lycia. Also a stater of Aspendos, Fig. 74



Fig. 74.

B. M. C. Lycia, Pl. XIX. 14, shows a punchmark which may well be the ankh (cf. Num. Chron. 1914, Fig. I. 1).

Parthia, Phraates IV, 38/37-3/2 B. C.

40. Rev. Ankh, resembling Fig. 71. 4.
 Æ 8mm. London. Pl. XX. 3.
 B. M. C. Parthia, Pl. XXIII. 5.

41. Rev. Ankh, Fig. 71. 8.
 Æ 9mm. London. Pl. XX. 4.
 Ib. Pl. XXIII. 6.

Volagases I, 51-77/78 A. D.

42. Ankh, Fig. 71. 4.
 Æ 11mm. London. Pl. XX. 5.
 Ib. Pl. XXIX. 13.

Volagases III, 147/8-191 A. D.

43. Similar.
 Æ 19mm. London. Pl. XX. 6.
 Ib. Pl. XXXV. 3.
44. Similar.
 Æ 19mm. London. Pl. XX. 7.
 Ib. Pl. XXXV. 5.

Persia. The Sassanidae. Varahran I, 271-274 A. D.

45. Rev. Flaming altar between two standing armed figures; on the altar, ankh, Fig. 71. 10.
 Æ drachm (or dirhem). Newell. Pl. XX. 8.

Varahran II, 274-291 A. D.

46. Similar; in upper r. field, ankh, Fig. 71. 10.
 Æ drachm. Newell. Pl. XX. 9.

Narses, 291–300 A. D.

47. Similar; in upper l. field, ankh, Fig. 71. 10; in upper r. field, symbol resembling Indian 'taurine symbol,' Fig. 75. 6.

Æ drachm. Newell. Pl. XX. 10.

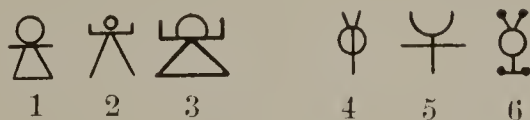


Fig. 75.

SYMBOLS PERHAPS ALLIED TO THE ANKH

Uncertain. Olbia (?), Pamphylia. Early Fifth Century B. C.

48. Obv. Nude, winged male figure running to l., ankles winged; before his face, symbol, Fig. 75. 4. Rev. Lion to l. with head reverted; undetermined inscription; on tip of the lion's tail, same symbol as on the obverse.

Æ stater. 11.70 gr. London. Pl. XX. 11.

B. M. C. Lycia, Pl. XXIII. 14.

49. Obv. Similar; symbol, Fig. 75. 4, in l. field below wing of the running figure. Rev. Similar.

Æ triobol. 2.91 gr. Jameson. Pl. XX. 12.

Coll. R. Jameson, Pl. LXXX. 1596.

The symbol on the obverse of no. 49 lacks the horizontal bar at the base, the form given in the B. M. C. for the sign on the reverse of no. 48. The sign as we have drawn it in Fig. 75. 4, would therefore seem to be correct. Also, from this same coin, no. 49, it becomes obvious that the description of the obverse sign of no. 48 (and of that on a corresponding type directed to the r., B. M. C. Lycia, Pl. XXIII. 14) as a caduceus, is erroneous. It is one and the same symbol on obverse and reverse, and in the case of the type to the r. (B. M. C. Lycia, Pl. XXIII. 14) it is probably not held by the running figure, but merely placed above the wing as on no. 48.

Lycia, Tānāgurā, c. 450–420 B. C.

50. Obv. Winged and horned lion to l.; on his back, symbol, Fig. 75. 5.

Æ stater. 8.43 gr. London. Pl. XX. 13.

B. M. C. Lycia, Pl. V. 2. (cf. ib. p. xxxiii).

The reverse of this stater bears the same symbol repeated (twice at least) in the angles of the triskeles which forms the reverse type. A perfect example of the sign is that on the reverse of the stater shown in Babelon's *Traité* II², Pl. XCIII. 24.

India. Bactria, Indo-Parthian Line. Gondophares

51. Obv. The king on horseback to r. : in r. field, symbol, Fig. 75. 6, the so-called 'taurine symbol.'

Billon 24mm. Pl. XX. 14.

cf. B. M. C. Bactria. Pl. XXII. 5, 6, 8, 9, and Pl. XXII. 12, with symbol as type of reverse.

Now we have no evidence for connecting these signs with the ankh, whether as derivatives or variants. But it seems significant that we find nos. 4 and 5 of Fig. 75 associated with the figure of a lion in two cases, namely, in Pamphylia and Lycia. It would be easy to demonstrate that the lion is often a solar emblem, and to this point we shall return in a subsequent paper. What we may reasonably infer is that these signs, bearing some resemblance to the ankh, like the second symbol on the Sassanian coin, Pl. XX. 10 (upper r. field), were perhaps of the same nature as the ankh. At all events they were potent symbols, and when we come to examine their psychological content, we shall find that they belong in a class with the ankh. The 'taurine symbol' so common on Indian coins, Fig. 75. 6, had probably the same value, and we should remember that the name given it is merely a conjecture as to the origin of the figure, and does not disclose the real nature of the sign. It is more than likely derived from the ankh or an allied symbol as found on Greek coins.

THE BAAL SIGN

The symbol known as the Baal Sign occurs frequently on Phoenician monuments, and on coins struck by the Carthaginians in Sicily, and at Carthage, also in Numidia; and finally it occurs on coins of the island of Cossura off Sicily, due in this latter instance also to Phoenician influence (Pl. XX. 15-19). The form which it takes is variable. Fig. 75. 1-3 gives the chief varieties found on coins. The figure found on the monuments resembles most frequently that found on the coin of Cossura, Pl. XX. 19, Fig. 75. 3. Illustrations are given in Goblet d'Alviella's work, Figs. 40 and 103, from stelai found in Libya. On a silver diadem from Batna in Algeria (Cook, Zeus, Pl. XXVI. 3) bearing the busts of Tanit, the north-African form of the great Phoenician mother-goddess, Astarte, and of Ba' al-Hamman, widely worshiped in the same region, a crudely drawn symbol (to r. of caduceus)¹ may also be a variant of the Baal sign. This seems to be an anthropomorphized Baal sign. Many of the stelai of Carthage bearing the sign are dedi-

¹ Goblet d'Alviella, *op. cit.*, Fig. 106.

cated to Tanit so that we may infer that the symbol belonged to the goddess as well as to her consort, Ba' al-Hamman. The bibliography of the subject will be found in the works here cited.

The Baal Sign on Greek Coins

Liculo-Punic. Uncertain Mint, c. 410–310 B. C.

1. Rev. Quadriga; in front of the charioteer, Baal sign, Fig. 75. 1.

Æ tetradrachm. 16.51 gr. Jameson. Pl. XX. 15.

Coll. R. Jameson, Pl. XXXV. 730.

2. Obv. Head of Persephone to r.; in l. field, Baal sign, Fig. 75. 2.

Æ tetradrachm. 16.71 gr. (formerly Benson). Pl. XX. 16.

Cat. Benson, Pl. XXVI. 799. cf. L. Müller, *Numismatique de l'Ancienne Afrique*, p. 77, no. 32, with form of sign, Fig. 75. 1 (Berlin).

3. Rev. Free horse prancing to r.; above, Baal sign, Fig. 75. 1.

Α 7.64 gr. London. Pl. XX. 17.

Hill, Sicily, Pl. X. 9. Head, H. N². p. 877.

Thabraca and Tuniza, Numidia, Second to First Century, B. C.

4. Rev. Beardless head with ringlets; in r. field, Baal sign, Fig. 75. 1.

Æ 24mm. London. Pl. XX. 18.

Head, H. N². p. 886.

Cossura, Island off Sicily, Second Half of First Century B. C.

5. Rev. COSSVRA within a wreath of laurel; above, Baal sign, Fig. 75. 3.

Æ 27mm. London. Pl. XX. 19.

Hill, Sicily, Pl. XV. 18.

From the form of the sign found on coins of Askalon in Palestine, associated with the figure of Phanebal, one is tempted to infer that this is another instance of the Baal sign. The coin, Fig. 76, is a late im-



Fig. 76.

perial bronze (B. M. C. Palestine, Pl. XIII. 18), but scarcely well enough preserved to determine the precise form of the sign in the l. field.

The symbol on the coins of Melita (Malta) bearing the head of Isis, Fig. 77, is described as a caduceus and ankh combined (Head, H. N². p. 883). But this description seems inaccurate, the symbol suggesting rather the Baal sign and caduceus combined, though this is not an entirely probable interpretation either.

The Baal sign was very probably derived from the ankh. The latter of course was thoroughly familiar to the Phoenicians whose art shows many borrowings from Egyptian symbolism; the winged disk,



Fig. 77.

as we shall see, being a case in point. The swastika also we have seen appropriated by them from earlier art. Furthermore, the ankh on a bronze coin of Euagoras II, 361-351 B. C., King of Salamis, Cyprus, Fig. 78 (B. M. C. Cyprus, Pl. XII. 6), actually takes the form of the Baal



Fig. 78.

sign, Fig. 75. 1. The form of the ankh on this piece is exceptional in the Cypriote series, but there can be no doubt that it is simply a variant of this sign.

THE WINGED DISK

The winged disk is, like the ankh, original with the Egyptians. It occurs as early as the Sixth Dynasty (Cook, *Zeus*, p. 205, note 1, where bibliography is given) on a triumphal stele of Pepi I.¹ It is seen in highly artistic form on monuments of the Eighteenth Dynasty (cf. Cook, *ib.* Fig. 149). The device was commonly placed on the pylons (cf. the pylon-shaped pectoral, Pl. XVIII. 3, where a portion is visible), or gateways, of temple-courts. The Phoenicians copied this custom of placing the winged disk on the lintels of temples. The object of the custom was to consecrate the buildings by placing the sacred sign upon them as a protective emblem, as is expressly stated in the Egyptian Myth of the Winged Disk (Cook, *ib.* p. 206). The name borne by this emblem and its exact meaning is not settled, but the popular term 'mihir,' the Persian appellation, is commonly used.

The form of the emblem undergoes many changes as it passes from Egyptian into Assyrian, Phoenician and Persian art. Fig. 79. *a-i*, from

¹ Ward, *Seal Cylinders*, p. 395, quoting Sayce, says the Fifth Dynasty.

Ward (*op. cit.*, p. 396) illustrates a number of these variations drawn chiefly from cylinders, except *h* which is taken from the figure given in Lepsius, Denkmäler III, Pl. 3b. Of these varieties, *a*, *b*, *d*, *e*, *g*, and *i* are Assyrian, while *c* and *f* are Persian. Ward states that the symbol is probably not found in Assyrian art until after the invasion of the

Fig. 79. *a-i*.

Eighteenth Dynasty, but may be earlier in Syria and Phoenicia. The Phoenician form of the winged disk is particularly interesting when compared with the figure which the device takes on the coins of Carthage. Fig. 80. 1, 2 (Goblet d'Alviella, Fig. 113, from Renan, *Mission de Phénicie*, Pl. LV, and Fig. 134) shows the disk almost divested of the extensive wings of the original Egyptian emblem, Fig. 79. *h*, and showing prominently the two uraeus-snakes. On the Greek coins of Cyprus and Cilicia (Pl. XX. 20-22), on the other hand, the uraeus-

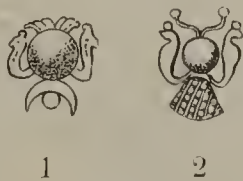


Fig. 80.

snakes have virtually disappeared, totally, we may say, unless the curvilinear appendages are the last vestiges of the serpents, as is probably the case.

The Egyptian figure, Fig. 79. *h*, is composed of a disk flanked by two uraeus-snakes enclosed within broad wings extending laterally. The wings are usually called those of a sparrow-hawk, but Cook prefers to call them those of a falcon (*op. cit.*, p. 205, note 1). From Fig. 149 given by Cook, it is plain that the undulating lines across the wings

are meant to represent the serpents' tails, and not, as Goblet d'Alviella wrote, the horns of a goat. This fact is also very clearly indicated in the Assyrian winged disk shown in Fig. 81 (Ward, *op. cit.*, p. 217, Fig.



Fig. 81.

655) from a cylinder on which a female figure is represented in a typical attitude beneath the disk. Here there is but one serpent which lies partly coiled, extended above the disk and wings.

The elements of the figure are therefore simply, disk, serpents and wings. This composite figure blends three solar pictures in one, the direct picture of the sun's orb and two solar analogues, the bird and serpent. On the full significance of these solar devices in their psychological import we shall dwell later.



Fig. 82.

The winged disk of the Egyptians gave rise to the winged disk or 'sign' of Ashur, patron deity of the city of Ashur and chief god of the Assyrians. This emblem shows the half-figure of the god, 'the tail

serves him for a kilt' (Cook), enclosed within the winged disk, as seen in Fig. 82, an Assyrian cylinder representing the king and winged attendant approaching the sacred tree, or tree of life, surmounted by the disk of Ashur. From Assyrian art the sign of Ashur passed over into Persia where it was adopted as the emblem of Ahuramazda (Cook, *op. cit.*, Fig. 153). This is the figure which appears as reverse type on certain coins of Cilicia, Pl. XX. 23, and on the coins of Persis, where it is placed above the sacred fire-altar, Pl. XX. 28.

The Winged Disk on Greek Coins

Paphos, Cyprus. Stasandros, c. 450 B. C.

1. Obv. Bull standing to l.; above, winged disk composed of globe, drooping wings and tail feathers; in front, ankh.

Æ stater. 10.91 gr. London. Pl. XX. 20.

B. M. C. Cyprus, Pl. VII. 13.

Tarsos, Cilicia. Satrap Datames, 378-372 B. C.

2. Rev. Satrap in Persian dress seated to r. on throne, examining an arrow; in field above, winged disk with tail feathers and curved appendages, lower part duplicated above the globe.

Æ stater. 10.30 gr. London. Pl. XX. 21.

B. M. C. Cilicia, Pl. XXIX. 11.

Mallos, Cilicia, c. 385-333 B. C.

3. Rev. Male figure in long chiton driving a yoke of oxen to l.; in field above, winged disk of form similar to that of no. 1.

Æ stater. 10.10 gr. London. Pl. XX. 22.

B. M. C. Cilicia, Pl. XVII. 1.

Issos, Cilicia. Satrap Tiribazos, c. 386-380 B. C.

4. Rev. Ahuramazda, to front, nude, head to r., his body terminates in a winged disk of Persian form, central disk, wings, tail feathers and scrolls.

Æ stater. 10.29 gr. London. Pl. XX. 23.

B. M. C. Cilicia, Pl. XV. 3.

With this coin compare the issue of Tiribazos at Tarsos, Fig. 83



Fig. 83.

(B. M. C. Cilicia, Pl. XXIX. 1) which shows the polos on the god's head.

Satrapal (?) Coin of Phoenicia (?), c. 390 B. C.

5. Rev. Ahuramazda to r., wearing turreted crown, body terminates in a solar disk with four wings.

Æ stater. 12.12 gr. Newell. Pl. XX. 24.

Newell, Num. Chron. 1914, Pl. IV. 5.

This unique coin is regarded by its owner as a satrapal issue struck in some city along the Phoenician coast. The style of the winged figure suggests the Persian satrapal coinage of Tiribazos, and the representation is doubtless Ahuramazda as on the preceding coins.

Carthage, Zeugitana, c. 241-146 B. C.

6. Rev. Horse standing to r.; above, winged disk of Phoenician form with two uraeus-snakes crowned with solar disks, the globe seemingly surrounded by rays.

El. 11.33 gr. Newell. Pl. XX. 25.

7. Rev. Similar.

Æ 25mm. Newell. Pl. XX. 26.

8. Rev. Similar; the serpents have practically vanished.

Æ 18mm. Newell. Pl. XX. 27.

On no. 8 the winged disk has degenerated into what is practically a radiate disk bearing no resemblance in itself to its distant prototype in Egyptian art. The two preceding types, however, nos. 6 and 7, foreshadowed this metamorphosis. We may then perhaps be justified in tracing the 'star' symbol above the identical type on a later coin, Fig. 84, a silver tetradrachm of Carthage to the winged disk, and in



Fig. 84.

calling this 'star' sign a 'sun.' This is often the meaning of this symbol as has been shown by P. Gardner in his paper, Ares as a Sun-God, Num. Chron. 1880. We have noted above the resemblance between the winged disk on Carthaginian coins and Phoenician monuments.

Persis. Autophradates I

9. Rev. Persian fire-altar, surmounted by an image of Ahuramazda.

Æ tetradrachm. 16.95 gr. Pl. XX. 28.

Allotte de la Fûye, La Numismatique de la Perside (Corolla Numismatica), Pl. III. 18.

In conclusion of this section we may note the following instances of the Egyptian solar disk, not the winged disk, but a variant of the Egyptian sun-symbol which has an interest for our general argument since it shows that the serpents were an important element in the concept: Fig. 85, a coin of Alexandria in Egypt, shows the goddess Isis holding the infant Horos, within a temple, while in the pediment is a disk with uraeus-serpents, in a composition which recalls the head-



Fig. 85.



Fig. 86.

dress of Isis, another solar emblem, the sun's disk between two bull's horns. The device on this coin seems, however, to be a globe and serpents. Fig. 86, a coin of Aspendos (B. M. C. Pl. XXII. 11), shows a shrine enclosing two cultus-statues, in the pediment of which is a globe between two serpents confronting. Like the winged disk, this serpent-flanked disk was placed in the pediment as an apotropaion, or protective emblem. For a parallel representation on Greek vases, and its gradual degeneration into a mere central disk or shield, see Cook, *Zeus*, pp. 293ff. On Greek imperial coins the globe often seen in the pediments of temples may be a survival from the Egyptian disk.

THE SWASTIKA, TRISKELES, ETC., ANKH AND WINGED DISK AS LIBIDO SYMBOLS

We come now to the psychological aspect of symbolism, having passed in review the archaeological material. In our introduction we discussed a symbol of great interest to modern people because of its use by the early Christians and its hitherto enigmatical character. It was there shown that no satisfactory solution of the equation Christ=Fish had previously been proposed, although the fact of the symbolic use of the Fish in the eucharist had been demonstrated. Our argument, however, led to the conclusion that the identification of Christ with the Fish preceded the eucharistic symbolism. The underlying meaning of the analogy Christ=Fish was found revealed in the heathen-Christian

legend of the birth of Christ from the Spring, or Fountain, an analogue for the 'Mother,' — a legend which is a mere variant of the numerous symbolic tales of Immaculate Conception. Jung says (*op. cit.*, p. 190) "The fish is the symbol of the child, for the child lives before its birth in water like the fish." The Libido nature of this symbolism is therefore apparent.

It shall be our next effort to demonstrate that the symbols above described, the swastika, triskeles, etc., the ankh and the winged disk, became potent and magic signs because they too are expressions of the vital thing in human life, which is the human Libido. The significance of the word Libido, and the meaning of the Libido symbolism are difficult to define adequately as well as somewhat subtle to comprehend, and we shall not attempt now to formulate any further definitions, but refer the reader once more to the sources noted in our introduction. Yet without defining the Libido symbol we can talk about it and thus gain a knowledge of its meaning.

The swastika, as we have seen, is somewhat obscure to us as regards original meaning. Nevertheless it came to be, if indeed it was not always, a symbol for the sun like the analogous figures, the triskeles and Lycian symbol. It is less probably to be derived from the solar wheel, and is more reasonably interpreted as an expression for the sun in motion, sun's limbs, like the other 'turning' symbols. All these figures taken by themselves might be held in theory to represent the abstract concept 'speed,' but their use on the monuments leads to the conclusion that they are pictorial images of a concrete thing in nature, the ever-moving sun.

Now solar symbolism is a well-known phenomenon to the student of ancient art and religion. To the modern mind, not conversant with the theory of symbolism set forth by the psychoanalytic school of psychologists, the only explanation for solar worship, solar religion, would be the vivid impression made by the sun, the most conspicuous of the heavenly bodies, upon primitive man. This is true as far as it goes, but it is not the whole of the matter. Other natural phenomena besides the sun and its movement have made an equally vivid impression upon primitive man, in fact upon all mankind at certain stages of their development, and constitute a universal and fecund source for poetic, artistic and religious symbolism. But the mainspring of all the different forms of symbolism created by the unconscious is the inner psychic nature of man which is determined and governed by the Libido. To

the normal mind in its conscious activity, a tree is a tree, but to earlier mankind the tree was a powerful symbol. It stood for Life, and the intricacies and far-reaching nature of the tree symbolism in art and religion at different epochs is a marvellous chapter in human psychology. Jung has shown that the tree is likewise a symbol for the 'Mother,' and that it may have a phallic significance.

Furthermore, it is not merely primitive man who creates such symbolisms. Psychoanalysis has proved that such symbolism is present in the unconscious life of modern man. To understand all this thoroughly, it is necessary to comprehend the Psychology of the Unconscious as evolved by Jung and his school. In the realm of unconscious phantasy there is no such thing as a fixed concrete meaning. Jung (*op. cit.*, p. 215) says "The only reality there, is the Libido; to it every phenomenon is only an analogue." The sun's daily course in the heavens is conceived as a birth and rebirth. The sun sails above the sea into which it dips every evening (sea=the Mother), and every day it once more arises and is born again. Upon this symbolic conception of birth and rebirth, all the solar myths hinge. The sun is the Undying God to which the heroes are likened. The Libido symbolism of the sun has wide application in the myths and art of all peoples. Solar symbolism however is only one manifestation of the more extensive Libido symbolism. The phenomenon of symbolism is described by Jung as an act of transference of the Libido on the road to sublimation. The fixation of the Libido, and the necessity for transference are the primary causes for symbolism.

The ankh is a symbol of less wide-spread usage than the swastika, but its antiquity is apparently as great. Like other Egyptian hieroglyphs it probably had its pictographic predecessor, but as a matter of fact we know no earlier form of the sign than that shown in Fig. 71. 1. We have traced its survival down to the Fifth Century A. D., and it may quite possibly occur on Egyptian monuments of more recent date. Like the swastika it has not entirely disappeared even in modern times, and still retains traces of its original significance. For example, it is used as an astronomical symbol, standing for the planet Venus, and in biological works it is employed as a symbol signifying 'female.'

The ankh is a Libido symbol *par excellence*, for, as has been stated, its meaning as a hieroglyph is 'life,' 'to live.' This concept by a natural extension came to include the idea of immortality, as is evidenced on many monuments where the symbol is held out towards a mummy

in token of resurrection. Hence it is the symbol of paramount significance in Egyptian art and religion, the favorite emblem of gods and kings. Symbols and phantasies of life and immortality are bound up in the Libido, as Jung has amply demonstrated. The manifestations of this symbolism are infinitely varied. Light, fire, flame, the sun, sun's rays, etc., are in turn equated with life, and enter into poetic and artistic phantasy as expressions of the Libido.

The winged disk is also a Libido symbol for it is an image of the sun, the source of life and life-giving energy. As a sun symbol we have traced it from Egyptian through Assyrian into Persian and Phoenician art. In Assyrian and Persian art we found it incorporated into the representations of the national sun-gods, Ashur and Ahuramazda. As compared with the swastika and the ankh, its usage is far more restricted both chronologically and geographically.

In conclusion it is interesting to observe that the most potent of the symbols here discussed, namely, the Christian Ichthys-symbol, the swastika, ankh and winged disk were used as prophylacteria or protective emblems — a usage which has been called the common fate of all symbols. This usage, however, should not be considered as the 'latter-day fate' of the symbol, viewed historically, but should rather be understood as inherent in the nature of a powerful symbol. Zmigrodski declared that he had seen the swastika in modern Italy over the huts of fishermen, but we have shown that the talismanic or protective use of the swastika was also known in ancient Greek art (cf. Figs. 31. 32). Egyptian amulets or charms often take the form of the ankh, and the winged disk was from the first placed as a protective emblem over the entrances to temples.

From our analysis of these symbols as Libido analogues, it follows that there is no ground for the opinion widely entertained by writers on symbolism that all of these symbols were originally, or even commonly, conceived as phallic. We hold that a symbol should only be designated as phallic when it is clear that it actually has this more limited application, e. g., the ankh on the relief of the temple of Luxor. But we need not score too heavily the earlier interpreters as having wholly erred, for they often use the word 'phallic' apparently for want of a better term. In fact, they seem to have realized instinctively from the study of symbols in general, their Libido character.

AGNES BALDWIN.



20



19



18

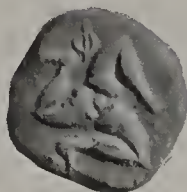
THE SWASTIKA ON GREEK VASES



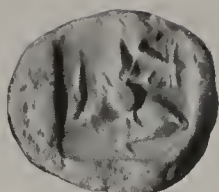
THE SWASTIKA, GREEK COINS, 1-26; INDIAN COINS, 27-37



1



2



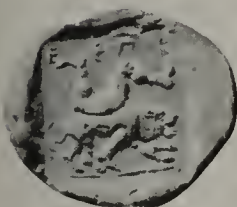
3



4



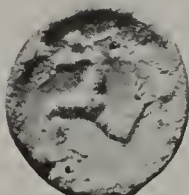
5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



16



17



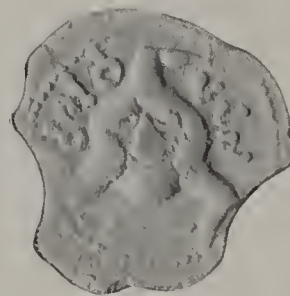
18



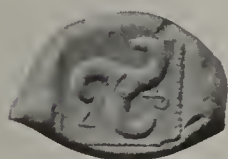
19



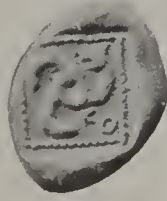
20



21



22



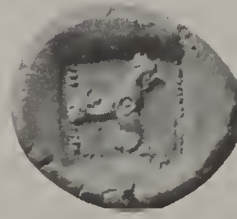
23



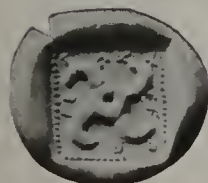
24



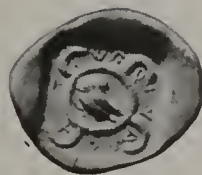
25



26



27



28



29



30



31



32

THE TRISKELES, 1-21; LYCIAN SYMBOL, 22-32 — GREEK COINS



1

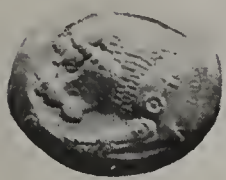


2



3

THE ANKH ON EGYPTIAN MONUMENTS



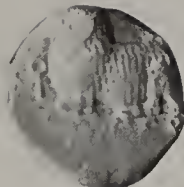
1



2



3



4



5



6



7



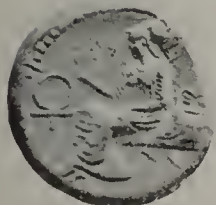
8



9



10



11



12



12



13



14



15



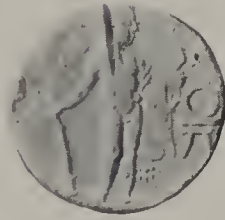
16



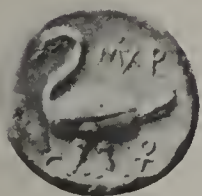
17



18



19



20



21



22



23



24



25



26



27



28



29

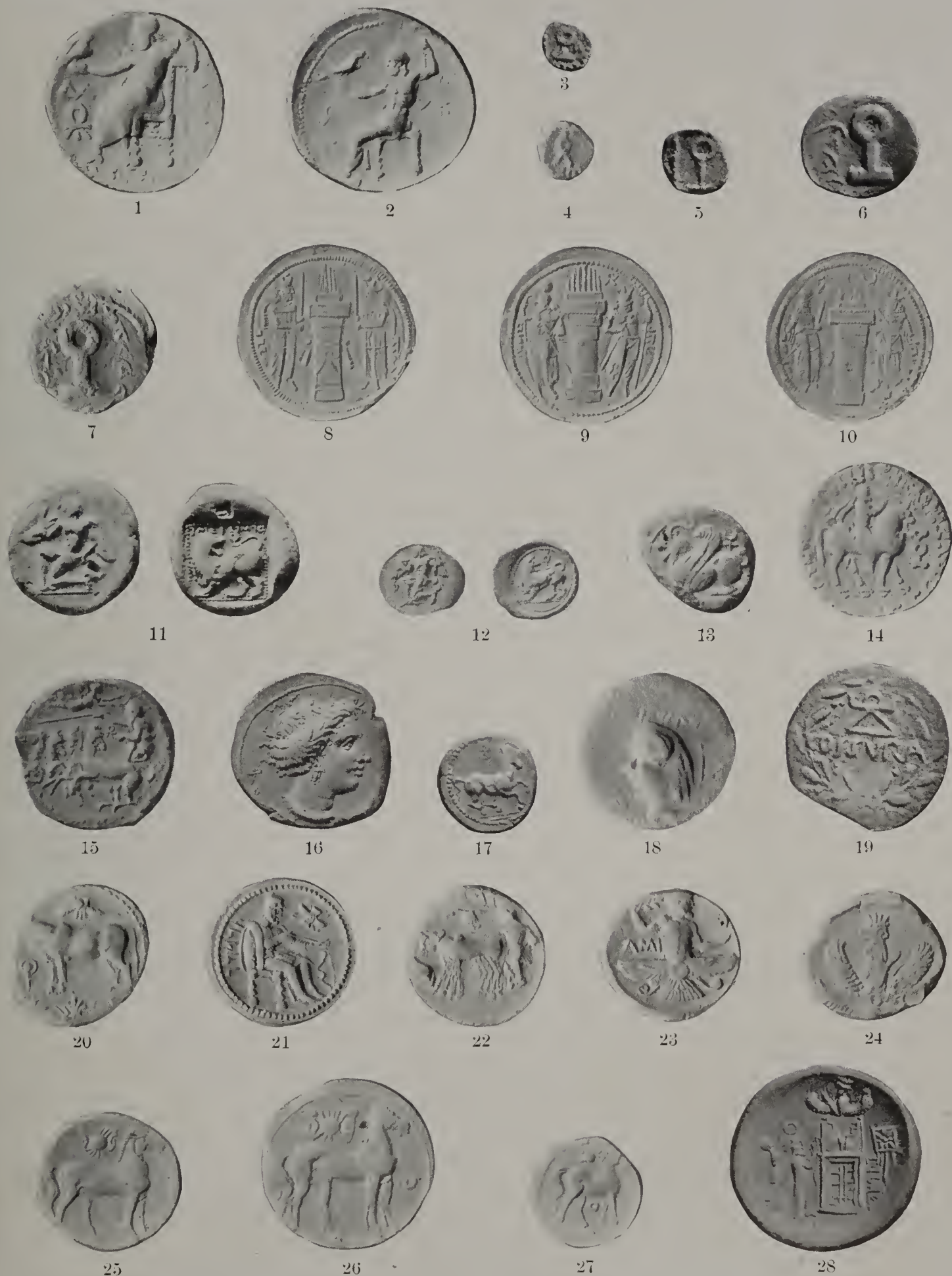


30



31

THE ANKH, 1-31,—GREEK COINS



THE ANKH, 1-10, AND ALLIED SIGNS, 11-14; THE BAAL SIGN, 15-19;
THE WINGED DISK, 20-28,—GREEK COINS

ARTISTIC AND HISTORIC MEDALS STRUCK IN CANADA IN THE YEAR 1915

BY R. W. McLACHLAN

During the last decade Canadian Medallie Art has been making great strides and we can now record very creditable productions, as various artists are entering the field. As has been our custom in describing each year the better class of medals made in the United States during the previous year, we are giving a list this year of some of the more artistic Canadian medals made in 1915.

1. **The Lieutenant Governor Leblanc Medal.** *Obv.* P E LEBLANC LIEUTENANT GOUVERNEUR DU QUEBEC Bust of the Lieutenant Governor to the right; behind the bust, 1915. *On the truncation*, P. Hébert.

Rev. A wreath of maple leaves to the right and lanrel to the left. Field plain. Across the bottom of the wreath is a tablet for inscription. Size, 50mm.

This medal was modelled by Louis Philippe Hébert, son of Théophile Hébert, a descendant of an Acadian exile, and of Julia Bourgeois, of post-revolution emigration ancestry, who was born at Ste. Sophie d'Halifax, Megantic County, Que., in 1850. He studied modelling with Napoléon Bourassa of Montreal and also in Paris. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Royal Canadian Academy, having designed and executed the Maisonneuve Monument, besides others in Montreal and throughout the Province. His first attempt in the medal line was that struck in 1900 for J. Israel Tarte, which while somewhat crude, especially in the design of the reverse, shows flashes of the art by which he produced the masterpiece above described.

His second effort was the medal of Dr. Oronhyatekha, Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters. Hébert having made the delineation of the physical types of the aboriginal races of Canada his chief study, is most happy in his portrayal of Dr. Oronhyatekha, a full blood Mohawk Indian, born in the Reserve at Desronto, Ont.

Sir Pierre Evariste Leblanc, who was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, in 1915, on the death of Sir Francois Langlier, determined to improve on the medals presented annually by his predecessors in office. He therefore employed the Canadian sculptor to model and

design the one he intended to present, and thus encourage Canadian art. The mechanical work was entrusted to the French Mint at Paris.

2. La Patrie Medal. *Obv.* A blacksmith holding in his right hand a hammer which rests on an anvil, and in his left a piece of iron-work, with a pair of tongs. Behind him is a woman holding a scroll. To the right is a figure of Victory seated on a pedestal, holding in her extended right hand a palm branch and in her left a wreath. On her right is the figure of Fame flying and blowing a trumpet. In exergue a tablet inscribed: INDUSTRIE | CANADIENNE. On the pedestal is the signature of the artist, A Laliberté, in script.

Rev. ENCOURAGEMENT À L'INDUSTRIE CANADIENNE. MONTREAL REV. 1915. In the field PRIX OFFERT PAR, three maple leaves. *La Patrie* At the bottom, CARON FRERES MONTREAL. Size, 51mm.

This was the first attempt at designing a medal by A. Laliberté. As it was not engraved by the reducing machine but by hand, the outlines are sharper and harder.

3. The Council of Arts Medal. *Obv.* Figure of a blacksmith in the foreground with an anvil in front of him, holding a hammer in his right hand, and the right hand of a boy in his left. To the left is a seated female figure, playing a violin, behind her is a palette and a figure of a sower on a pedestal. In the background a tree. Behind the blacksmith is the signature of the artist, A Laliberté, in script.

Rev. CONSEIL DES ARTS ET MANUFACTURES. COUNCIL OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES. The field is plain. At the bottom, CARON FRERES MONTREAL. Size, 50mm.

4. The St. Jean Baptiste Medal. *Obv.* A female seated against a maple tree, with an open book on her knee and holding in her extended right hand a short sword, by the blade, pointing downwards. There is a wreath around the sword. Before her is a boy, whom she seems to be instructing. At her side, on the ground, are two books, to the right of the boy, the inscription: PRIX | D'HISTOIRE | DU | CANADA. Behind the boy, A Laliberté incused in script.

Rev. Two ribbons. The first inscribed, RENDRE LE PEUPLE MEILLEUR. The second, ST JEAN BAPTISTE. In exergue, MONTREAL. Between the two are the arms of the Society party per pale, left, argent, John the Baptist proper, right, party per fesse, chief azure, three fleur-de-lis, base gules, a lion rampant, crest, a beaver and maple leaves. On either side of the arms are clusters of maple leaves, above is a tablet for an inscription. Under the second ribbon is CARON FRERES MONTREAL. Size 70mm.

Alfred Laliberté, son of Joseph Laliberté and of Marie Richard, was born at Ste. Elizabeth, County of Arthabasca, Que., in the month of May, 1878. He has modelled and has had cast a number of monuments erected in different parts of the Province. He submitted a design for the Sir George Etienne Cartier monument, which, although in many respects superior to the accepted design, was rejected. He studied sculpture with Caroli, in Montreal and also in Paris.

5. Foundation of Chambly Medal. *Obv.* FONDATION DE CHAMBLY. Within an inner circle, 1665 — 1915. PREMIER FORT ST. LOUIS. Palisaded fort from which

flies a flag, bearing a fleur-de-lis. A bar is attached inscribed, 250¹¹ME ANNIVERSAIRE
Rev. PREMIERE MESSE EN 1665 | DANS LE VIEUX | FORT S^t LOUIS |
 CONSTRUIT PAR | JACQUES DE CHAMBLY Size, 40mm.

6. The Jeanne d'Arc Medal. *Obv.* JEANNE D'ARC SOUVENIR — LA
 PATRIE — MONTREAL. Figure of Jeanne d'Arc to the left, before her is a shield
 bearing an upright sword crowned and two fleur-de-lis. A ribbon inscribed 1429.

Rev. LISEZ LA PATRIE, CE NUMÉRO Y SERA PUBLIÉ. A view of La
 Patrie Building. CARON FRERES MONTREAL. Size, 32mm.

The dies of these last five medals were cut by Caron Freres, man-
 ufacturing silversmiths and jewelers, of Montreal. They commenced
 business about the year 1900, in a small way, but now the firm does
 a most extensive business and stands the first in Canada in the num-
 ber and artistic merit of the medals issued from its atelier, in 1915.

7. The Westmount School Commissioners Medal. *Obv.* THE SCHOOL COM-
 MISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF WESTMOUNT, P. Q. The arms of the Province
 of Quebec crowned. Or. a fesse, gules, charged with a lion passant gardant, in chief two
 fleur-de-lis, and in base, three maple leaves. On either side is a sprig of maple leaves.

Rev. A wreath of maple leaves, field plain. Size, 38mm.

8. The Miramichi Exhibition Medal. *Obv.* MIRAMICHI . AGRICULTURAL .
 EXHIBITION AND INDUSTRIAL . FAIR. Two ovals, the one on the left displays an
 ox head and that on the right a horse head. A tablet inscribed CHATHAM, N. B. Under-
 neath is a beaver with a garland of maple leaves.

Rev. PRESENTED | BY | CHATHAM | EXHIBITION | TO Lower part of
 the field is plain. Size, 35mm.

The last two medals were executed by the firm of Henry Birks &
 Sons, Montreal. This firm was founded by Henry Birks, about the
 year 1878, who had entered the employ of Savage and Lyman, the
 oldest firm of jewelers then in business, in Montreal, as a junior clerk
 and rose to a partnership, which firm he quitted to start on his own
 account. He now stands at the head of the most extensive enterprise
 in Canada, with branches at Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver and a
 controlling interest in Ryrie Brothers of Toronto. Many medals have
 been turned out by this firm, among which may be mentioned the Anti-
 quarian and Numismatic Society's plaquette and several McGill College
 and other medals for the encouragement of education in Canada. Last
 year pressure of business in other directions made it necessary for them
 to decline any new medal orders.

9. Dovercourt Backyard Garden Medal. *Obv.* DOVERCOURT . LAND .
 BUILDING . & . SAVINGS COMPANY — LIMITED; within an inner circle BACK-
 YARD | GARDEN — CONTEST | AWARDED TO. A tablet surrounded by a garland
 of roses.

Rev. A garden scene in a backyard with a woman plucking flowers. Size, 72mm. Made by Ryrie Bros., Toronto.

The dies were cut by a Swiss engraver, living in Toronto, named Doret. The reverse is adapted from a painting by Ernest Welbourn. The object of this medal is to encourage the people in beautifying their homes by awarding it as a prize in Backyard Gardens contests, conducted in the city of Toronto. 616 gardens were entered in the contest and the prizes were awarded at a public meeting in Massey Hall, September 10th, 1915, consisting of \$1000 in cash; 8 large silver cups; and nine silver and ten bronze medals.

10. **The Toronto Exhibition Plaque.** *Obv.* An angel, entwined with a garland of flowers, flying upwards. In the distance are glimpses of the exhibition buildings and grounds with a view of Toronto Bay. In the lower left hand corner C N E In the right 1915 At the foot P W ELLIS & CO

Rev. At the top MANUFACTURES. A man plowing on a hillside over which run the radial electrical power wires. Above in the background are two manufactories, below AGRICULTURE. A tablet underneath inscribed CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION | TO Below the tablet is a palette with ARTS underneath. Size, 44x56mm.

This was designed by Mr. J. O. Orr, General Manager of the Canadian National Exhibition. The chief figure in the composition was inspired by an engraving in a book entitled "Angel's Island." The plaque was modeled by Miss Frances Loring and the dies engraved by P. W. Ellis & Co., Toronto, who, although they at one time struck the largest number of medals of any Canadian firm, have of late years almost entirely given up this branch of their manufacture. Their first attempt in this line was a number of crude medals struck as souvenirs of the Montreal Winter Carnival in 1884, but the piece described above appears to me to be the most artistic medal ever produced in Canada.



THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR LEBLANC MEDAL



THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE MEDAL



LA PATRIE MEDAL



THE COUNCIL OF ARTS MEDAL

MEDALS STRUCK IN CANADA IN 1915



DOVERCOURT BACKYARD GARDEN
MEDAL
(Upper and Lower)



THE TORONTO EXHIBITION
PLAQUETTE



MEDALS STRUCK IN CANADA IN 1915

COINS AND MEDALS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DURING THE YEAR 1915

Should one attempt to follow a not uncommon practice of writers who have to deal with a group of art works produced within a given place and period of time and try to fix upon some dominant characteristic in the medallic work of the country for 1915, he would certainly be somewhat perplexed over the question of a distinguishing feature in the choice of subjects, composition, execution, or in any other of the important elements that make up a medal, unless, perchance, he should in a spirit of savage truth write the moderate word "disappointing" opposite some of the most ambitious works of the year. Happily such a description does not hold true in all cases, for some of the medals bearing the date 1915 are above the average of excellence, not only for our own country but for any country, while an increasing taste for more artistic pieces is shown by the choice of some delightful bits of engravers' works where not many years ago indifferent if not contemptible productions of unskilled hands would have served with satisfaction. But where success was chiefly to be expected and most desired, there questionable results are conspicuous.

Of the medallic works occasioned by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco the widest interest attached to the special coins which Congress authorized in commemoration of the event; and prominent in that series of four coins is the Fifty Dollar gold piece, in round and octagonal form, a denomination meant to reëcho also a private coinage of pioneer "gold fever" days in California. Thus the artist had really two important American events to draw upon and a coin with an unusually large field in which to elaborate a composition. But the types of the coin reveal no American influence, the subjects being as appropriate for any other country and event as for California or the United States of America and the completion of the Panama Canal. The criticism often heard, that "there is nothing American about the coin except the inscription" is fully warranted. For the artist, instead of working out a specially American theme, drew from the vast armory of classical symbolism and presented

a really fine Athena-bust as typical of the industry, and a capital representation of Athena's owl as a symbol of the wisdom, that built the canal. So many have inveighed against the medallist's too frequent resort to the now commonplace classical symbolism — a weakness of which the art is happily working free — that to discuss the subject here would be running the risk of repeating what others have said. Without doubt classical subjects commend themselves as appropriate to the few of academic culture and tastes, yet the majority of people, and including, too, a majority of the cultivated, cannot but entertain the feeling that coins specially issued on the occasion celebrating one of the nation's greatest achievements should have borne types having a distinct reference to our national history and national spirit.

Other pieces of the series deserve somewhat less the criticism that has been so extensively made upon the Fifty Dollar piece, and some of them not at all, while Mr. Keck's design for the gold Dollar with the workman's head is, as regards choice of subjects, certainly appropriate for that particular denomination — the workman and the Dollar made the canal possible.

Mr. Flanagan's Award Medal of the Exposition is what everybody acquainted with his other medals would expect, a beautiful piece of artistic work. The architectural type of the obverse, a class of subjects with which the medallist rarely succeeds, is certainly excellent. While the numismatist will find in the reverse type a composition happily suited to the round field of the medal and some beautifully modelled figures, yet, as in the case of the coin mentioned above, there is a question of the suitability of the allegorical figures and their attitude to symbolize the uniting of the two seas.

Specially noteworthy among the works of the year are Mr. Brenner's portrait plaque of Mr. Swasey and portrait medal of Mr. Samuel P. Avery, Mr. Spicer-Simson's facing portrait of Mr. Charles Ira Young for the Princeton University Award Medal in Electrical Engineering, and the portrait by Tiffany & Co. of Mr. Anthony Nicholas Brady for the Award Medal of the American Museum of Safety; also Mr. Morgan's fine portrait of Archbishop Prendergast. Mr. Borglum's medal for the Livingston Centenary presents a striking study suggesting the field of the great missionary-explorer's activities in the mysterious wildness of then darkest Africa. A very satisfying degree of excellence characterizes a group of small medals and plaques, such as Mr. Fraser's Award Medal for New York State Soldiers and Sailors,

the two small plaques for the University of Wisconsin by Mr. Brenner and Mr. Crunelle, and the medals for Vassar College and the Brooklyn Historical Pageant by The Whitehead and Hoag Company.

COINS

Special Coins to Commemorate the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco.

GOLD

ROBERT AITKEN, N. A.

1. Five-eagles, round. *Obv.* UNITED . STATES . OF . AMERICA . Within circle of spool-and-reel pattern, bust of Pallas wearing crested helmet l.; around the helmet, a crown of laurel; she also has on the Aegis, and above left shoulder appears top of a round shield inscribed with date M. C. M. X. V.; in the field, above head of Pallas, IN GOD WE | TRUST; below, on margin, . FIFTY DOLLARS .

Rev. PANAMA-PACIFIC . EXPOSITION Within circle of spool-and-reel pattern, an owl perched upon branch of pine; in field to r., . E | PLURIBUS | UNUM . |; below, on margin, . SAN FRANCISCO . In the field, to r. of pine cone, mint-mark s; and beneath the pine-branch, R. A. *Edge*, reeded. 44mm.

2. Similar, but octagonal.

CHARLES E. BARBER.

3. Quarter-eagle. *Obv.* PANAMA-PACIFIC . EXPOSITION . A hippocampus plunging to l. through the sea, on his back Columbia seated to r. with caduceus in her extended l. hand; in exergue, 1915 s.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. An eagle with wings upraised standing to l. upon a tablet inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM; divided by the column that supports the tablet, the value, 2½ — DOL. *Edge*, reeded. 18mm.

CHARLES KECK.

4. Dollar. *Obv.* Head of a workingman, wearing cap, to l.; in front, in curved lines, UNITED STATES OF | AMERICA |; below, 1915.

Rev. PANAMA . PACIFIC . EXPOSITION — SAN FRANCISCO In the field, ONE | DOLLAR | with dolphin above and below; also the mint-mark, s. *Edge*, reeded. 14½mm.

SILVER

CHARLES E. BARBER.

5. *Obv.* PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION. Liberty wearing Phrygian cap stands to left strewing flowers received from large cornucopia held by child at her side; in background, rising sun and waves; below, s 1915.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA An eagle with wings displayed perched to front upon shield, the head turned to left; in field, oak- and olive-branches; above eagle, in field, IN GOD | WE TRUST |; below, HALF — DOLLAR. *Edge*, reeded. 30mm.

MEDALS

ROBERT AITKEN, N. A.

6. Panama-Pacific International Exposition. *Obv.* T^o . COMMEMORATE . THE OPENING . OF . THE . PANAMA . CANAL . M. C. M. X. V. Mercury (representing

commerce) opening the gates of a canal lock for The Argo to pass through; below, "ON! SAIL ON!", and to right, AITKEN | FECIT |.

Rev. PANAMA-PACIFIC . INTERNATIONAL . EXPOSITION . SAN . FRANCISCO . CALIFORNIA . M. C. M. X. V. Two female figures holding cornucopiae filled with fruits and crossed above globe; below, dove. Æ. Medal. 38mm.

Ditto. Bronze.

V. ALFANO.

7. **Ricordo del Giornale Italiano.** *Obv.* Sun setting behind mountain range, city by sea in foreground; in exergue, NELL' ANNO DEL | TERZO RINASCIMENTO | ITALICO | MCMXV |

Rev. Female figure, crowned, standing to l., holding shield charged with arms of Italy, with drawn sword, and observing the Austrian eagle (with two heads) in flight above a city; in exergue, RICORDO DEL | GIORNALE ITALIANO |; below feet of Italia, v. ALFANO *Edge*, MEDALLIC ART CO N Y. Æ. Medal. 34mm.

8. **Tribute to Otto Marc, and Robert James, Eidlitz.** *Obv.* TO | OTTO MARC EIDLITZ | AND | ROBERT JAMES EIDLITZ | FROM THE STAFF OF MARC EIDLITZ & SON | TO COMMEMORATE THE | SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY | OF THE | FOUNDING OF THE FIRM |; in upper right corner, medallion of Marc Eidlitz surrounded by oak-branch that also extends across top of field.

Rev. Amid scene of construction-work, with New York City for background, two female figures seated upon a semi-circular platform, one of whom holding a scroll in her r. hand extends a palm-branch to a young mechanic seated near platform; below, l. end, . 1854 ., r. end, . 1914 . *Edge*, MEDALLIC ART CO N Y Æ. Plaque. 67 x 90mm.

GUTZON BORGLUM.

9. **David Livingstone Centenary Medal of American Geographical Society.** *Obv.* Around, DAVID LIVINGSTONE CENTENARY MEDAL. In the field, FOUNDED . 1913 | BY (within wreath of oak- and laurel-branches) | THE . HISPANIC . SOCIETY . OF . AMERICA . | UPON . THE . OCCASION . OF | THE . ONE . HUNDREDTH . ANNIVERSARY . | OF . THE . BIRTH . OF | DAVID LIVINGSTONE | TO . BE . AWARDED . BY | THE . AMERICAN . GEOGRAPHICAL . SOCIETY | OF . NEW . YORK | FOR . SCIENTIFIC . ACHIEVEMENT . IN . THE . FIELD . OF . GEOGRAPHY | OF . THE | SOUTHERN . HEMISPHERE |.

Rev. In a wild and craggy mountain scene, a nude figure, Genius of the mountains, floats in a heavy column of smoke or vapor; crescent moon in background. *Edge*, MEDALLIC ART CO N Y Æ. 76mm.

10. **New York City Independence Day Award.** *Obv.* Within a wreath of oak- and laurel-branches, FOR MERIT | FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK | INDEPENDENCE DAY | 1915 |.

Rev. Nude athletic figure of youth standing with his back to front; in field, Gutzon Borghum | 1915 |. *Edge*, MEDALLIC ART CO N Y Æ. Medal. 38mm.

V. D. BRENNER.

11. **Award Medal, School of Mines, Columbia University.** *Obv.* THE SCHOOL OF MINES — COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY An artisan standing to front, holding large tong; in the field, CLASS — OF '89

Rev. Within a wreath of oak- and laurel-branches, saltire of two hammers | (*curved line*) FOR EMINENT | ACHIEVEMENT | ; beneath wreath, V. D. B. SC. *Edge*, MEDALLIC ART CO N Y Æ. Medal. 38mm.

12. Mr. Ambrose Swasey, Cleveland, O. *Obv.* Within an architectural frame-work of columns, base and entablature, portrait figure of Mr. Swasey seated to left ; below, AMBROSE SWASEY ; on moulding of base, at right end, V. D. Brenner 1915 Sc.

Rev. Plain. Plaque. Æ. 90 x 75mm.

13. Tribute to Samuel Putnam Avery. *Obv.* . PRESENTED . TO . SAMVEL . PVTNAM . AVERY . BY . HIS . FRIENDS . AND . THE . ARCHITECTS . OF . NEW . YORK . Bust of Mr. Avery to l. ; in field, to l., V. D. BRENNER | 1914 | .

Rev. Above, on margin, THE AVERY LIBRARY At top, front view of library with trees at back and ends ; in lower part of field, between two laurel wreaths, intaglio, . FOVNDED . BY . | . SAMVEL . PVTNAM . AVERY . | . AND . MARY . OGDEN . AVERY . | . 1890 . | . COMPLETED . BY . | . SAMVEL . PVTNAM . AVERY . | . THEIR . SON . | . 1912 . *Edge*, TIFFANY & CO FINE SILVER Æ. Medal. 64mm.

Ditto. Bronze.

14. Award Medal of Municipal Art Society for fine Draftsmanship. *Obv.* THE . MUNICIPAL . ART . SOCIETY — FOR . FINE . DRAFTSMANSHIP Within a wreath of laurel- and oak-branches, a female figure in classical costume seated facing between two columns, her r. hand supporting a model of a statue, her l. holding palette.

Rev. Plain. Provided with a loop. Produced by Medallie Art Company, New York. Æ. Medal. 30mm.

15. Award Medal for University of Wisconsin. *Obv.* In a mountainous region, a youth, nude except for a small cloak that flutters in the wind, advances to r. with torch in r. hand ; in field, at top, NVMEN | LV MEN | ; below, VNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Rev. Plain. Provided with loop. Produced by The Medallie Art Company, New York. Æ. Plaque badge. 17 x 23mm.

LEONARD CRUNELLE.

16. University of Wisconsin. *Obv.* A female figure standing to front, wearing classical costume, her bare arms upraised and holding in her hands a large laurel-wreath which hangs at her back ; in field, V — W ; in lower left corner, M A ; right, L C.

Rev. Plain. Provided with loop. Produced by Medallie Art Company, New York. Æ. Plaque Fob. 16 x 30mm.

JOHN FLANAGAN.

17. Award Medal of Panama-Pacific International Exposition. *Obv.* A nude male figure standing in water on one side of Isthmus of Panama, a nude female on the other side, confronting and extending their hands toward each other ; in background, rising sun ; below, on margin, DIVINE DISIVNCTA IVNXIT HOMO.

Rev. Around, PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION SAN FRANCISCO — MCMXV. Between two palm-branches, their stems crossed below, The Jewel Tower, an architectural feature of the Exposition buildings ; beneath, on a tablet, MEDAL | OF AWARD | . 70mm. .

Reductions made by the Medallie Art Company, New York.

18. Award Medal, School Art League, New York. *Obv.* SCHOOL ART LEAGUE OF NEW-YORK CITY Art student (girl) making sketch from model for bas-relief; to left Belvedere Torso, and behind her, bust of a youth; on base of platform FOR MERIT; in exergue, 19 — 15 divided by artist's monogram, J F.

Rev. Plain. Æ. Medal. 70mm.

Reductions and dies by the Medallie Art Company, New York.

19. Sen. Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, of Connecticut. *Obv.* . MORGAN . GARDNER . BULKELEY . His bust to l.; in field, artist's monogram, J F.

Rev. Plain. 45mm.

Reductions and dies by the Medallie Art Company, New York.

J. E. FRASER.

20. New York State Soldiers and Sailors Award Medal *Obv.* Around, AWARDED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK. (in the field) TO ONE WHO | SERVED THE NATION | WITH HONOR | 1898 . 18 — 99 . 1900 | ; tablet for name of recipient; sword, the point downward.

Rev. Soldier on guard in fort; in background, setting sun; in field, to r., FRASER. *Edge*, MEDALLIC ART CO N Y. Æ. Medal. 34mm.

LAURA GARDIN FRASER.

21. Award Medal, Rosemary School. *Obv.* Two female figures in academic cap and gown to r.; above, D O C T R I N A ; in field, to l., . CR — R . ; and below, LAVRA | GARDIN | FECIT | ; to r., . MEL .

Rev. Around, . R O S E M A R I A N A E . ; in field, . A . D . MCMXV . | CONCELEBRANT | SCHOLAM | ROS — EMARIEN — SEM | . A . D . — MDCCCXC . CONDI — TAM ; two torches across pages of an open book; below book, ALTIORA | PETO | and two laurel-branches on margin. *Edge*, MEDALLIC ART CO N Y. Æ. 64mm.

J. M. MILLER.

22. Michael Jenkins. *Obv.* MICHAEL . JENKINS His bust to l.; in field, to r., J. M. MILLER | 1914 | .

Rev. Rays of light streaming through large branch of oak with laurel intertwined; in field, 1842-1915. *Edge*, MEDALLIC ART CO N Y. Æ. Medal. 75mm.

G. T. MORGAN.

23. William Uhler Hensel Memorial, Franklin and Marshall College. *Obv.* FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE Conjoined busts of Franklin and Marshall l.; below, LUX ET LEX. On truncation of the bust of Mr. Franklin, MORGAN 1915.

Rev. Wreath of laurel- and oak-branches inclosing plain field for name of recipient; in curved line over top of field, WILLIAM UHLER HENSEL MEMORIAL. Æ. Medal. 50mm.

GEO. T. MORGAN and H. PIERCE.

24. Archbishop Prendergast, Philadelphia. *Obv.* EDMVNDVS . FRANCISCVS . ARCHIEP . PHILADEL . XV . KAL . DEC . MCMXV Bust of the Archbishop to r.; below bust, DENIS . SACERDOTI . LVSTRIS | FELICITER . EXPLETIS | MDCCCIX . MCMXV | ; on truncation of bust, M.

Rev. ECCLESIAM . CATHEDRALEM SS . APOST . PETRI . ET . PAVLI — (*in ævergæ*) . RESTITVIT . ORNAVIT . View of the front elevation of the Cathedral; on base, near right end, II P Æ. Medal. 51mm.

T. SPICER-SIMSON.

25. Award Medal for Electrical Research. *Obv.* CHARLES IRA YOUNG Facing bust of Mr. Young; in field, to l., 1861; to r., 1912.

Rev. AWARDED . FOR . ELECTRICAL . RESEARCH Three Cupids engaged with various electrical devices, the one on r., wearing winged petasus, using a field telephone; below, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY. In the field to r., S T S in monogram. *Edge*, MEDALLIC ART CO N Y. Æ. Medal. 64mm.

26. Award Medal for the French Exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. *Obv.* PANAMA — PACIFIC — INTERNATIONAL — EXPOSITION — SAN — FRANCISCO — CALIFORNIA — FEB — TO — DEC — A. D. 1915 — Small boy holding torch in left hand, drawing aside curtain and revealing part of the globe showing the Panama Canal; he is standing on scroll on which is inscribed LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ. In the background, the Tower of Jewels.

Rev. French Exposition building; above, REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE; below, SAN FRANCISCO CAL. | AD | MDCCCXV. Æ. 51mm.

J. M. SWANSON.

27. Elliott Smith, President New York Numismatic Club. *Obv.* ELLIOTT SMITH . PRESIDENT . N . Y . NUMISMATIC CLUB . MCMXIV-XV. Bust of Mr. Smith to l.; below, J. M. SWANSON MCMXV.

Rev. THE . NEW . YORK . NUMISMATIC . CLUB . Hands of a numismatist holding a coin and glass in position for inspecting the coin; in field, ORG. DEC. | 1908 | . *Edge*, 23, that is, the 23rd specimen struck. Æ. Medal. 38½mm.

SUE E. WATSON.

28. Masters Thomas and Harry Hower, Pittsburgh, Penna. *Obv.* Portrait figures of the two boys standing to r.

Rev. Plain. Plaque. Galvano. 75 x 47mm.

TIFFANY & CO., New York.

29. Unveiling of Statue of Joan of Arc. *Obv.* Sword in pale the point passed through a crown; in field, to l. and r., fleurs-de-lis.

Rev. UNVEILING | OF THE | JOAN OF ARC | STATUE | NEW YORK CITY | DECEMBER | 6TH | 1915 | . Loop attached to top. Spade-shaped plaque. 35 x 28mm.

30. Brady Memorial Medal, American Museum of Safety. Award to Boston Elevated Railway. *Obv.* ANTHONY . NICHOLAS . BRADY . MEMORIAL . MEDAL Facing bust of Mr. Brady, below which a spray of oak-leaves with acorns and AMERICAN . MUSEUM | OF SAFETY | 1914 | ; in the field, a lantern, and, intaglio, a square-shape emblem of safety.

Rev. At top, large palm-branch, and in middle of field, AWARDED | TO THE | BOSTON ELEVATED | RAILWAY COMPANY | FOR ACHIEVEMENT IN SAFETY | AND SANITATION ON ELECTRIC | STREET RAILWAYS OF THE | UNITED STATES | 1914 | ; on margin to l., TIFFANY & CO. *Edge*, BRONZE. Æ. 77mm.

31. The Same. Award to Henry Vinton Neal, Mechanic of Boston Elevated Railway. *Obv.* The same as preceding.

Rev. AWARDED | TO | HENRY VINTON NEAL | MECHANIC | BOSTON
ELEVATED RAILWAY CO | FOR ACHIEVEMENT IN SAFETY | AND SANITA-
TION ON ELECTRIC | STREET RAILWAYS OF THE | UNITED STATES | 1914 | .
Æ. 77mm.

32. The Same. Award to Russell A. Sears, General Attorney of Boston Elevated Railway. *Obv.* The same as No. 30.

Rev. AWARDED | TO THE | HONORABLE | RUSSELL A. SEARS | GENER-
AL ATTORNEY | BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY CO | FOR ACHIEVEMENT
IN SAFETY | AND SANITATION ON ELECTRIC | STREET RAILWAYS OF
THE | UNITED STATES | 1914 | . Æ. 77mm.

33. The Same. Award to Union Traction Company of Indiana. *Obv.* The same as No. 30.

Rev. AWARDED | TO | THE UNION | TRACTION | COMPANY OF INDI-
ANA | FOR ACHIEVEMENT IN SAFETY | AND SANITATION ON ELECTRIC |
STREET RAILWAYS OF THE | UNITED STATES | 1915 | .

WHITEHEAD AND HOAG COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

34. 150th Anniversary of Concord, N. H. *Obv.* On an escutcheon a public building, above which in two curved lines, PENACOOK 1725 | THE FOREST WAS GLAD FOR THEM | ; below, LAW EDUCATION RELIGION ; beneath, on a scroll, CONCORD — ADOPTED CITY CHARTER — 1853.

Rev. At top, torch within wreath of laurel-branches, across which a scroll bearing dates 1765 — 1915 ; below, in field, 150TH ANNIVERSARY | — | CONCORD | N. H. | two sprigs of laurel in saltire on l. ; and beneath, on margin, WHITEHEAD — HOAG CO NEWARK N. J. Æ. Medal. 39mm.

35. Brooklyn Historical Pageant. *Obv.* The Tyche of the city standing by the sea, palm-branches in r. and wreath in extended l. hand ; in background, view of city with Brooklyn Bridge ; in field, BROOKLYN | HISTORICAL | PAGEANT . | . 1915 . |

Rev. PRESIDENT | MRS. EUGENE W. HARTER | VICE-PRES. | MRS. DON. C. SEITZ | SECRE-
TARY | MRS. JOSEPH DUKE HARRISON | TREASURER | MR. ALEXANDER C. SNYDER | AUTHOR
OF BOOK OF PAGEANT | MR. MARTIN H. WEYRAUCH | CHAIRMAN OF WOMEN'S COMM. | MRS.
AUGUST DREYER | scroll | ; below, on margin, W & H CO NEWARK N. J. Æ. Medal. 31mm.

36. Unveiling Albany Memorial to Soldiers and Sailors. *Obv.* JAMES D. BELL — COMMANDER His bust r.

Rev. ALBANY MEMORIAL TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS | OF THE CIVIL
WAR View of the monument ; below, two palm-branches in saltire, across which a scroll bearing dates 1861 — 1865 ; on margin, W & H CO — NEWARK N. J. Æ. Medal. 38mm.

37. Conference M. E. Church on Claims of Retired Ministers, Baltimore, Md. *Obv.* THE BEST OF ALL IS — GOD IS WITH US. WESLEY. Francis Asbury mounted on horse l., and in field, FRANCIS — ASBURY ; below, CHRISTMAS CONFERENCE | BALTIMORE,
DECEMBER 25, 1784 | ASCENDED | MARCH 31, 1810 | .

Rev. Within circle of dots, THE | RETIRED MINISTER | HIS CLAIM . | INHERENT, FORE-
MOST, SUPREME | — | 150TH ANNIVERSARY GIFT | \$10,000,000 | — | CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS |

METHODIST EPISCOPAL | CHURCH . | BALTIMORE | ANNUAL CONFERENCE | 1915 | . Below, on margin, W & H CO NEWARK N J. Wm. Medal. 39mm.

38. New Mexico at Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, Cali. *Obv.* PAN-AMA CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION . Front view of New Mexico State building ; below, . 1915 NEW MEXICO 1915 .

Rev. THE | FRANCISCAN | MISSION | ERECTED ABOUT A. D. 1630 | ON THE | ROCK OF ACOMA | VALENCIA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO | IT IS THE ONLY ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE | WHICH SURVIVED | THE PUEBLO REBELLION OF 1680 | THE NEW MEXICO BUILDING | AT THE | PANAMA CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION | IS A | — | REPRODUCTION | OF THIS | FAMOUS EDIFICE | ; seals of New Mexico and of the Panama California Exposition, between which a triskeles. Æ. 39mm.

39. Maryland at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Cali. *Obv.* MARYLAND AT PANAMA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION ; within a circle, arms of Maryland ; below, . 1915 .

Rev. Within a wreath of two laurel-branches, medallions of James Ryder Randall, and below, of Francis Scott Key ; above, on margin, MARYLAND MY MARYLAND, and below the wreath, on margin, STAR-SPANGLED BANNER. Æ. Medal. 39mm.

40. The Twenty-fifth Anniversary and Old Home Week, Chicopee, Mass. *Obv.* TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY AND OLD HOME WEEK JULY 3, 4, 5. — 1890—1915. Within a circle, manufactures of Chicopee: Bicycle, calipers — outside and inside, automobile, plow, wheelbarrow, rifle, and names of manufacturers.

Rev. INDUSTRIAL CHICOPEE — PAST AND PRESENT Within circle, cavalryman l., two swords, brass cannon, high-wheel bicycle, tennis racket, base-ball club, base-ball, dumbbell, and lathe. Wm. 39mm.

41. The same. *Obv.* CITY OF CHICOPEE — TOWN 1848 : CITY 1890 Shield over laurel-branch, across which scroll inscribed INDUSTRIAE VARIAE.

Rev. At top, torch within laurel-wreath, across which a scroll inscribed 1890 — 1915 ; below, in field, 25TH ANNIVERSARY | CHICOPEE | CHICOPEE FALLS | WILLIMANSETT | FAIR-VIEW | ALDENVILLE | NORTH CHICOPEE. | laurel-branches in saltire, and on margin, WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO. NEWARK N J Wm. Medal. 39mm.

42. 150th Anniversary Town of Winchendon, Mass. *Obv.* At top, a colonial house and beneath, two scrolls inscribed DAY HOUSE — . 1752 . ; below, seal of town of Winchendon within wreath of two laurel-branches.

Rev. At top, torch in laurel-wreath, across which a scroll inscribed 1764 — 1914 ; below, in field, 150TH ANNIVERSARY | . TOWN OF . | WINCHENDON, MASS. | JUNE 14, 15, 16, | laurel-branches. On margin, THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO. NEWARK N J

43. 50th Anniversary Louisville Lodge No. 400. *Obv.* WILLIAM KENDRICK FIRST MASTER. His facing bust.

Rev. In field, 50TH ANNIVERSARY | LOUISVILLE LODGE | N^o 400 | OCTOBER — 18 — 1915 | ; above, within olive-wreath, square-and-compass inclosing letter G ; at sides, scrolls inscribed 1865 and 1915 ; below inscription, olive-branch and trowel ; on lower margin, W. & H. CO. NEWARK N J. Æ. Medal. 51mm.

44. The 37th Session Ohio Council A. A. S. R. *Obv.* BARTON SMITH, 33^o SOV.: GR.: COM.: Bust of Mr. Smith three-quarter face r.

Rev. At left side of field, buckeye-branch and two-headed eagle perched facing upon a sword from which hangs in festoon a scroll inscribed SPES MEA IN DEO EST; in field, COMMEMORATING | THE | THIRTY SEVENTH | SESSION | OF THE | OHIO COUNCIL | OF DELIBERATION | A. A. S. R. | TOLEDO, OHIO | JANUARY | 20-21 | 1916 | a triangle in centre of Maltese cross, 32 in the triangle. *Edge*, WHITEHEAD — HOAG. *Æ*. Medal. 51mm.

45. Dedication of House of the Temple, Supreme Council, Free Masonry, Southern Jurisdiction. *Obv.* In central part of field front view of temple, below which, TO COMMEMORATE THE DEDICATION OF | THE HOUSE OF THE TEMPLE | SUPREME COUNCIL A. A. AND A. S. R. | OF FREE MASONRY FOR THE | SOUTHERN JURISDICTION U. S. A. | OCTOBER 18 — 1915 | ; above, 1801 — 1915 | ; below the legend, two-headed eagle crowned, the crown surmounted by a triangle in a glory inclosing number 33; the eagle perched upon a sword from which hangs in festoon a scroll inscribed DEUS MEUMQUE JUS; at ends of field, medallions of distinguished masons: to left, of Albert Pike, the scroll above reading, ALBERT PIKE 33° SOV. G. C. 1859-1891, and of George F. Moore, the scroll beneath reading, GEORGE F. MOORE 33° SOV. GR. COMMANDER; at r. end, of J. D. Richardson, the scroll over top reading, J. D. RICHARDSON 33° SOV. G. C. 1900-1914, and of C. E. Rosenbaum, the scroll reading, CHAS. E. ROSENBAUM 33° LIEUT. G. C. & CH. EX. COMM.

Rev. TABLEAU | OF | THE SUPREME COUNCIL | A. A. AND A. S. R. | OF FREE MASONRY FOR THE | SOUTHERN JURISDICTION U. S. A. | 1915 | OFFICERS |

GEORGE F. MOORE	33°	SOV. GR. COMMANDER
CHARLES E. ROSENBAUM	33°	LIEUT. GR. COM.
CHARLES F. BUCK	33°	GR. PRIOR
ERNEST B. HUSSEY	33°	GR. CHANCELLOR
TREVANION W. HUGO	33°	GR. MINISTER OF STATE
JOHN H. COWLES	33°	SECRETARY-GENERAL
JOHN W. MORRIS	33°	TREASURER-GENERAL
ADOLPHUS L. FITZGERALD	33°	GR. ALMONER
SAMUEL P. COCHRAN	33°	GR. MASTER OF CER.
JOHN F. MAYER	33°	GR. CHAMBERLAIN
EDWARD T. TAUBMAN	33°	FIRST GR. EQUERRY
HENRY C. ALVERSON	33°	SECOND GR. EQUERRY
ALPHONSO C. STEWART	33°	GR. STANDARD BEARER
HORATIO C. PLUMLEY	33°	GR. SWORD BEARER
MELVILLE R. GRANT	33°	GR. HERALD

SOVEREIGN GRAND | INSPECTORS GENERAL |

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK	33°
PHILIP S. MALCOLM	33°
WILLIAM P. FILMER	33°
PERRY W. WEIDNER	33°
HYMAN W. WITCOVER	33°
DANIEL M. HAILEY	33°

— o —

FRANCIS J. WOODMAN	33°	HON. GRAND TILER
WILLIAM L. BOYDEN	33°	HON. LIBRARIAN

At sides, large torches. *Edge*, WHITEHEAD & HOAG. *Æ*. Plaque. 64 x 102mm.

46. 50th Anniversary of Murphy Varnish Company. *Obv.* FRANKLIN MURPHY. His facing bust.



FIFTY DOLLARS
Showing the two forms of planchettes
By ROBERT AITKEN, N. A.



HALF DOLLAR
By C. E. BARBER



DOLLAR
By CHARLES KECK

QUARTER EAGLE
By C. E. BARBER



OFFICIAL SOUVENIR MEDAL,
PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO
By ROBERT AITKEN, N. A.



AWARD MEDAL,
PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO
By JOHN FLANAGAN



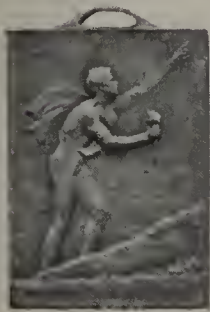
TRIBUTE TO O. M. and R. J. EIDLITZ
By V. ALFANO



NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AWARD
By JAMES E. FRASER



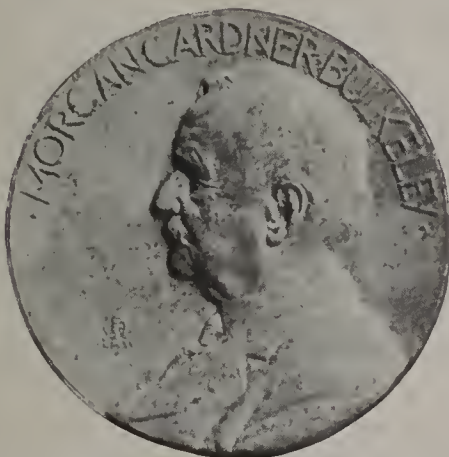
MR. AMBROSE SWASEY
By V. D. BRENNER



DAVID LIVINGSTONE CENTENARY
(Upper and Lower)
By GUTZON BORGLUM

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
By V. D. BRENNER

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN FOR
By LEONARD CRUNELLE



SEN. MORGAN GARDNER BULKELEY
By JOHN FLANAGAN



MR. ELLIOTT SMITH
By J. M. SWANSON





MR. SAMUEL PUTNAM AVERY
By V. D. BRENNER



AWARD MEDAL, SCHOOL ART LEAGUE, NEW YORK
By JOHN FLANAGAN



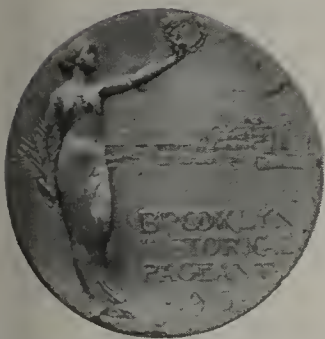
RIGHT REV. ARCHBISHOP PRENDERGAST OF PHILADELPHIA
By G. T. MORGAN and H. PIERCE



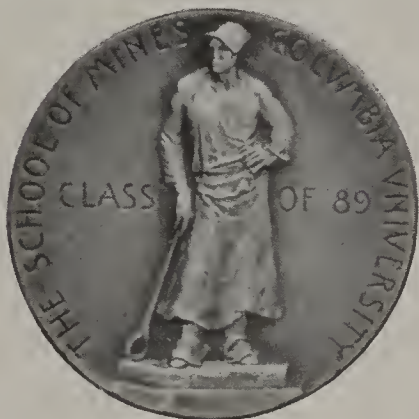
AWARD MEDAL, ROSEMARY SCHOOL
By LAURA GARDIN FRASER



MICHAEL JENKINS
By J. M. MILLER



BROOKLYN HISTORICAL
PAGEANT
By WHITEHEAD AND HOAG CO.



COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL
OF MINES, AWARD
By V. D. BRENNER



AWARD MEDAL
MUNICIPAL ART SOCIETY
By V. D. BRENNER



C. I. YOUNG AWARD
FOR ELECTRICAL RESEARCH, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
By T. SPICER-SIMSON

Rev. A sun-dial, the dial held aloft by a satyr; in the field, COMMEMORATING | THE FIFTIETH | ANNIVERSARY | OF THE | MURPHY VARNISH | COMPANY | 1865-1915 | Æ. Medal. 51mm.

47. 25th Anniversary of Fulton Trust Company. *Obv.* View of the Hudson River, the S. S. Clermont under way; at upper end, medallion with facing bust of Fulton, beneath which, ROBERT FULTON; across bottom of field, scroll inscribed 1890 — FVLTON TRVST COMPANY | OF NEW YORK | — 1915

Rev. COMMEMORATING | THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY | OF THE | FULTON TRUST COMPANY | OF NEW YORK | 1890-1915 *Edge*, WHITEHEAD — HOAG Æ. Plaque. 50 x 82mm.

48. Centenary Handel and Haydn Society. *Obv.* • HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY • 1815-1915 • Conjoined busts of Handel and Haydn wearing wigs, to r.

Rev. Within wreath of laurel-branches, united at bottom by long ribands, the seal of the Society — choir of angels, and on margin, TE DEUM LAUDAMUS — H. & H. SOCIETY A. D. 1815 —; below, in field, CENTENARY FESTIVAL | HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY | 1915 | *Edge*, WHITEHEAD — HOAG Æ. Medal. 64mm.

49. The Holland Society, Annual Banquet. *Obv.* View of Amsterdam; above, in field, HOLLAND | SOCIETY |; below, JANUARY MCMXV; in upper left corner, seal of Amsterdam, and on scroll above, VIEW AND SEAL OF AMSTERDAM.

Rev. Plain. Æ. Plaque. 53 x 80mm.

50. Semi-Centennial of South Bethlehem, Pa. *Obv.* SOUTH BETHLEHEM PA., SEMI-CENTENNIAL Seated facing upon a gear-wheel, a female figure, representing industry, holding cornucopia in her l. arm, her r. upraised; above her head, a star; in background, steel mills, and in field, seal of the city; in exergue, MDCCCLXV | MCMXV |

Rev. In field, SEMI-CENTENNIAL | CELEBRATION | SOUTH BETHLEHEM | PENNSYLVANIA. |; above, torch within olive-wreath and large scroll inscribed 1865 — 1915; below legend, olive-spray; and beneath spray on margin, THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO NEW-ARK N. J. Medal with loop. 39mm.

51. 50th Anniversary Opening of Vassar College. *Obv.* VASSAR COLLEGE. Young woman with books in l. arm stands beside laurel tree, her r. hand touching a branch of the tree; in background, Greek temple on high hill; below, MDCCCLXI.

Rev. At top, torch in wreath composed of two laurel-branches crossed below, and across the wreath a scroll inscribed 1865 — 1915; below, 50TH ANNIVERSARY | OF THE OPENING OF | VASSAR COLLEGE | OCTOBER 10-13 | laurel-branches in saltire; on margin, W & H CO. Æ. Medal. 31mm.

The obverse of this medal is from the seal of the College designed by John Flanagan. JOS. K. DAVISON'S SONS, Philadelphia.

52. State of Pennsylvania Award Medal. *Obv.* MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH, GOVERNOR Bust of the Governor to left, on shoulder of which, DAVISON; in field, to right, JOS in monogram.

Rev. Around, PRESENTED BY THE | in the field, STATE | OF | PENNSYLVANIA | TO | on margin, oak- and laurel-branches. Æ. Medal. 35mm.

CORRECTION: — The medal of Commodore John Barry described and illustrated (Pl. XXVII) in the Journal last year (1914) was made by Mr. J. J. Boyle and not by Mr. J. Beach, as erroneously stated in both the text and the plate.

T. L. C.

THE DESIGNERS OF THE NEW SILVER COINAGE

It was our hope to include in this volume the designs of the new silver coins, but technical difficulties at the mint in adapting the new designs to the rigid requirements of modern coinage have delayed the striking.

The completion of these three pieces, the dime, the quarter and the half dollar, will culminate the movement for a modern and artistic coinage begun under President Roosevelt. The late Augustus Saint-Gaudens was commissioned to make certain coinage designs and the twenty and ten dollar gold pieces first came out in 1907. Their appearance caused a storm of comment and criticism. The following year brought out the new five, and two and a half dollar gold pieces designed by Bela L. Pratt, which inaugurated an entirely new idea in sinking a relief design below the level of the background. The Lincoln cent by Victor D. Brenner appeared in 1909 and the buffalo nickel by James E. Fraser was first issued in 1913.

Each denomination of the new silver coinage will have a different design, making our modern series in all metals much more varied than the old issues.

We are indebted to Dr. George F. Kunz for obtaining the following biography of the two designers of the forthcoming silver coins.

HERMON AITKENS MACNEIL, sculptor, designer of the new quarter-dollar piece :

Born in Chelsea, Mass., 1866, son of J. C. and Mary (Lash) MacNeil; graduate, Mass. State Normal School, 1886; pupil of Chapu at Julien Academy and two years of Falguière at École des Beaux Arts; married Carol Brooks, Dec. 25, 1895. Taught three years at Cornell University and three years at the Art Institute of Chicago; won the Roman Rinehart Scholarship in Sculpture, 1896-1900; was awarded designers' medal, Chicago Exposition, 1893; silver medal, Paris Exposition, 1900; gold medal, Buffalo Exposition, 1901; silver medal, Charleston Exposition, 1902; commemorative medal, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904; gold medal, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1915; Pan-American Medal of Award and Architectural League Medal of Honor.

Executed the spandrils on portico of the National Pavilion and exhibited groups, "The Sun Vow," and "Last Act of the Moqui Snake Dance," at the Paris Exposition, 1900; executed the main cascade fountain for St. Louis Exposition, 1904; member Jury of Awards at this exposition; executed "Coming of the White Man," City Park, Portland, Oregon; McKinley Memorial, Columbus, Ohio; Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial, Whitinsville, Mass.; Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial, Albany, New York; General George Washington, Washington Arch, New York City.

Teacher of modeling, National Academy of Design, New York City. Has works in Art Institute of Chicago; Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md.; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City; John Hopkins University, etc. Has made something of a specialty of Indian subjects. Was elected to the National Academy, 1906; member National Institute of Arts and Letters; Municipal Arts Society; National Sculpture Society; Architectural League. He is a member of the Century and National Arts Clubs, and has his home and studio at College Point, Long Island, and a New York studio at No. 160 Fifth Avenue.

ADOLPH ALEXANDER WEINMAN, designer of the new half-dollar and dime, has kindly furnished the following information as to his course of study and the work he has so far accomplished:

"After a five year apprenticeship with Kaldenberg in carving in wood and ivory, during which period I studied drawing in Cooper Union, I entered the studio of Philip Martiny, and under him and at the Art Students' League I continued my studies for several years. Later I worked as assistant under Olin Warner, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Charles H. Niehaus and Daniel C. French.

"The St. Louis Exposition offered the first opportunity for individual work in a commission for a large group 'The Destiny of the Red Man.' Shortly thereafter I won in competition the commission for the monument to General Alexander Macomb, for Detroit, and following it, the Maryland Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument for Baltimore.

"Among my most important other works are the Lincoln statue at Hodgenville, Ky., the Lincoln statue at Frankfort, Ky., decorative sculpture and statue of Alexander Cassatt, Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal, N. Y. Sculpture in façade and surmounting tower of Municipal building, N. Y. Panels in façade of library of J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq. Monument to Lieut. Col. William F. Vilas, National Military

Park, Vicksburg, Miss. Pediment sculpture in façade, Madison Square Presbyterian Church, N. Y. Pediment sculpture in façade of Senate wing of Wisconsin State Capitol, at Madison. Sphinxes flanking entrance to Scottish Rite Temple, Washington, D. C., and fountains of 'The Rising Sun' and 'The Setting Sun,' Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco.

"Designed the Gold Medal of Honor, American Institute of Architects, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, Medal of Awards, Louisiana Purchase Exposition and the United States Medal for Life Saving on Railroads.

"Received Silver Medal, Louisiana Purchase Exposition; Silver Medal, Brussels International Exposition, 1910; Gold Medal of Honor for Sculpture, Architectural League of New York, 1913.

"Member International Jury of Awards, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1915. Hold office of First Vice-President, Architectural League; Second Vice-President, National Sculpture Society; Chairman of School Committee, National Academy of Design; member of National Institute of Arts and Letters."

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

FROM

FEBRUARY 4, 1915, TO JANUARY 15, 1916

AND

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

COUNCIL

1916

Term ending January 1921

ROBERT JAMES EIDLITZ
EDWARD T. NEWELL
ELLIOTT SMITH

Term ending January 1920

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON
J. SANFORD SALTUS
WILLIAM H. WOODIN

Term ending January 1919

EDWARD D. ADAMS
WILLIAM POILLON
EDWARD ROBINSON

Term ending January 1918

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
CHARLES PRYER

Term ending January 1917

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD
JOHN REILLY, Jr.
JOHN I. WATERBURY

OFFICERS

1916

President

EDWARD T. NEWELL

Governors

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD
EDWARD T. NEWELL

JOHN REILLY, JR.

Treasurer

JOHN REILLY, JR.

Secretary

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE

Curator

HOWLAND WOOD

Librarian

SYDNEY P. NOE

STANDING COMMITTEES

1916

Ancient Coins:

W. GEDNEY BEATTY
MRS. AGNES BALDWIN BRETT
S. HUDSON CHAPMAN

Paper Money:

ELLIOTT SMITH
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
THOMAS L. ELDER

Decorations, Insignia and War Medals:

J. SANFORD SALTUS
BAUMAN L. BELDEN
STEPHEN H. P. PELL

Papers and Exhibitions:

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON
BAUMAN L. BELDEN
HOWLAND WOOD

Foreign Coins:

ALBERT R. FREY
CHARLES H. IMHOFF
MORITZ WORMSER
RUDOLPH KOHLER

Publication:

JOHN REILLY, Jr.
WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD
HOWLAND WOOD

Foreign Medals:

ROBERT JAMES EIDLITZ
JULIUS DE LAGERBURG
ISAAC W. DRUMMOND

Publication of Medals:

J. SANFORD SALTUS
BAUMAN L. BELDEN
EDWARD D. ADAMS

Masonic Medals and Tokens:

WILLIAM POILLON
BENNO LOEWY
DAVID R. GIBSON

Publicity:

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
HOWLAND WOOD
BAUMAN L. BELDEN

Membership:

WILLIAM H. WOODIN
ELLIOTT SMITH
HERBERT SCOVILLE

United States Coins:

WILLIAM H. WOODIN
EDGAR H. ADAMS
WALDO NEWCOMER

Oriental Coins:

HOWLAND WOOD
JOHN REILLY, Jr.
Rev. Dr. JAMES B. NIES

United States Medals:

Dr. T. L. COMPARETTE
HENRI WEIL
JONATHAN M. SWANSON

PROCEEDINGS

FEBRUARY 4, 1915

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

The Chairman introduced Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett, who read a paper on "Coin Collections in Foreign Museums."

It was moved, and carried, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mrs. Brett for her most interesting paper.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Edward T. Newell and S. Hudson Chapman.

It was moved, and carried, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Messrs. Newell and Chapman for their interesting remarks.

After some informal discussion, the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

FEBRUARY 20, 1915

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 3.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meetings of January 16th and February 4th, the following reports were presented :

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Council would report having elected the following officers for the current year :

Governors — Edward D. Adams, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell.

Treasurer — John Reilly, Jr.

Mr. Reilly is absent from the city on account of illness, and will assume the duties of Treasurer on his return, probably about the first of March, Mr. Pryer having kindly consented to continue in office until Mr. Reilly's return.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, and Bauman L. Belden has been appointed to confer with a committee of the New York Numismatic Club on the question of new designs for United States coins.

The following have been elected associate members : Messrs. Frederick H. Eaton, F. N. Hoffstot, John Sherman Hoyt, Edward R. Stettinius, James A. Byrne, and Frank O. Roe, all of New York.

Your Council regrets to have to announce the death, on January 16th, of Mr. John E. Parsons, a member of the Society since April 24, 1905.

Respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society :

The Governors would report having appointed the following standing committees for the current year :

Ancient Coins:

Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett
S. Hudson Chapman
Edward T. Newell
Dr. E. P. Robinson
R. H. Smith Hobart

Foreign Coins:

Albert R. Frey
Charles H. Imhoff
Moritz Wormser
Rudolph Kohler

Oriental Coins:

John Reilly, Jr.
Howland Wood
Charles Gregory
Rev. Dr. James B. Nies

United States Coins:

William H. Woodin
Edgar H. Adams
F. C. C. Boyd

Foreign Medals:

Robert James Eidlitz
Julius de Lagerberg

United States Medals:

Dr. T. L. Comparette
Henri Weil

Masonic Medals and Tokens:

William Poillon
Benno Loewy
David R. Gibson

Decorations, Insignia and War Medals:

J. Sanford Saltus
Bauman L. Belden
Stephen H. P. Pell

Paper Money:

George H. Blake
A. Atlas Leve

Publication:

Edward T. Newell
William B. Osgood Field
Howland Wood

Publication of Medals:

Edward D. Adams
John I. Waterbury
Archer M. Huntington
Henry Russell Drowne

Membership:

William H. Woodin
Elliott Smith
Thomas L. Elder
F. C. C. Boyd

Papers and Exhibitions:

Archer M. Huntington
Bauman L. Belden
Howland Wood

Publicity:

George F. Kunz
Howland Wood
Bauman L. Belden

The third member of the Committee on Foreign medals, the Committee on United States Medals, and the Committee on Paper Money will be appointed later.

On January 23d the exhibition of broken bank bills of the Eastern Seaboard was taken out of the wall cases in the gallery and replaced by Colonial and Continental paper money.

It is of interest to note that during the last couple of months the library and cabinet of the Society have been used by several professors, students and publishers, who were in search of information.

There were seven hundred visitors during the month of January.

The accessions to the cabinet since the January meeting have been as follows : Forty-nine coins and tokens, fifty-eight medals, decorations and plaques, twenty-seven pieces of paper money, one plaster cast of an early Italian medal. Total of one hundred and thirty-five pieces.

Special mention should be made of the loan by Major Walter Thorn, of the Congressional Naval Medal of Honor, which is now on exhibition in one of the cases.

Accessions to the library : Six books, one periodical volume, twenty-one numbers, four pamphlets, thirteen sale catalogues. Duplicates : eight periodicals, thirty-one sale catalogues. Non-Numismatic : seven periodicals.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The following amendment to the By-Laws, which was presented at the meeting of January 16th, was, on motion adopted :

Chapter I. Strike out Section 3, Corresponding Secretaries. Change Sections 4 and 5 to 3 and 4 respectively.

Mr. Frey called the attention of the Society to a curious contribution to the Austrian "Rundschau" of March 15, 1914, which throws some light on Napoleon's issue of "wild-cat" currency, of which the following is a translation :

In the year 1809 Bonaparte wrote to the General Adjutant, Duke Bubua, at Schonbrunn : "I have had two hundred million banco currency made in France, which it is my intention to circulate, and as soon as the war begins again I will manufacture more."

That this was not an empty threat the events of later date prove. On November 25, 1813, the Emperor wrote from Paris to Eugene Beauhamais, who was then waging war in Upper Italy against Austria, as follows : "You will herewith receive a package of one million Vienna paper money ; make use of it as circumstances require."

After Beauhamais, as son-in-law of the King of Bavaria, espoused the cause of the Allies, he made known his doubts of the genuineness of the notes to Count Philip Stadion, whereupon Count Bombelles, the Commissioner appointed to investigate the matter, submitted September 26th a detailed report, in which among other things he says : "As early as 1809 counterfeit banknotes began to be manufactured and continued until the time of the marriage of Napoleon with the Archduchess Marie Louise, when the manufacture completely ceased. At this time counterfeit rubles began, and two months later counterfeit English banknotes appeared. In 1813 the counterfeiting

of Austrian redemption notes was resumed, and at the same time were imitated the pieces known under the name of *Papiers de Coalition*. These, however, were not put in circulation. The Austrian banknotes counterfeited in 1809 were mostly of the denominations of 500 and 1000 gulden and were manufactured to the amount of 40 million gulden. The Minister of Police, however, thinks that only a few of these notes were introduced into circulation. The destruction of the books and indexes rendered impossible all further examination and information as to number and face value of the counterfeit banknotes uttered." The production of the false banknotes was kept so secret, that the Prefect of Police Pasquier committed the blunder of raiding the little house in Montrouge in which the work was carried on at night time, as a den of counterfeiters, and had to be enlightened as to its true character by the Duke of Rovigo.

Mr. de Lagerberg exhibited photographs of the medal, designed by Robert Aitken, for the Panama Pacific International Exhibition, and gave some interesting facts regarding recent medals.

Mr. Wood spoke about the possibility of the Germans counterstamping their gold coins, to show by the lack of countermarks what coins had been hoarded.

Mr. Belden then addressed the Society as follows:

A couple of recent occurrences, taken in connection with similar occurrences that are not quite so recent, have brought quite forcibly to my mind a subject that contains most interesting possibilities.

Some months ago I borrowed from a friend — not a member of the Society — three most interesting medals, relating to the Mexican War, and the early days of California, which had belonged to this man's uncle, his name being engraved on each one. A couple of weeks ago my friend came up here to see me, and, while here, he changed the loan of these medals into a gift, saying that he considered this a better and safer place for their care and preservation than in his possession, as here they would be kept together and appreciated, and would not eventually get into the possession of those who might care nothing for them and possibly be scattered, lost, or laid away and forgotten.

Another friend, who is the son of a distinguished army officer, said to me that his father was recently talking to him of the ultimate disposition of his army medals, and he had told his father that, in time, they ought to be deposited here, giving very much the same reasons that were given by the man who presented the three medals just mentioned.

One of our members some time ago inherited a couple of medals from his brother, who had been an officer in the Navy during the Civil War, and later served several terms in Congress. He brought the medals to the Society, and said he valued them too highly to keep them himself, and take the chances as to what might eventually become of them, and so he wished to place them here where they would be safe.

Some time ago a man who lived not far from here got in the way of coming in occasionally on Sunday afternoons, and studying the collection of war medals, in which he took considerable interest. One day he brought in one of the Confederate medals,

known as the Southern Cross of Honor, which had belonged to his brother and bore his name, and presented it to the Society, because he wanted it to be preserved and appreciated.

Several years ago a retired police captain brought in four medals — two of gold and two of silver — which he had received for rescuing people from drowning along the water front of New York, having the remarkable record of thirty lives saved. He was naturally very proud of these medals, and valued them very highly. He left them here on exhibition, and they are still here. I do not, of course, know what disposition will eventually be made of them. He has been here a number of times since the medals were left, but has not intimated what his intentions were.

I have seen hundreds of British war medals, each bearing on its edge the name of the soldier who had worn it, in the windows of pawnshops. These and medals of the same character of other countries continually appear in auction sales and can be obtained of coin dealers. Of course if such medals were never sold, collectors of them would not have much chance, and I have no criticism to make of those having such medals and selling them because they are in need of the money that they will bring. The point that I am trying to make is this, that those owning such medals, and valuing them because they were worn by themselves or those dear to them, should consider whether they would have these evidences of deeds of valor, self sacrifice, or faithful service, after passing through various hands, each succeeding one having less reverence for them, finally land in the auction room, or the tray of some dealer, or by placing them in the care of this Society, make sure that they would have a safe abiding place, where they would be appreciated and preserved, and at the same time, by being placed on public exhibition, in the Society's museum, serve as an inspiration to those of the present generation to emulate the deeds of the past.

The advantage of placing valuable relics in permanent museums is well known, but many people having such and being willing to dispose of them in this way are in doubt as to the best place to deposit them, which frequently results in museums having on display objects that are not in line with their other collections, and which, through not being understood, and not having proper arrangement and surroundings, have not as great value and interest as if placed where they would enrich a collection of similar objects, and form a part of the harmonious whole, valuable alike to the student and the casual visitor.

The collection of war medals, life-saving medals, decorations and insignia belonging to The American Numismatic Society is very extensive and valuable; it is carefully and systematically arranged and beautifully displayed. There is no institution in existence better equipped for the care, preservation, and exhibition of these objects, or where they are better understood or more highly valued.

I am not asking this meeting to take any formal action on this matter, I simply desire to bring it to the attention of the members, hoping that, through them, it may get a wider publicity, as I think the idea that I have endeavored to convey, would, in many cases, be acted upon if understood.

After some informal discussion, the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

MARCH 4, 1915

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

The Chairman introduced Mr. S. Hudson Chapman, who delivered a lecture entitled *Magna Græcia, The Greek Cities of Southern Italy*, which was illustrated by colored stereopticon views from photographs taken by himself.

After the unanimous adoption of a vote of thanks to Mr. Chapman for his most interesting lecture, the meeting on motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

MARCH 20, 1915

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 3.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

The following reports were presented :

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Council would report the election of the following associate members : Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, Dr. Frederick Whiting and Mr. Harry K. Knapp, of New York ; Messrs. Fred B. King and L. J. Woolsey of Rochester, and Mr. Ebenezer Beesley of New Rochelle.

This Society, as well as its next-door neighbor the Hispanic Society of America, has met with a most serious loss in the death, on February 21, of Dr. Winfred Robert Martin, a member of this Society since 1907, and the Librarian of the Hispanic Society.

Respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Governors would report that Mr. I. W. Drummond has been appointed a member of the Committee on Foreign Medals, Mr. J. M. Swanson, a member of the Committee on United States Medals, and Mr. Howland Wood, a member of the Committee on Paper Money, thus completing these three committees.

Mr. Edward D. Adams has declined to serve as Chairman of the Committee on the Publication of Medals, though he is willing to serve as a member of the Committee. Mr. Drowne has therefore been made the Chairman.

The Society's collection of United States war medals, beginning with the Medal of Honor, which was authorized by Congress in 1862, and ending with the Service Medals given to participants in the naval campaign in Nicaragua in 1912, have been

placed on exhibition in three of the flat cases in the main exhibition room. The placing of these medals in the flat cases has emptied one of the swinging cases, and in that has been placed, as a temporary loan, a most valuable and interesting decoration awarded by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden to officers of the highest rank for especially distinguished conduct in the 'Thirty Years' War. This decoration has been loaned for a short time by the owner, who resides in Holland, and could it be obtained by this Society it would be a most valuable addition to its collection of decorations and war medals.

In another case on the main floor has been arranged a small but comprehensive exhibit of curious-shaped coins.

The number of visitors during the month of February was one thousand and eighty-eight.

The accessions to the cabinet since the last meeting have been as follows: One hundred and sixteen coins, thirty-one medals and decorations, five pieces of paper money, six dies. Total, one hundred and fifty-eight pieces.

Especial attention is called to the large number of United States medals given out by the Government to the soldiers, sailors, and marine corps. These are shown in one of the nearby cases, and the collection is now practically complete. We lack, as far as we know, the last style of the Congressional Medal of Honor, though the previous designs we have well represented. We lack also a number of the combinations of the Sampson medal, but these are simply minor varieties for different battles and for the different ships engaged therein.

Accessions to the library: Eight periodicals, one pamphlet, and seven sale catalogues. Duplicates — one periodical. Non-Numismatic — two books, five periodicals, and two pamphlets. One holograph letter, John V. Akerman (September, 1850) to C. Roach Smith.

Respectfully submitted.

Mr. Charles Pryer was unanimously elected Honorary Governor for life.

The Chairman then announced the subject of the meeting: "Discussion and Exhibition of Curious Shaped Coins," and called upon Mr. Howland Wood.

Mr. Wood spoke of some coins especially interesting on account of their odd shapes. Most of these coins are derived from ingots either rectangular or cylindrical in shape. Many of these are pounded into such forms as the spherical ticals of Siam, and the even more interesting shapes used in the Lao states. Other forms were long bars, either used in their entirety or cut into varying lengths, according to their denomination. Other ingots used in towns along the Mekong River have the shape of canoes. Another form of money is made from wire. Some show the original wire shape, slightly flattened out in places for the inscription. Others are flattened out so that the original semblance of the wire is lost. Other shapes were in the form of rings. Other marked features were certain Burmese coins probably derived from some shell.

After some informal discussion, the meeting adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary.*

APRIL 1, 1915

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.15 P. M., Mr. Edward T. Newell, one of the Governors, presiding.

The Chairman stated that the subject of the meeting was the Mediaeval and Modern Coinages of the Balkans, and called upon Mr. Albert R. Frey, the first speaker of the evening, who took up the early and mediaeval coins of the Balkan kingdoms and states. The different influences brought to bear were dwelt upon at length. One influence, coming from Byzantium and Turkey, extended in a north and northwestern direction, and other influences from Russia and Finland worked southerly and southwesterly, while other factors coming from Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, and Western Europe, worked in an easterly direction.

The earliest money undoubtedly was nothing more than barter, skins largely from the black martin, called kuna, were undoubtedly much used before 1400. Then probably various Russian coins with their denominations played an important part in the Balkan history — the Russian grivna or the denga and the poluschka. The western influence shortly after made itself felt with the gros, which had become a common coin in the countries north of the Balkans. This is the Italian grosso, which found its way shortly, into Turkey under the name of ghrush. Quoting from Schotts' interesting work, Mr. Frey touched upon much of the folk-lore of Moldavia and Wallachia, where it had reference to coins or money. Up to recent years the practice of placing a coin in the hands of a deceased person was a survival of the ancient custom of putting an obolus with the dead for ferriage over the Styx.

Turning to Bulgaria, a number of the mints were mentioned. Sofia, the capital, was a mint in Roman times under the name of Serdica, where Roman coins were issued from Aurelius to Geta. Another place mentioned was Aquae Calidae, not far from the present Burgas, where many interesting discoveries of Roman coins have been made. During one of the Bulgarian kingdoms strictly national coinage was issued, following the Byzantine type, by the Emperor Manuel I, 1143–1181, which are distinguished by a peculiar mark, an abbreviation of Czar. Of the old Serbian kingdom, the issues consisted of follari, some of them concave and copied from the Byzantine types. This word comes from follis, meaning a purse. Many of these coins show on one side Christ on a throne, and on the other side, either St. Constantine or St. Stephen, patron Saint of the country.

Bosnia was then taken up. This division embraced much more territory in former times than the present part known by that name. There were a number of Ottoman mints there when the Turks were at the height of their power, located in what was then termed Bosnia, but now in Serbia. One mint at Novobrdo, or Nova-berda, was located at some rich gold and silver mines. These mines were described by the traveler Brocquière in 1433 as very rich, with an annual yield of two hundred thousand ducats. Another mint was erected at Uskub by Mohammed Fatih. Another mint at Karatova was near rich silver and lead mines. In Dalmatia, the principal city,

Ragusa, had a silver coinage from the twelfth century. The earliest were follari of Byzantine type, and were followed by the grossi. Many of these bore the figure of Blasius, the patron Saint of the city. The mezzanini, or half grossi, were copied from the Venetian type, but to Ragusa must be given the credit for issuing a coin found nowhere else. This was the artilucco, or artiluk, a word apparently of Turkish origin, and was an imitation of the Polish dreigroscher, and is found dated as far back as 1628. Its original value was eight grossetti, but a later type, called the artilucco nuovo, had a value of only three grossetti. The large silver consisted of scudos of thirty-six grossetti, and ducato of forty grossetti, which appeared as late as 1806, and the vislino, or tallaro, of sixty grossetti, which was used extensively in trade with Turkey. In copper there were soldi and bagattini.

Albania offers rich material. It is identical to some extent with the ancient Illyria, Scutari being mentioned as early as B. C. 604, and came under Roman sovereignty in B. C. 168. The northern portion formed part of the Serbian dynasty of Nemanjie about 1360. Upon the dissolution of this dynasty certain cities, such as Scutari, Antivari, and Dulcigno, retained certain municipal and autonomous privileges. Taking up the principal mints, we find that the patron Saint of Scutari was Stephen, and his image occurred on the early follari. This city was ceded to Venice by its native ruler George Balischio in 1408, and surrendered to Turkey in 1477. The series begins with the silver grossi from about 1385, and the coins are not especially rare. The patron Saint of Antivari was St. George — prototype of the English issues. St. George was represented on horseback killing a dragon. This city was a Venetian possession from 1405 to 1571, when it was ceded to the Turks. Many of the coins bear the images of St. George and St. Marcus, the latter showing Venetian influence. The coins of Dulcigno bear an Agnus Dei, afterwards copied in Western Europe as a mouton d'or in France, or a gouden lamm in the Low Countries. The modern town now in Montenegro, has a few cross streets and a central bazaar. Cattaro was ceded to Venice in 1423 and retained the right to maintain its own mint. It remained a Venetian possession until 1797. Silver grossetti and copper and billon quattrini, follari, and soldi were issued here. Saint Trifon was the patron Saint, and is shown generally with palm in his hand. The reverses have St. Mark and VENETO in an ellipse resembling the Venetian types.

Drivasto, celebrated in the middle ages for its trade in grain, had also a coinage, but these are of the utmost rarity. But six varieties are known, nearly all unique. They show the Virgin and Child on the obverse, and usually a standing figure with inscription Drivisti on the reverse. Its last bishop was elected in 1336. In the fifteenth century it rapidly declined and was conquered by Mohammed II in 1478.

Sas, called also Sovacia and Svac by the Serbs, is mentioned in annals as early as the ninth century. It was plundered often during mediaeval times. Its last bishop was in 1530, when it was practically destroyed. The ruins of an ancient chapel are still to be seen. This was dedicated to St. John, and the few coins — which are very rare — that are still extant of this place bear his effigy. Only five specimens are known, and bear the words "Sovacii Civitas."

Mr. Frey begged to acknowledge the liberal help he had received from the works of Chaudoir and the various contributions by Zambaur, Dechaut, and Stockert. In conclusion he mentioned that the meeting was held on a thoroughly numismatic day, being Maundy Thursday, and made familiar to numismatists by the English series of Maundy coins first instituted by Charles II of England.

Mr. Howland Wood then spoke on the coinages of the modern Balkan States, and gave a brief outline of Turkish history. His remarks in brief are as follows:

Roughly speaking, one might say that there are two big races of people that have reached out from their homes in Central Asia and made themselves known in other parts of the world, these are the Mongols and the Turks. The Huns were one of the early tribes to make an excursion into Europe and the Mongol Tartars were another. These got as far as Germany and into Hungary, and some of these, the Golden Horde, settled in parts of Russia: others went into China, while others overran Persia, Mesopotamia, and Asia Minor, and founded dynasties in India. But before these hordes of Jinghis Khan came into being, various nomad tribes had left Sungaria and the desert of Gobi. The White Huns were one branch that broke up the Greek Bactrian Empire. Another branch were the Turks, who appeared about the sixth century. Although for a long time they were not successful against the Khalifate and other powerful dynasties south of the Jaxartes and Oxus rivers, they quietly gained power individually as mercenary troops and as leaders of troops, supplanting their masters and founded dynasties as at Gazni and other places.

With these openings, fresh tribes came in and the great Seljuke Empire of the eleventh and thirteenth centuries was Turkish. But even these Turks did not have everything their own way. The Tartar hordes under Jinghis and his successors pushed various Turkoman tribes farther and farther away from their homes. Out of some of these tribes which were buffeted back and forth between the Greek Empire, the Sultans of Egypt, and the Mongols, was a sturdy band under the leadership of one Ertoghrul. About the middle of the thirteenth century this band while near Angora stumbled across a battle being waged between Kay Kubad, the Seljuke Sultan of Iconium, and a Mongol army. Not knowing either side, but liking a good scrap, Ertoghrul plunged in on the side of the Seljuks and won the day.

The Sultan was not slow to reward his new allies, and lands and camping grounds were given to them in the old Roman province of Bithynia, on the then frontiers of the Mohammedan world and the Greek Empire. The tribe gradually increased in numbers and possessions and under Ertoghrul's son, Othman, became independent. This was the beginning of the Turkish or the Ottoman Empire, and as the years went on they vanished this and that tribe and captured towns and cities from the Greeks, reached the sea coast and built a fleet. The big Greek cities of Brusa and Nicaea came into their possession. At the end of the thirteenth century the Seljuke Dynasty came to an end and the Ottomans felt more free to wage war among their neighbors as they pleased. Ten tribes of the Turkoman race divided up this empire, and the Ottomans were by no means the largest of these, though gradually these various tribes

were all swallowed up by the House of Othman. Finally they reached the eastern shores of the Bosphorus, where for a while they rested.

During this breathing spell the Turks began to organize their new dominions, and the first money was issued. Being hemmed in on all sides by enemies, especial attention was given to an army, and the first standing army of modern times was developed. These men were paid, and regular infantry corps were organized. By this time the Ottomans had become a mixed race, and all sorts of clans and tribes flocked to their standards, but in order to have some sort of a check on these, a rival body was formed composed of Christians, these were called new troops, or Janis-saries.

The Byzantine Empire at this time was about at its lowest ebb, heavily taxed, corrupt, filled with foreign soldiers and chiefs, full of intrigues and jealousies, besides the civil war between two rival Emperors, made it an easy prey to the Turks, who were biding their time. Outside of Scutari and a few forts on the Asiatic side and but narrow strips along the sea on the European side, the Servian Empire pressing it hard on the north and west, the Venetian, Genoese, and Knights of St. John gouging big holes out of its vitals, the empire was but a shadow of itself. Besides this it had to maintain two Emperors and Empresses. One of the Emperors, Cantacuzenus, had given his daughter to Orkhan. What really brought the Turks into Europe was the struggle between the Venetians and the Genoese. The Venetians had already aroused the anger of the Turks, and consequently support was given to their rivals. Eighty men first crossed over on a couple of rafts, and in a few days three thousand soldiers were over. One excuse led to another to send more troops over. Constantinople did not fall yet, but Adrianople fell in 1361. The Turks pushed on through Macedonia and Thrace and in places reached the Adriatic. But northward the way was not so easy, for here were vigorous races of Slavs, Servians, Bosnians, Bulgarians, Vlachs, Hungarians, and others. The first encounter between northern Christians and the invaders was in 1364. Gradually these Christian states were conquered or became vassals of the Turks, though not without hard and long fights.

About forty years later it seemed as though the Turkish power would be wiped out, for all the structure they had built in Asia was tumbled down in one blow by Timur, better known as Tamerlane. But the Turks rose above this defeat chiefly through the strength of their rulers. No other nation has produced, one after the other, eight sovereigns as brilliant as did the Ottomans. In 1453 Constantinople fell, and for nearly two hundred years Turkey was at the height of its power. In fact, in many ways it outshone Christian Europe. Since the middle of the seventeenth century its course has been downward. The Sultans ceased to have the power and influence they once had, their places being usurped by governors and corrupt officials, revolt was rife and first one province and then another separated or was taken away until to-day we see but a phantom, though a very lively one, of the former greatness of Turkey.

Urkhan issued the first Turkish coins. The first coins issued in Europe were at Serez in 1419; then Adrianople, 1429, and then Constantinople, 1471. The first Turkish silver coins were called akchehs. In Constantinople the first gold coin was

issued, and was called an altoon, or by Europeans a sequin; this was in 1478. The altoon, or sultanee altoon, was known by various names, such as floore (florin), shahee under the Persian influence, and after the conquest of Egypt as ashrafee or shereefee. Before gold was struck the Venetian ducat for the most part filled the need of this metal with the Turks.

The akcheh, as well as all other denominations introduced later, gradually deteriorated, and finally became as thin as paper. About 1700 a new coinage began. Two standards of gold were issued side by side, the altoonees and the zer mahboobs, in weight about three-fourths of the former. Those of the heavier standard that had the toughra on them were called funduk altoonees. Long before the Turks issued large silver coins, Austrian thalers and Dutch rixdalers were current in Turkey. These the Turks called asadi ghuroosh. In 1687 Suleyman II, issued large silver coins which were called ghuoosh, and by travelers piastres, but they weighed only about three-fourths of the foreign coins. Another coin that came in was the para, which was worth three akchehs. Five paras or a beshlik; ten para an onlik; fifteen para, onbeshlik; twenty para, yirgirmilik; the otuzlik, or zolota (a slavie word), thirty para; forty para, the ghuroosh; sixty paras, the altnishlik; one hundred paras, the yuzlik.

The following are some of the Turkish mints in Europe: Constantinople, Adrianople, Serez (now Bulgaria), Novabazaar in Servia, Uskub, or Skub, now in Servia, Karatova, now in Servia, Sidrah Kiysi in Salonika, Kujaniya in old Servia, Cianitza in Servia, Srebernitza in Bosnia, Belgrade in Servia, Ochrida in Albania, Sofia in Bulgaria, Sarajevo in Bosnia, as well as the mint name Serai, which was probably for the same place.

The modern Greeks of to-day are largely the descendants of the ancient Greeks. Naturally there is a mixture of various bloods. For a time they considered themselves Romans rather than Greeks. The identity of the Greeks as a people largely disappeared under the corruption of the Byzantine Empire, which was far worse than the subsequent Turkish rule. It is only in the last one hundred years that the Greeks have given much, if any, thought as to who they were or of their ancient glories. All during the time the Greeks were under Turkish control they suffered as much at Christian hands, because they were considered heretics, as they suffered under the Moslems. Modern Greece begins in the twenties of the last century.

After the battle of Navarino, in 1827, the Greek provisional government was set up with Capo d'Istria at the head. From 1828 to 1831 the Republic issued money — a silver piece called a phoenix and divisional pieces in copper, 1, 5, 10, and 20 leptas. One hundred lepta went to the phoenix, which equalled one-sixth of a Spanish dollar.

After the assassination of Capo d'Istria an international convention made Greece a kingdom, and the Bavarian prince Otho was placed on the throne. In 1833 the monetary system was modelled on the French and the phoenix became the drachme, though of the same value as before, which was the same as the franc. Forty and 20 drachmes were issued in gold, with head to left. Five, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ drachmes were issued in silver, with head to right. We have a $\frac{1}{4}$ drachme dated 1875, with head to left. This portrait shows a moustache. These pieces were engraved by K. Voight, a

Bavarian engraver. The copper simply bears the Greek arms and value on reverse, and comes in 10, 5, and 2 leptas and 1 lepton. In 1862 a revolution drove Otho from the throne, and George of Denmark succeeded him. In 1867 Greece became part of the Latin Monetary Union, with the proviso that the money should be struck at the Paris Mint. In gold, pieces of 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 drachmes were struck. In silver, 5, 2, and 1 drachmes, and 50 and 20 leptas were struck, and in bronze, 10, 5, 2, and 1 leptas. Some of the bronze was struck at Bordeaux Strassburg, and other French mints. The pieces were engraved by Barre, and later by Borrel, and show several different portraits. In 1910, 1 and 2 drachms pieces, in the new style of art, were engraved by Jacobidy. On the reverse is depicted Thetis on a sea horse bringing the shield forged by Vulcan to Achilles. In 1893, 20, 10, and 5 lepta pieces were made in nickel. They have a crown on the obverse. In 1912 a new issue was put out engraved by Pillet. These have a central hole, and show on one side an owl on a vase, or the statue of Athene. In recent years a special coinage for Crete has been issued similar in style to the regular Greek coinage.

The Wallachians, or Roumanians, were not confined to Roumania. They are numerous in Transylvania, and from there to the southern borders of Thessaly. The third Bulgarian Kingdom was Roumania. The modern Roumanians of to-day are the descendants of the mixed population of old Roman Dacia, Macedonia, Thrace, and Moesia, who were so effectually Romanized that the language has survived to this day. The barbarians of the north came in — the Goths in 250, later the Huns, the Bulgarians, the Avars, the Magyars, the Golden Horde of Kipjak under Batu, the Turks, Cossacks, and Tartars. The people fled to the mountains, and for centuries were forgotten. They had their own Woiwodes, or Hospodars, and were tribute to Turkey from 1460 to 1861. The common people were probably the poorest and most wretched in Europe under their rulers and Turkish rule. In 1802 Russia stepped in and made things a little better. Moldavia and Wallachia were joined into the Principality of Roumania in 1861. The first prince was Couza, but he was not successful and abdicated in 1866. Prince Charles of the royal Prussian family of Hohenzollern-Samarungen was then chosen. Up to the battle of Plevna in 1877 it was said the Roumanians ceased to have any martial or warlike spirit. Since then they have shown their worth.

As I have said, Charles of Hohenzollern was elected prince in 1866. He was proclaimed king in 1881. His death has been reported since the war started last year. The coinage is that of the Latin Monetary Union. The unit is the leu, plural lei, which is divided into one hundred bani. The first coins struck were bronze. These were made by Watt & Co. and Heaton of Birmingham in 1867. The silver began in 1869. The first series show a portrait, and was struck at Frankfurt. The next issue was struck in Brussels from 1873-77, and had simply the arms and value. The dies were cut by Kullrich, and show the head of Charles. The silver was first struck in Vienna, and later gold, silver and copper were struck at Brussels. After 1881, the inscription was changed from Domul, prince, to Rege, king. About 1900 a nickel coinage came out for 20, 10, and 5 bani, and bronze for 1 and 2 bani. In 1906, on

the fortieth anniversary of his reign, a new gold, silver, and nickel coinage was issued. These were engraved by Michaud, and were struck at Brussels, though some of the nickel were struck at Hamburg. The nickel have a central hole. In 1910 a new issue of silver was put out; these show a native peasant girl in the fields spinning.

The Slavic race, which everybody has been hearing much more about since the present war, is a large and old race which is slowly coming to the fore. The Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Moravians, Slovaks of Hungary, Croats, Serbs, and Bulgarians belong to this race. They fall into two classes as regards religion, those that received Christianity from the East, and those that received it from Rome. During the past century two other divisions have arisen — northern and southern.

The Serbians were first settled in the Carpathians, but were invited by the Emperor Heraclius in 630 to inhabit the desolated western parts of his empire. For several centuries they remained in these domains under their own Knezes, or Krals. In the twelfth century the old Serbian Kingdom came into being, and in the fourteenth century it looked as if the Serbs would succeed the Byzantine Empire, and the Turks would be kept out of Europe. This was under Stephen Dushan, but it was not to be, as his death in 1355 caused his empire gradually to tumble down, and at Kossovo in 1389 the kingdom became subject to Turkey.

The present Serbia begins when the Turkish yoke was thrown off in 1804. This preceded the Greek revolution by fifteen years. These successes were won by one of the people, Kara George. He was a natural leader, comparable a good deal to Villa, and whenever he appeared victory was at his side. In 1813, however, he lost his hold on both himself and his people, and during an invasion of the Turks, fled to Austria with most of the leaders. One remained, Milosch Obrenovitch, he, compromising with the Turks, virtually made the country free, though under the tribute of Turkey. In 1817 Milosch was chosen grand Knez, or prince, and in 1830 the country became semi-independent. Milosch was forced to abdicate in 1839 in favor of his son, Milan, who died soon after. Michail, a younger brother, reigned from 1840–42. Then came in Alexander of the Kara George line, and he was retired in 1857. The old Milosch and his son Michael were recalled, the former dying in 1860, and Michael became prince a second time. He was assassinated in 1868. The expelled Alexander Kara Georgeovitch was convicted in Austria with complicity in the crime, and he and his posterity were declared forever excluded from the Serbian throne. Nevertheless this line, through assassination, is now on the throne.

The coinage began in 1868, during the reign of Michael Obrenovitch III, with an issue of copper coins struck at Vienna and designed by Scharff. They consisted of 1, 5, and 10 para pieces. In the same year Milan Obrenovitch succeeded Michael, though not until 1875 were coins struck, when we find coins engraved by Leisek and Scharff, which were struck at Vienna. Serbia had already adopted the Latin Monetary Union system, making a dinar worth a franc, and one hundred paras going to a dinar. A similar issue followed in 1879, engraved by Tasset, showing a slight moustache. This included the five dinar piece in silver and copper paras. In 1882 there appeared a gold issue, showing Milan with a much larger moustache and bearing his new title

of King, which was conferred on him in that year. On these the head faces the other way, and the dies were engraved by Scharff. In 1883 appear a nickel issue, showing the arms of Serbia used for the first time. These were made by Heaton of Birmingham. In 1889 Milan abdicated in favor of his son, Alexander, whose coin issues consisted of silver. These show a portrait, and were designed by Scharff. On the assassination of Alexander in 1902, Peter of the first Kara Georgeovitch line was placed on the throne. In 1904 a new issue appeared, bearing the head of Peter; the five dinar piece shows the additional portrait of the first Kara George and is commemorative of the first centennial of the independence of Serbia. The nickel coins are of the same type as the previous issue.

When the Serbian monarchy received its death blow at Kossovo in 1389, the inhabitants of the mountains in the western part of the empire preserved their independence. But after the fall of the Albanians under Scanderberg, these Serbians could not hold out against the Turks and retreated further into the mountains. This part goes under the name of Tzernogora, or Black Mountain, known to us as Montenegro from its Venetian translation. This happened about 1485. From that time on this little country has been almost constantly at war with Turkey, and with but one brief exception has maintained its independence. In the battle of Grahovo in 1858, Montenegro became recognized as a European power.

The first prince was Danilo. He was assassinated in 1860, and was followed by Nicholas, who still rules.

Montenegro has but recently issued money, beginning about 1906 with a nickel and copper issue struck at Vienna; later gold and silver have been issued, some struck at Paris and some I think at Vienna. The denominations are perpers and paras, and they bear the portrait of Nicholas on one side and the national arms on the reverse.

The Bulgarian kingdoms of the middle ages and the Bulgarian kingdom of to-day must not be confused as being founded by the same people. The original Bulgars were a Hunnish tribe, similar to the Avars and Tartars, of Scythian or Turanian stock, who conquered a Slavic people and finally became merged with them. From 527-565 mingled tribes of Huns, Bulgarians, and Slavs invaded the Byzantine Empire, but the inroads of the Avars on top of them cut their activities short for a while. In the seventh century the first Bulgarian kingdom arose. Christianity was introduced in the ninth century. The first kingdom ended in 971 at the hands of the Russians and the Byzantines. The second kingdom lasted from 976 to 1018.

The third kingdom came into being about 1190, was established by the Wallachians and lasted about 200 years. None of these kingdoms had the vitality or the influence that the early Serbian kingdom had, and cannot compare with it in anywise.

The Bulgarian people since that time were very thoroughly under the rule of the Turks and lived a forlorn existence for centuries. Attempts to rise up were few and far between, and were for the most part in the nineteenth century.

Bulgaria was made a principality under the suzerainty of Turkey in 1878 by the peace of San Stefano and the treaty of Berlin. The first prince was Alexander of Battenberg, who abdicated in 1887. Silver 5, 2, and 1 levas and 50 stotinkis, struck

at St. Petersburg, were issued under this ruler, as well as copper 10, 5, and 2 stotinkis by Heaton of Birmingham. None of these coins show a portrait.

Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg was the next ruler. His first coinage was nickel, introduced in 1888, and was struck at Brussels. The denominations were 20, 10, 5, and 2½ stotinkis. These were slightly changed in 1906. The silver and gold was struck at Kremnitz, and bore the portrait of Ferdinand to the left. The designs were by Scharff of Vienna. Some copper coins of 1 and 2 stotinkis were made at Paris in 1901. Since Ferdinand has taken the title of Czar, a new issue has been put out. The silver was designed by Schwartz, and the gold by Marschall. The 100 leva piece is a very handsome coin.

It was moved and unanimously carried, that a vote of thanks be tendered to Messrs. Frey and Wood for their most interesting papers.

After some informal discussion the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

APRIL 17, 1915

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 3.30 P. M., Mr. Edward T. Newell, one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meetings of February 20th, March 4th, March 20th, and April 1st, the following reports were presented :

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Council would report the election of the following associate members: Messrs. Otis H. Cutler, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, William G. Pearce, and H. H. Westinghouse, of New York; Edward F. Carry, R. Ortman, and Harry F. Williams, of Chicago, and Maurits Schulman, of Amsterdam, Holland.

Respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Governors would report that the exhibits now on view are the same as last month, except that the case full of curious-shaped coins has been replaced by medals of Bismarck. These medals, as well as the United States war medals, have aroused considerable interest, and we have received a number of newspaper clippings regarding them. The decoration of Gustavus Adolphus, for distinguished conduct in the Thirty Years' War, which was mentioned in the report at the March meeting, still remains on exhibition. The Society has the option of purchasing it, and, while its financial condition at the present time would not warrant its purchase from its own

funds, it would certainly be a most desirable addition to its collection, and would present a good opportunity to any member who might feel generously inclined.

The number of visitors during the month of March was eight hundred and ten.

The additions to the cabinet since the March meeting have been: two hundred and seventy-six coins, eighty medals, and one piece of paper money. This includes a very considerable donation from Mr. P. O. Trembly of Montreal, of two hundred and sixty-eight Canadian tokens and medals.

Attention is called to the finely executed portrait medal by Mr. J. M. Swanson, of Mr. Elliott Smith, President of the New York Numismatic Club. Also to the silver medal, with original ribbon and clasp, given by Gen. B. F. Butler to the colored troops in the Civil War who distinguished themselves for courage in the campaign before Richmond. This medal is of the very greatest rarity; it was presented by Mr. Saltus.

Accessions to the Library: two books, twelve periodicals, one pamphlet, six coin sale catalogues. Duplicates — two periodicals, one coin sale catalogue. Non-numismatic — one book, five periodicals, three pamphlets.

Respectfully submitted.

The Chairman then announced the subject for consideration — the future policy of the Society regarding business and other meetings, and how to increase the interest in them. This was followed by an informal discussion, in which fourteen members participated.

The following proposition for amendment to the By-Laws was presented by Mr. Belden, who gave notice that he would bring it up for action at the November meeting.

Chapter VII, Section 1, amended to read as follows:

1. Regular meetings shall be held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, March and November, at such hour and place as the Council may direct, and nine members shall constitute a quorum.

On motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

MAY 6, 1915

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

The Chairman introduced Mr. Charles Pryer, who read a paper on Heraldry and its relation to History and Numismatics.

It was moved, and unanimously carried, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Pryer for his most interesting lecture.

On motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

OCTOBER 7, 1915

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.15 P. M., Mr. J. Sanford Saltus presiding.

A paper was read by Mr. Bauman L. Belden on American War Medals, describing the various medals awarded by the United States Government for military and naval services, and intended to be worn as decorations, beginning with the medal awarded by Congress to the three captors of Major André in 1780, which was the only medal, to be worn, that was awarded by the Government previous to the Civil War.

The other medals described were the United States Medal of Honor for the Navy, which was authorized by an Act of Congress in December, 1861, and for the Army, in July, 1862; the Good Conduct medals for the Navy and Marine Corps; the Dewey Medal, awarded to the officers and men who participated in the Battle of Manila Bay; the medal bearing the portrait of Admiral Sampson for the West Indies Campaign; the medal awarded for Specially Meritorious Service, not in battle, also for West Indies Campaign; the Philippine Congressional Medal given to soldiers in the Philippines who remained after their term of enlistment had expired; the Certificate of Merit Medal, a reward for services of special merit on the part of enlisted men in the Army, and the campaign badges of the Army for the Civil War, Indian Wars, War with Spain 1898, Philippine Insurrection 1899, China Relief Expedition 1900-1901, Cuban Pacification 1906-1909; also mentioning the badge for the Army of Cuban Occupation, which was authorized in June last, and of which a specimen has not as yet been received. For the Navy and Marine Corps the campaign badges, which are of the same design, the only difference being the inscription, respectively, UNITED STATES NAVY and UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, for the Civil War, West Indies Campaign 1898, Spanish Campaign 1898, Philippine Campaign 1899-1903, China Relief Expedition 1900, Cuban Pacification 1908, Nicaraguan Campaign 1912, also four medals issued during the Civil War by the authority of commanding officers in the United States Army.

With the exception of the campaign badge for the Army of Cuban Occupation, all of the medals described were exhibited from the Society's collection, the medal for the capture of Major André being a fac-simile, the whereabouts of the three original medals being unknown.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Belden; this was followed by some informal discussion, after which the meeting, on motion adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

NOVEMBER 4, 1915

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.15 P. M. Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

Mr. Jonathan M. Swanson read a paper on the Part Played by the Artist and the Shopman in the Making of a Medal, describing the processes that a medal goes through from the time the artist begins to sketch or model the design until it is completed. Mr. Swanson illustrated his paper with models, plaster casts, dies and medals, also with diagrams and sketches which he made during the course of the lecture.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Swanson, and after some informal discussion, the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

NOVEMBER 20, 1915

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 3.30 P. M., Mr. Edward T. Newell, one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the regular meeting of April 17th, and the special meetings of May 6th, October 7th and November 4th, the following reports were presented :

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Council would report that since the meeting of April 17th the following associate members have been elected :

D. Holmberg, Stockholm, Sweden ; John M. Whiton, Plainfield, New Jersey ; Frank G. Duffield, Baltimore, Maryland ; Charles L. Lawhon, Birmingham, Alabama ; José R. Villalon, Havana, Cuba ; Horace L. Wheeler, Boston, Massachusetts, and Albert Lee Andrews, Tuckahoe, New York.

Mr. Stephen H. P. Pell, of New York, has become a Patron of the Society.

The Society has lost by death the following :

January 27, Henry A. Ramsden, Associate Member and Patron, November 16, 1908.

May 2, Edward J. Deitsch, Life Member, May 16, 1908.

May 20, Charles Gregory, Life Member and Patron, January 17, 1888.

July 3, Gen. Porforio Diaz, Ex-President of Mexico, Honorary Member, March 16, 1906.

August 31, Charles T. Wills, Member, January 16, 1899.

November 4, Charles A. Conover, Member, April 24, 1905.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Since the April meeting, slight changes have been made in the exhibitions on the main floor of the building. As the war in Europe seems to continue the principal matter of interest, the exhibitions relating to it have not been changed, except by the addition of a few new accessions.

The acquisition of the Pell Collection has given the Society a remarkably fine collection of Indian Peace Medals, consisting of a very fine specimen of the large oval engraved medal of Washington, and from one to three medals of each of the succeeding Presidents, including Grant, and excepting William Henry Harrison, who issued no Indian medals, also a fine specimen of the round medal of Benjamin Harrison, making thirty-four medals in all, and in addition to these a beautiful set of the three Washington Season Medals in silver, also one Washington Season Medal in bronze, which medals were struck during Washington's second administration, for presentation to Indians.

In the case with these is a fine specimen of the smaller size oval Washington medal. This was received a few days ago as a temporary loan. Whether the owner will part with it, or not, has not as yet, been ascertained. If arrangements can be made for it to stay here permanently, it will be a most valuable addition to this collection. These Washington Indian Peace Medals were issued in two sizes, each medal being engraved by hand. There are but few specimens known of either size.

The collection of United States war medals has been greatly increased, largely through the generosity of Mr. Saltus. It now contains all of the different types except the latest medal issued, the service badge for the Army of Cuban Occupation, which was authorized in June last. These are now being made at the Mint; none have as yet been distributed. Of course, there are a considerable number of minor varieties and different bars that are still lacking in the collection.

The number of visitors has been as follows: April, four hundred and eighty-eight; May, four hundred and thirty-five; June, three hundred and sixty-six; July, three hundred and forty-nine; August, three hundred and forty-three; September, two hundred and ninety-eight; October, six hundred and four; making a total of two thousand eight hundred and eighty-three in all.

The Society's Librarian, Mr. A. D. Savage, resigned on the first of July to accept a more advantageous position, and Mr. Sydney P. Noe has taken his place, assuming the duties of the office on the first of the present month.

The following is a list of Library accessions since the last report, April 17, 1915: Numismatic — twenty-seven books, one hundred and eleven periodicals, sixteen pamphlets, thirty-seven coin sale catalogues, forty miscellaneous coin plates. Numismatic duplicates — two books, one pamphlet, three periodicals, twenty-eight coin sale catalogues. Non-Numismatic — six books, four pamphlets.

Compared with the same term last year, the number of books acquired is greater. The number of sale catalogues this year is thirty-seven compared with one hundred and

forty-three for last year, and the number of periodicals has fallen from one hundred fifty-five for last year to one hundred and eleven for the same term this year.

The accessions to the Cabinet since the April meeting have been as follows: six hundred and thirteen coins and tokens, two hundred and thirty-five medals and decorations, one hundred and twenty-two pieces of paper money, three ribbons for badges, one Confederate bond, four large panels containing reproductions of ancient Japanese gold and silver coins.

The most notable accession during the summer has been the Pell collection of Indian Medals consisting of a beautiful set of Washington Season Medals in silver, twenty-four Indian Peace Medals from Washington to Benjamin Harrison, and four valuable War Medals relating to America, from Mr. Stephen H. P. Pell and thirty-two other members of the Society.

As usual, the contributions from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus have been numerous and valuable, consisting of one hundred and twenty-seven items, including many valuable War Medals and Decorations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The Publication Committee reported that the forty-eighth volume of the American Journal of Numismatics for the year 1914 had been completed and distributed, and that considerable progress had been made on the next volume, which it is hoped will be published early in 1916.

The following amendment to the By-Laws, which was presented at the April meeting, was adopted:

Chapter VII, Section 1, amended to read as follows:

1 — Regular Meetings shall be held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, March and November, at such hour and place as the Council may direct, and nine members shall constitute a quorum.

The following propositions for amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws were read and notice given that they would be brought up for action at the annual meeting in January:

Amendment to the Constitution:

Article V, Section 3: Amend by adding, after the words five Governors, the following: who shall annually elect one of their number President.

Article V, Section 4: Amend by adding, after the word elected, the following: respectively Honorary Presidents or.

By-Laws: Chapter I. Add the following new section:

President.

1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, and shall address the Society at its annual meeting on topics relating to its interests. The President shall appoint all committees not otherwise provided for.

Change Section 1 to Section 2, and strike out all after the word necessary on the ninth line.

Change Section 2 to Section 3, and strike out the following words : acknowledge donations.

Change Sections 3 and 4 to 4 and 5, respectively.

Chapter VI, Section 3. Strike out the word Governors — second line — and substitute the word President.

Chapter VIII. Order of business No. 5. Strike out the word Governor's — second and third lines — and substitute the words : the President.

It was moved, and carried, that the Chairman appoint a delegation of four members, of which the Chairman shall be one, to represent the Society at the unveiling of the statue of Joan of Arc on December 6th. The following were appointed : Messrs. Newell, Huntington, Reilly and Elliott Smith.

After which the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

DECEMBER 2, 1915

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.15 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Govenors, presiding.

The Chairman introduced Mr. Maurits Schulman, of Amsterdam, Holland, who read the following paper on "The Influence of the War on Numismatics in Europe."

At the outbreak of the war in Europe one of the impressions gained was that all sciences, especially those not connected with the war, were in great danger of losing all interest. The science of Numismatics, especially, which among collectors of various kinds, was but a youngster, seemed as if it would be swamped in the dreadful state of affairs then taking place.

As I have said, it is a comparatively new science, nevertheless it has many admirers, but there are only a few who love it well enough to devote all their time to it by careful study and to bestow upon us the result of their most difficult researches. It certainly seemed endangered by the events taking place, events by which every able-bodied man was called to arms for the defense of his country. But I feel happy to state that notwithstanding the fact that many of the prominent leaders in our chosen pursuit were called away from their peaceful studies, there still remained a little staff of numismatists who have done and still are doing all they can to uphold our science.

We certainly have to feel very grateful to these men who, amid the terrible struggle all around them, found time and spirit enough to pursue their researches, to publish what they discovered and to carry on the publications of several monthly journals in France, England, Germany and Austria, all to prevent our beloved science from falling into a perhaps fatal sleep. Consequently, there is a considerable mass of literature which has been published in Europe since the war began, and although it is far from what might be expected in peaceful times, it nevertheless proves that our science stands firm and is not to be overthrown by this or any terrible cataclysm.

In every country I know of numismatists being at the front, in every country a few have fallen. Let us hope that all others may be spared, of whatever country they may be. Our science is international and does not ask for nationality, and from our ranks we cannot lose many.

Having now spoken of the science in general, I now come to the three great subdivisions, Paper Money, Coins and Medals. Let us see what effect the war has had on these. At the outbreak of the conflict there was a run in all European countries by all classes of people on the banks to change their paper money against small cash and gold. The run was such a big one that the funds almost became exhausted, the more so because those people lucky enough to get their share, carefully hoarded away this money and refrained from putting it again into circulation. Special measures had to be enacted at once to prevent a panic, and the people that first mistrusted the paper money were forced to accept emergency notes which were for small denominations and took the place of small metallic change. The time was too short to issue or to strike any kind of money such as silver, copper or nickel, and as small cash was required at once, not only governments, but also large and small places, oftentimes of only a few thousand inhabitants, had to issue, without delay, paper scrip to cover the first wants. I know of paper bills having a value of less than half an American cent. In some countries, as in France and Switzerland, paper money especially prepared against emergency, was instantly put into circulation.

The first shock being over, the people seeing that the government and banks (here I mean the large banking houses) were able to cover their obligations, felt reassured and cash again became more abundant. Quantities of notes issued by cities and manufacturing places were withdrawn from circulation in a short while, but the government necessity bills remained. In some countries these first governmental issues, which were printed in a hurry by crude and quick processes on inadequate paper, were later replaced by better executed notes on more substantial paper. Such changes took place in England and Holland.

In some of the invaded countries, as in Belgium, France, Alsace, Poland, Galicia, we see a curious state of affairs. Cities which at first issued paper money under their own proper government, issued later, after their occupation by the invading armies, paper money under their new rulers. In Austria we see, besides the issues mentioned above, paper money for the exclusive use in the camps of the prisoners of war, and which was not good outside of these camps, and served to detect any prisoner who might try to escape.

A lover of fractional currency, making a collection of notes issued in Europe during the war, will be astonished over the size of such a collection, even if he never gets it complete. I should judge that there must have been issued over a thousand different notes. At the same time such a collection will be forever a proof of the unsettled state of affairs all over Europe from the moment the war started.

Now for the Coins. The coins issued during the war are directly connected with it and are not very numerous. Starting with France we have the coins struck at Castel Sarassin where the French Mint was temporarily established during the short

time that Paris seemed to be menaced by the invading German armies. These coins bear the mint-mark C, and were struck only in limited numbers and only in the denominations of 1 and 2 francs. In Germany there has been issued only in the past few months, 5-pfennig pieces in iron on account of the lack of nickel. Five millions of marks of this coin were struck. In Belgium the German Government ordered the issue of zinc money of the following denominations: 5, 10 and 25 centimes, with French and Flemish inscriptions. The City of Ghent, due to the lack of small currency, is striking iron money. In Austria, besides the paper money for issue in the camps of prisoners of war, brass money has also been made for the purpose of deterring the prisoners from escaping, as this money also was not current outside of the camps. I know of such money issued for the prisoners' camp at Freistadt bearing the denominations of 1, 2, 10, 20 and 50 hellers.

Another feature caused by the war was in Holland, where a coin which had just been withdrawn from circulation before the war began, was put out again and made current. This coin was the round five-cent nickel piece, which had been superseded by the square five-cent nickel piece, and was returned to use on account of the lack of small coin.

All of these coins now belong to that most interesting series of necessity money so well known to numismatists, and which the Netherlands, during the eighty years' war against Spain, 1568-1648, provided us with such marvelous pieces.

I have reserved for the last the most important phase, — the Medals, — and Germany takes far and ahead the first place. From the beginning of the war there has been issued by a Berlin firm, a series of medals, their obverse copied from similar pieces struck in the war against Napoleon I and called "Anges de Paix" (Angels of Peace). This side has a flying victory, the other side bears the name of the battle or victory. This series starts with the bombardment of Libau, on the first of August, and is still going on. When I left Europe I knew of over one hundred and five varieties. The Germans have also tried by their medals to make the war popular. The well-known speeches of the Kaiser and the mobilization of the army and the declaration of war, such as "Ich Kenne Keine Parteien Mehr, Ich Kenne Nur Deutsche," and other speeches, have formed a favorite subject for the medalists. Several different medals of this order are known. There are a number of medals bearing the bust of the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, von Hindenburg, von Kluck, von Tirpitz, Mackensen, von Muller, Weddingen and other prominent Generals and Naval officers. A remarkable medal is the one of von Kluck showing his bust. On the reverse, Germania on horseback, in her hand a flaming torch, beneath a city in flames, with the inscription "Nach Paris" (towards Paris), which we know they failed to enter. These words are omitted on later issues of this medal. The alliance between Germany and Austria and later on between Turkey, have been several times commemorated by medals. These medals show the busts of William II, Francis Joseph and the Sultan, together with the arms of Germany, Austria and Turkey. There are also several medals showing the portrait of von der Goltz Pascha.

The most striking of all are the satirical medals. Some of them very bitter, if not too bitter. Most of them are against England, though France, Russia and Japan

come in for some of the fun and satire. There are even medals commemorating the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and there is also one on President Wilson. A remarkable series is a special set of medals bearing no inscription nor mentioning any especial fact. We see on these a bombardment by the 42cm. mortar, prisoners of war escorted by German soldiers, etc.

The centennial of Bismarck, happening as it did during the war, gave birth to a still larger number of medals. One of these shows Bismarck in the clouds directing German armies and bears the inscription "I am with you." These medals give us a true index of the feeling in Germany. Many of these are struck, many are cast. The best ones from an artistic standpoint and from a point of interest, are generally cast. There are a number in honor of the Emperor, his grandson the future Emperor, von Hoetzendorf, the well-known General, the Red Cross, etc.

A very interesting medal is the one published by the Society of Painters of Art "Kéve" at Budapest, for the benefit of Hungarian painters affected by the war.

In England the series seem to be limited. All I have known is one medal in commemoration of the bombardment of Scarborough by the Germans, and some satirical iron crosses with the inscription, "For Kultur, Louvain, Dinant," etc., and a badge of the "Society for Sick and Wounded Horses."

In France we have some charming medals. On Rouget de Lisle, the hero of the Marseillaise, on the 75-mm. gun, on the Battle of the Marne, on Alsace, on the Cathedral of Rheims, a medal Aux Armes and a medal with a striking portrait of General Joffre. The Belgian refugees in Holland have struck some medals on the Battle of Yser and the hospitality of Holland.

Although I have heard of some medals struck in Belgium, I have not been able to obtain any. Likewise with some Russian medals that have been issued. In the neutral countries the Swiss have issued medals of the mobilization of the army, General Wille and the Red Cross. In Holland there are several medals of the mobilization of the army. Medals also have been issued by various societies to support the poor affected by the war. Also, there is one medal for poor artists. Another medal shows the Peace Palace at the Hague, and there is also a very charming medal with the bust of the beloved Queen Elizabeth of Belgium.

I hope, gentlemen, that I have given you a fair idea of what has been happening in Numismatics in Europe during the war, and in concluding I take great pleasure in laying before you a large number of these medals and illustrations.

It was moved and unanimously carried, that a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Schulman for his most interesting paper.

Mr. Schulman then answered a number of questions, and after some informal discussion the meeting adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

JANUARY 7, 1916

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

Mr. Howland Wood read a paper on the Recent Coinages of the Revolutionists in Mexico, and after mentioning the coins used in the revolt of a hundred years ago against Spain, took up the question of the present issues. Beginning with the issues of the west coast, Mr. Wood took up chronologically the issues in the north, and then the issues in the south. The discussion then became general, and Mr. Osterheld, who was well acquainted with the issues of paper money, gave an interesting talk on this phase of the subject and the probable chances of redemption by the Carranza government.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Wood for his most interesting paper, after which the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

JANUARY 15, 1916

The fifty-eighth annual meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held in the Society's building, Broadway at 156th Street, New York, on Saturday afternoon, January 15, 1916, at half-past three o'clock, Mr. William B. Osgood Field, one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the regular meeting of November 20th, and the special meetings of December 2nd and January 6th, the following reports were presented :

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Council would report that since the last regular meeting the following members have been elected :

Members : Messrs. W. Gedney Beatty, Robert James Eidlitz and Thomas Hughes Kelly. Mr. Eidlitz has been an associate member since 1910.

Associate Members : Mr. Dudley Butler, Dr. George Hetrich and Dr. Walter B. James.

During the past year, the Society has lost by death the following members :

January 16, John E. Parsons, Member, April 24, 1905.

January 27, Henry A. Ramsden, Associate Member and Patron, November 16, 1908.

February 21, Dr. W. R. Martin, Member, May 20, 1907.

May 2, Edward J. Deitsch, Life Member, March 16, 1908.

May 20, Charles Gregory, Life Member and Patron, January 17, 1888.

July 3, Gen. Porfirio Diaz, Honorary Member, March 19, 1906.

August 31, Charles T. Wills, Member, January 16, 1899.

November 5, Charles H. Conover, Member, April 24, 1905.

November 5, Arthur Jeffrey Parsons, Member, April 24, 1905.

November 11, Harry E. Montgomery, Associate Member, October 21, 1914.

December 4, Herbert Niklewicz, Member from November 17, 1909, to January 16, 1915, when he changed to Associate Member.

The Society's roll now consists of seventeen Honorary Members, fifty-two Corresponding Members, one hundred and seventy-five members, one hundred and forty-two Associate Members, a total of three hundred and eighty-six.

The two amendments to the Constitution, to be acted upon at this meeting, have, as required by Article IX of the Constitution, been approved by the Council, and their adoption is recommended.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Since the last annual meeting the work in the various departments of the Society has gone along smoothly and without interruption.

Mr. A. D. Savage, the Librarian, resigned on the first of August last, to accept a more advantageous position, and Mr. Sydney P. Noe has since been appointed to that office.

The work of arranging and classifying a great accumulation of newspaper clippings was taken up last summer, and is now nearing completion : these are mounted on large sheets arranged according to several general subjects. So far we have the following :

Clippings regarding the Society (from 1865 to date), 100 sheets.

Clippings relating to coins (from 1857 to date), 126 sheets.

Clippings relating to medals (from 1850 to date), 243 sheets.

Clippings relating to decorations and war medals, 65 sheets.

Miscellaneous clippings, 43 sheets.

The number of visitors in 1915 was six thousand four hundred and fifty-four, which is doing very well for a year in which no large exhibitions were held.

The Samuel P. Avery Fund, for the purchase of coins and medals, was started in 1913 by Mr. Avery with a contribution of twenty-five hundred dollars, to be increased by other contributions until it should reach ten thousand dollars. It is still about fifteen hundred dollars short of that amount. The interest received from this fund has been of great advantage to the collections, and it is hoped that the fund may soon be increased to the amount originally intended.

The work in the coin room has been largely a continuation of the year before, with the addition that a good start has been made on classifying the foreign medals. This group forms a large and important part of the collection.

The accessions since last meeting have been : One hundred and eighty-four coins and tokens : ninety-five medals, plaques and decorations, and fifty-four pieces of paper money.

Some of the notable donations of the year have been the Pell Collection of Indian Peace Medals, from Mr. Stephen H. P. Pell and thirty-two other members ; two hundred and sixty-one Canadian coins and tokens from Mr. P. O. Tremblay of Montreal ; twenty-nine plaques and medallions of contemporary European artists, from Mr. Edward T. Newell : four panels containing reproductions of gold and silver Japanese coins, from Mr. Charles Henry Hart, and one hundred and sixty-one medals and decorations and seventeen coins from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus. The Society has also received a small bust in plaster by Mr. A. Zeitlin of our very good donor, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus.

The accessions during the Society's year have been as follows : One thousand two hundred and thirty-eight coins and tokens, four hundred and ninety-nine medals,

plaques and decorations, two hundred and nine pieces of paper money, six dies, and eleven miscellaneous articles, making a total of one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three pieces, from the following donors :

Ernest R. Ackerman
 Edward D. Adams
 John Quincy Adams
 Mrs. Cecilia Lord Amelung
 Joseph Auerbach
 Samuel P. Avery
 The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.
 Maj. Gen. George Barnett
 Miss Rachel T. Barrington
 Ebenezer Beesley
 Bauman L. Belden
 William F. Beller
 Henry Booth
 F. C. C. Boyd
 John J. Boyle
 J. E. Caldwell & Co.
 Mrs. Robert James Campbell
 Robert James Campbell
 Henry W. Cannon
 Beverly Chew
 F. A. Coffin
 John E. Cooper
 John J. Corell
 John C. Crittenden
 Hiram E. Deats
 M. Downs
 Henry Russell Drowne
 Com. William C. Eaton
 Robert James Eidlitz
 Thomas L. Elder
 James W. Ellsworth
 Allen W. Evarts
 John Fairfax
 Stuyvesant Fish
 J. C. Frankel
 Albert R. Frey
 Isaac E. Gates
 David R. Gibson
 Charles Henry Hart
 Augustus G. Heaton
 Frank C. Higgins
 Jennings Hood
 Archer M. Huntington
 Ernest Ingersoll
 Ferdinand Iwanowius
 Robert P. King

Dr. George F. Kunz
 J. de Lagerberg
 Sven Lagerberg
 Mrs. Helen H. LeFevre
 A. Atlas Leve
 Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.
 Thomas O. Mabbott
 Frederic C. Madden
 W. Harold Manning
 George R. Marvin
 Medallic Art Co.
 Mrs. H. E. Merrill
 Col. Abraham G. Mills
 Ralph Modjeski
 J. Pierpont Morgan
 Waldo Newcomer
 Edward T. Newell
 Dr. Francis C. Nicholas
 Dr. James B. Nies
 Hubert O'Donnell
 William Church Osborn
 Camille Ostoble
 Rev. William H. Owen, Jr.
 Passaic Board of Trade
 Francis S. Peabody
 Arthur Peirce
 Stephen H. P. Pell
 Samuel T. Peters
 William Poillon
 William C. Poillon
 Mrs. James E. Pope
 Miss Nina Portuondo
 David Proskey
 H. D. Ralphs
 Wayte Raymond
 Philip Rhinelanders
 Rochester Numismatic Association
 R. Sachs
 André Salles
 J. Sanford Saltus
 Mortimer L. Schiff
 Herbert Scoville
 Elias D. Smith
 Elliott Smith
 J. Stewart Smith
 Theodore Spicer-Simson

Dr. Horatio R. Storer
 Ambrose Swasey
 Dr. S. A. Tannenbaum
 Maj. Walter Thorn
 Tiffany & Co.
 P. O. Tremblay
 José R. Villalón
 Mrs. Frederick Scott Waite
 Henry Walters
 John I. Waterbury

Henry de Forest Weekes
 Horace L. Wheeler
 The Whitehead & Hoag Co.
 Harry F. Williams
 Howland Wood
 John C. Woodbury
 Moritz Wormser
 Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff
 Farran Zerbe

The growth of the library for the year January 16, 1915–January 15, 1916, is as follows :

The number of books received is sixty ; pamphlets, thirty-nine ; sale catalogues, one hundred and sixty-seven, and forty miscellaneous plates.

The donors were as follows :

The American Association of Museums
 The American Scenic and Preservation
 Society
 Frank D. Andrews
 Archaeological Institute of America
 Emil Bahrfeldt
 The British Academy
 Eugene Castello
 Cincinnati Museum Association
 Cleveland Museum of Art
 Colorado Museum of Natural Art
 John J. Corell
 Delegates of the Clarendon Press
 Deputy Master, Royal Mint
 Theodore B. De Vinne
 Director of the Mint
 Henry Russell Drowne
 Robert James Eidlitz
 Albert R. Frey
 George S. Godard
 Government Museum, Madras
 Julius Gutttag
 Hispanic Society of America
 Ulrico Hoepli
 Archer M. Huntington
 Interstate Commerce Commission
 Thomas E. Kirby
 Dr. George F. Kunz
 Julius de Lagerberg
 A. Atlas Leve
 Library of Congress
 George R. Marvin
 B. Max Mehl

Metropolitan Museum of Art
 Edward Michael
 Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro
 Museu Paulista, Brazil
 Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
 Robert W. McLachlan
 New Jersey Historical Society
 New York Society Library
 New York State Exchange
 Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of
 Montreal
 Numismatische Gesellschaft in Wien
 Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society
 Charles D. Perry
 Philadelphia Museum
 William Poillon
 Rodolfo Ratto
 J. Sanford Saltus
 Maurits Schulman
 J. W. Scott
 Smithsonian Institution
 Messrs. Spink & Son
 Survey Associates, Inc.
 United States Treasury Department
 Theodore J. Venn
 Western Reserve Historical Society
 Harry F. Williams
 C. F. Witzke
 Moritz Wormser
 Howland Wood
 Charles J. H. Woodbury
 R. W. Woodward

As will be seen, the growth outside of the periodical literature has been at a minimum, especially when it is remembered that in the sixty books to which reference has been made, Government publications and similar literature, sent free to all libraries, is included. Notwithstanding this, there are some accessions in which we may take pride. One example is Sir Harris Nicolas' Orders of British Knighthood, in four volumes, given by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus. Another gift of this sort which deserves warm recognition. Dr. Wm. T. R. Marvin's working copy of his treatise on Masonic Medals, with his manuscript notes, corrections and emendations, has been presented by his son, Mr. George R. Marvin. Material of this nature is most desirable for our Library — the logical place in which it would be sought; and members are urged to use every effort to secure for the Society, similar material, should it become available.

The cataloguing of the pamphlets and of the articles in the bound periodicals will put at the disposal of members and visitors much valuable material, hitherto unavailable. During the past two months the American Journal of Numismatics has been indexed, and work on the others is going forward.

It remains to be said that we are greatly handicapped through lack of funds for purchasing much-needed standard works, as well as the current numismatic literature. The absence of these in the place where one would naturally expect to find them is regrettable.

Accessions to the Library since the November meeting number fourteen books, seven pamphlets and forty-four sale catalogues.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

CURRENT FUNDS

Balance, January 16, 1915		\$3,752.18	
Receipts		11,000.33	
			14,752.51
Disbursements			14,497.32
Balance			\$255.19

PERMANENT FUNDS

Balance, January 16, 1915		\$6,350.23	
Receipts		457.51	
			6,807.74
Purchase of securities for investment			5,014.58
Balance			\$1,793.16

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN REILLY, Jr., *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN COINS

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your committee in preparing its present report has been somewhat hampered by war conditions, not having had access to originals of coins in all cases, and having been compelled to rely to a great extent on reports from daily newspapers and numismatic magazines. Since our last report, the conflagration of the European war has greatly interfered, not only with the coinage of new issues, but also with metallic coinage in general.

The introduction of a national currency for Cuba has been the most noteworthy numismatic event on this side of the Atlantic. The new coinage is a double system, as it unites the Spanish-American and that of the United States.

The standard of fineness and weight is the same as of the United States coins, the legalized standard of the Island Republic.

The dies are made by Mr. Charles F. Barber, Chief Engraver at the Mint. The types, we understand, are after specifications furnished the engraver by Cuba.

The denominations are as follows :

In gold : 20, 10, 5, 4, 2, and 1 peso.

In silver : 1 peso : 40, 20, and 10 centavos.

In nickel : 5, 2, and 1 centavos.

The gold coins have on the obverse the bust of José Martí, the inscription PATRIA Y LIBERTAD, date. The reverse has Cuban coat of arms. Inscription, REPUBLICA DE CUBA. Below, the value. The 10 and 20 pesos have lettered edge : CON TODOS Y PARA TODOS.

The obverse of the silver coins consists of a large five-pointed radiated star, and on the nickel issues this star has the capital letters V, H, and I respectively in the centre. The inscriptions are the same on all the coins, the values given being the only difference.

For Mexico there were struck copper coins of 5 and 10 centavos issued in the State of Chihuahua, by the Constitutionalist Government. They are of a similar design to the 5 centavos of 1914, but from a different die. Below the radiated liberty cap are the tiny letters SALAZAR, evidently the name of the engraver. This also appears on the obverse of the 1914 issue.

Upon careful examination of a number of these pieces, dated 1914 and 1915, it is found that there are quite a number of different dies, indicating a large issue of the coins. There are at least a half dozen different dies of the obverse of the 1914 piece, and perhaps a similar number of the reverse. There are also several dies for the 1915 issue, which undoubtedly will increase before the year is ended.

In the regular Mexican series a five-centavo piece in copper has appeared, of the same type as the one and two centavos, evidently struck as an economic measure, nickel being too high or difficult to obtain.

Of the Mexican Constitutionalist issues there have appeared from General Zapata the one and two silver pesos, claimed to have an admixture of gold. The one peso is of the size of the old fifty centavos, and the two pesos is of the size of the former silver peso.

Of the Villa money a silver peso, .902 $\frac{7}{10}$ fine, was struck. It is of the regular size and very similar to the regular Mexican issues.

On October 31 all the paper currency of Nicaragua was retired, the country was put on a gold basis, and the cordoba was made the only legal tender of the Republic. No gold coins, however, have as yet been issued.

Chile. — A new silver peso has been issued that varies in size and weight from the previous issues and has 0.72 for standard of fineness.

Colombia. — Two and one-half and five peso pieces in gold dated 1913 have just made their appearance. They are on the pound sterling basis, viz., equal to one-half and one pound, respectively.

China. — A new silver dollar has appeared. The obverse bears a profile portrait of President Yuan Shih Kai, and the inscription "Third Year of the Chinese Republic." The reverse inscription is "One Kwan," or, as we would term it, one dollar. The peculiarity of this coin is that it has no English inscriptions whatever. Another dollar which is supposed to be a commemorative piece issued at the beginning of the new Republic, has just come to notice. The obverse bears a facing bust of Yuan Shih Kai in military uniform with cap and plume, no inscription. The reverse has One Kwan in Chinese in wreath within pearled circle; at top nine Chinese characters, at bottom ONE DOLLAR. It is claimed less than a thousand of these were struck.

In the countries directly concerned in the war, coinage has to a great extent been supplanted by paper money, and in some localities emergency currency, frequently issued by local authorities, and sometimes for specific purposes, has taken the place of, or been current side by side with, the currency of the realm. Paper money has had a widespread use in Europe, and consequently metallic currency has been much restricted. Noteworthy to relate, this restriction has occurred rather in the common coinage and the gold coinage, than in the general medium coinage of silver, as the latter metal has practically no war uses, while the gold of course has been in demand for bank reserves and as an international medium of exchange to pay debts to neutral countries, and copper and nickel have been scarce, especially in the countries of the Central Powers, owing to their being required in the manufacture of ammunition. As characteristic of the phenomena of the times, we can point to the following numismatic novelties or oddities:

First. — Austria-Hungary. Special brass money has been issued to prisoners of war, not acceptable outside of the prison, especially at the Camp of Freistadt, in denominations of 1, 2, 10, 20, and 50 heller, as well as zinc money at the Klein München Camp, and aluminum coins at Grödig.

Second. — Austria-Hungary. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining ample supplies of nickel, the Ministry of Finance in May, 1915, issued ten heller, and authorized the use of twenty heller pieces in a new metallic composition of "Neu Silber," composed

of fifty parts copper, forty parts zinc, and ten parts nickel, the total amount ultimately authorized being fourteen million for Austria, and six million for Hungary. The design is the same for both issues, showing the Austro-Hungarian double eagle on the obverse, and on the reverse the value and "1915," with the only difference that the Austrian reverse shows an oak wreath, while the Hungarian one shows two crossed laurel branches.

Third. — Belgium. In order to supply small change out of a metal otherwise useless for war purposes, the German administration issued 5, 10 and 25 centimes pieces of zinc ("Zink-Legierung"). Obverse, Belgium lion in a circular decoration. Reverse, value and "Belgique, Belgie, 1915," duly emphasizing the duality of the population by the inscription in both French and Flemish. Nobody is compelled to accept more than five francs' worth of these coins.

Fourth. — France. The nickel coinage referred to in our last report has been issued only to a very limited extent, being only rarely found current. Newspapers lately reported that the French Government had made an inquiry at the U. S. Mint for a large supply of nickel disks to be furnished of the size of about five-cent pieces, and the acceptance of such an order has been refused, because a question of neutrality was involved in its execution. Coins were struck at Castel Sarassin, where the French Mint was temporarily established during the short time that Paris seemed to be menaced by the invading German armies. These coins bear the mint mark C, and were struck only in limited numbers, and only in the denominations of one and two francs.

Fifth. — Ghent. This city, now under German occupation, instead of resorting to the usual issue of paper money, which in reality constitutes only "promises to pay" on the part of the city, and whose issue, while not officially sanctioned by the Government, has at the same time never been officially forbidden, has issued emergency iron coins, probably better classified as tokens, to the extent of one-half million of fifty centimes, one-half million one franc, and one-quarter million five franc pieces, redeemable until January, 1918.

Sixth. — Germany. Tokens — similar to this last described issue, a number of German cities have issued iron tokens of various kinds, such as bread and meat tokens, among them the cities of Halle-an-der-Saale and Hildesheim.

Gold Coinage. The issue of gold coins has been very limited, and in order to prevent speculation, the Government has forbidden the purchase and sale of current gold coin at a premium. A consequence of this edict of the Imperial Chancellor has been to officially forbid dealing in current German gold coins by coin dealers.

"Kriegsfünfer." The German Government itself issued its regular five pfennig coins in "Siemens-Martin-Eisen" instead of nickel, to the extent of five million marks. In order to protect the iron against rusting, the coins have been subjected to a special zinc treatment, "sherardisiert," named after the inventor, Sherard. They show: Obverse, Imperial Eagle: reverse, DEUTCHES REICH. 5 PFENNIG 1915.

Seventh. — Luxemburg. It is reported that this small country intends to issue zinc coins to the extent of one hundred and fifty thousand ten centimes, and fifty thousand five centimes.

Eighth. — Netherlands. Another feature caused by the war was in Holland, where a coin which had just been withdrawn from circulation before the war began, was put out again and made current. This coin was the round five-cent nickel piece, which had been superseded by the square five-cent nickel piece, and was returned to use on account of the lack of small coin.

Among regular Government issues we can record the following :

Belgium.—Twenty francs gold, 1914. Undoubtedly issued before the war, and probably discontinued since the transfer of the Belgian seat of Government. Obverse, Bust of King facing to the left. “Albert Roi des Belges.” In front of the bust the initials G. D. V. Reverse, Belgian coat of arms on royal mantel. “20-F,” below “19-14.” Near the edge “G. Devreese.” On the edge, “Dieu protege La Belgique.”

Germany.—In spite of the war, Germany’s silver supply seems to have been self-sustaining, and the issue of silver coins has gone on. Characteristic of the German desire to make conditions appear entirely normal, has been the issue of the following official commemorative silver coins of larger denominations, for the purpose of perpetuating these various historical events in numismatic monuments.

Mecklenburg.—Three and five mark pieces have been issued to commemorate the establishment of Mecklenburg-Schwerin as a Grand Duchy.

Prussia.—In order to commemorate the acquisition one hundred years ago by Prussia of the county and mine of Mansfeld, the old types of St. George thaler have been revived, with a combination of the former Mansfeld mining thaler of Prussia. This new issue of three mark pieces is exceptionally attractive. The obverse shows St. George slaying the dragon, with the old inscriptions “Bei Gott ist Rat und That,” and “Segen des Mansfelder Bergbaues.” The reverse shows the German Imperial eagle with the inscription “Deutsches Reich 1915 Drei Mark.” Thirty thousand pieces have been issued, and the design is by Dr. Vogelsang, of Eisleben, the execution by Prof. Paul Storm.

Sachsen-Meiningen.—To commemorate the death of Duke George, two and three mark pieces have been struck at the mint in Munich to the extent of thirty thousand pieces. The obverse shows the portrait of the late Duke by Prof. Zumbusch, and the inscription “Georg II Herzog von Sachsen-Meiningen. 1826. 1914.”

This duchy also issued fifty thousand three mark pieces to commemorate the raising of this country to the dignity of a duchy one hundred years ago. Obverse, Two busts conjoined to right, “Wilhelm Ernst MCMXV — Carl August MDCCXV.” Reverse, Imperial eagle somewhat more vigorous than customary. Design by Georg Romer.

Sachsen Weimar Eisenach.—On June 10, 1915, the birthday of the Grand Duke, three mark pieces were issued to commemorate the centennial of the raising of this country to the dignity of a Grand Duchy.

Braunschweig.—In connection with the issue of three mark and five mark pieces to commemorate the accession to the throne of Duke Ernst August and Victoria Luise, which we reported in our last year’s report, it is now reported that, owing to an error in the design of the inscription, in which “und Luneburg” was omitted, referring to

title of the ruler, only a few specimens of these coins became current, and the issue was withdrawn to make the proper change.

Portugal.—Your committee has seen the new escudo with the date 1915. Obverse, “*Republica Portuguesa 1915.*” Head of Liberty to left. Reverse, Coat of arms within laurel wreath, below “*One Escudo.*” Milled edge.

The Congress of the country has planned to strike five hundred thousand silver scudo to commemorate the fifth centennial of the acquisition of Ceuta and the fourth centennial of the death of Alfonso of Albuquerque, to be issued on and after January 1, 1915, but no evidence has been found that this issue has actually been struck.

Russia.—In 1914 it was reported that the Czar authorized the issue of a memorial rouble to commemorate the second centennial of the naval victory at Hangoudd of August 7, 1715, over the Swedish Admiral Ehrenskjold. Obverse, Czar Peter I in armor, Imperial mantle and laurel wreath. Reverse, Double eagle with the Imperial crown and a sea chart in its beak and claws.

In the way of auction sales of foreign coins, there is nothing to report this year, as the war has seriously interfered with the dealing in coins, and no records have come to the attention of your committee of the sale of any important collections.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT R. FREY, *Chairman*,
MORITZ WORMSER,
RUDOLF KOHLER,
CHARLES H. IMHOFF,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNITED STATES COINS

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

An important feature of the United States coinage during the year 1915 was the issue of a series of gold and silver coins in commemoration of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, held at San Francisco, Cal.

This series included four denominations — \$50, \$2.50, and \$1 in gold, and 50 cents in silver. Of the fifty-dollar denomination there were two styles of planchets, round and octagonal, although both bore the same design.

The issue of the fifty-dollar pieces by the United States Government was especially noteworthy, as this was the first time that such a denomination had been authorized and issued.

The fifty-dollar piece was designed by Robert Aitken; the one-dollar piece by Charles Keck, and the two-and-a-half-dollar gold piece and the fifty-cent silver piece by Charles E. Barber, the Chief Engraver of the United States Mint.

Coinage of the series was limited to the following number: Fifty dollars, round and octagonal, three thousand; two-and-a-half dollars, ten thousand; one dollar, twenty-five thousand; fifty cents, two hundred thousand.

From what can be learned, the sale of these commemorative pieces has been unusually successful, and it is expected that the widespread dissemination of these coins will do much to arouse interest in numismatics.

Another matter of considerable importance was the discovery of a second specimen of the Confederate half dollar by H. O. Granberg, of Oshkosh, Wis. This piece, but recently come to light, is unquestionably one of the four pieces originally struck at the New Orleans Mint in 1861 under the auspices of the Confederate Government, and makes two that now can be definitely located.

The Cabinet of the American Numismatic Society lacks the following specimens in the regular United States series:

Nearly all of the pattern coins are lacking, the Society having only forty pieces. The Society has only the more common flowing-hair type gold stella of 1879.

In twenty-dollar gold pieces there are lacking the following: 1851, 1857, and the mint marks.

In the ten-dollar gold pieces, all of the dates 1798, 1839, 1844, 1845, 1856, 1857 and all of the mint marks except 1842 O, 1844 O and 1857 O are lacking.

In the five-dollar gold pieces there are lacking the 1795 heraldic eagle, all of the 1796 and 1797 varieties, the small eagle 1798, the 1808 over 7, the 1814, 1815, 1819, 1820 curled 2, all of the dates between 1821 and 1833, inclusive, 1837, 1842, 1849, 1850, and a large majority of the branch mints.

In the three-dollar gold pieces the 1854 D, 1855 S and 1857 S are lacking.

In the two-and-a-half-dollar gold pieces, the 1797 and 1798 are not in the Society's cabinet, as well as the 1805, the 1806 over 5, 1808, 1824, 1826, 1827, 1834 motto, 1837, 1838 C, 1839 D and O, and all of the 1840, 1841 and 1842 except the 1842 O, 1844, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1855, and all of the mint marks after 1842.

Of the gold dollars the Society lacks most of the mint marks.

In the silver dollars there are lacking the 1794, 1796, small date, all varieties of the old type, 1798, 1799, five stars facing, 1802 straight date, 1803 small 3, 1804, all of the Gobrechts except the common one of 1836, 1845, 1846 over 1845, 1850, 1851, 1854, 1855, 1866 no motto, and all of the mint marks.

Of the half dollars there are lacking the 1795's, 1796 fifteen stars, 1797, 1803 small 3, 1805 over 1804, 1806 over 1809, 1807 face to left, 1810 small date, 1838 liberty seated, and many of the mint marks.

The following quarter dollars are lacking: 1804, 1806, 1807, 1815, 1820 to 1827 inclusive, 1832, 1836, 1837, 1839, 1840, 1843, 1844, 1846, 1847, 1850, 1853 without arrows, 1866 without motto, and most of the mint marks.

In twenty-cent pieces the 1876 CC is lacking.

Of the dimes, the Society has no dimes of 1797, 1798, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1814, the large date varieties of 1820 and 1821, none of 1823, 1824, 1825, or 1828. The Society also lacks 1839, 1840 with drapery, 1859 reverse of 1860, 1843 O, 1856 S, 1860 O, all of the S mint between 1858 and 1894, and the CC mint between 1871-1874 inclusive.

All of the half dimes before 1829 are lacking except the 1795, the 1837 liberty seated large star variety, 1840 O drapery, 1842 O, 1850 O, 1853 O no arrows, 1855 O, 1860 stars, and all of the S mint from 1864.

Of the nickel five-cent pieces, only the 1866 large date and the 1867 with rays are lacking.

The collection of large copper cents is but ordinary, especially in the early dates.

The half cents lack the 1796 without the pole to cap, and the 1797 lettered edge. The collection is especially strong in the later dates, and while most of the varieties are represented in the earlier dates, the condition is not as good as desired.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. WOODIN, *Chairman*,
F. C. C. BOYD,
EDGAR H. ADAMS,

Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORIENTAL COINS

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

During the past year the field of Oriental numismatics has been very quiet.

Your Committee has no knowledge of any important finds or sales, except the find of gold quarter dinars at Cordoba, buried about the middle of the fifth century A. H. (about the middle of the eleventh century A. D.), containing some unpublished pieces of Spanish Arab Kings, including many struck at Palermo during the Arabian occupation. The whole find is very interesting as the quarter dinars are a scarce denomination.

The appearance of any articles on oriental subjects has, no doubt been delayed by the great war.

Some notes on certain pieces of Chinese paper money, by A. Mac F. Davis, were published this fall. Two articles, by H. A. Ramsden, have appeared since his death; the first, in Spink's Numismatic Circular, on "The Origin of Chinese Cash"; the second, in the Numismatic Chronicle, on "The Ancient Coins of Lin-Tzu."

Far Eastern numismatics have suffered a great loss in the death of Henry Alexander Ramsden, at Yokohama, January 27th last.

He was a patron and associate member of the Society.

As editor, author, student, and enthusiastic collector he had no equal, and there seems to be none to fill his place. His valuable and interesting monthly, The Numismatic and Philatelic Journal of Japan, died with its editor.

We have here and now a great opportunity to continue some of the good work begun by Mr. Ramsden. We have the material within our reach. Our Chinese collection is the best in rare pieces in any museum, and, if we include several public and private collections in our Eastern States, there is no equal sino-numismatic field in the world. Much fundamental research is needed before our knowledge of this important subject is on par with many more popular subjects.

Our greatest weakness is in the library. Your committee respectfully recommends the purchase or donation of the most necessary reference works. These are absolutely essential for starting the simplest kind of work.

The committee regrets the loss of its member, Mr. Charles Gregory, who died May 20th.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN REILLY, JR., *Chairman*,
JAMES B. NIES,
HOWLAND WOOD,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DECORATIONS, INSIGNIA AND WAR MEDALS

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Of foreign Decorations and War Medals, the Society's collection has received comparatively few accessions during the past year. Among these might be mentioned one specimen of the Prussian Iron Cross for 1914, First Class, and two specimens Second Class. These crosses differ from those given for the Franco-Prussian War in the substitution of the date 1914 in place of 1870. A specimen of the new British Military Cross, in miniature, has also been received.

Mention has been made in the newspapers of the adoption of a new French "Cross of War," but your Committee, so far, has no definite information concerning it.

During the past year one addition has been made to the series of United States War Medals. On June 28, 1915, the Secretary of War announced the establishment of the campaign badge for the Army of Cuban Occupation, 1898 to 1902. Like the other campaign badges of the army, these are being made at the United States Mint, in Philadelphia.

This badge was granted thirteen years after the army left Cuba. It is to be hoped that so long a time will not be allowed to elapse before recognition is given to the officers and men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps who participated in the occupation of Vera Cruz in 1914. Fourteen Naval Medals of Honor were given for conspicuous gallantry at this time, and that would seem to indicate that it was a campaign of sufficient importance to be commemorated by a badge.

New York State has recently provided a medal to be given to its volunteers who served in the Spanish War. Your Committee has not, as yet, seen this medal.

Of United States war medals the Society's collection has received many important additions, which include one Navy and three Army Medals of Honor, one of the Army Medals being of the new design. Every type is now represented in the Society's collection except the campaign badge of the Army of Cuban Occupation, and it is a question of a short time only before one of these will be secured. There are, however, a number of minor varieties that are still lacking.

Of medals given for war service by different states, municipalities, and other bodies, many interesting examples have been secured, as well as a considerable number of specimens of the insignia of military and hereditary societies.

Two donations should deserve special mention, not so much for what they are as for why they were given. One consisted of three medals which belonged to a soldier in the Mexican War, and which were given by his nephew, who had inherited them, because he wanted to see them placed where they would always be preserved and appreciated. The other was a campaign badge of the Civil War, which had belonged to a naval officer, and was presented by his brother for precisely the same reason.

Of the medals issued by the United States Government, none are more interesting or of more importance than those presented to the Indians, and known as Presidential Indian Peace Medals. These medals might be considered as among the very

few decorations awarded by the Government, and would therefore come within the scope of the activities of this Committee.

During the year twenty-six Presidential Indian Peace Medals have been added to the Society's collection, making it one of the best, if not the best, in existence, and including a very fine specimen of the large oval engraved medal of Washington, dated 1793, five by six and seven-eighths inches in size.

Your Committee knows of two specimens of approximately the same size. The medals being entirely made by hand, the size is not always exact. One of these, dated 1792, is in the Buffalo Historical Society, and the other, dated 1793, is in the Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection at the State Library in Hartford, Conn. One of a slightly smaller size, four by five and seven-eighths inches, dated 1795, was sold in the Charles Morris Collection, in Philadelphia, April, 1905. One similar in design, but still smaller in size, is in a collection in Montreal, Can.

Another one of the smaller size, three and one-quarter by five inches, and dated 1792, came to light a short time ago. It belongs to a man living in the central part of New York State. Your Committee is hoping to obtain more definite information as to its history. There are said to be two or three oval Washington medals in Chicago, but your Committee has no particulars regarding them,

The earliest medal of this series, dated 1789 — the first year of Washington's administration, appeared in an auction sale in Philadelphia in December last. It is four and three-sixteenths by five and three-eighths inches in size.

Obverse, To the left, an Indian wearing a feathered head-dress, and with a blanket covering a portion of his body, his tomahawk falls from his right hand, with his left hand he receives a calumet, or pipe of peace, from America, represented by a female in a coat of mail and helmet, wearing a short skirt, and having at her right side a short sword. A shield, bearing a human face, and a spear lie on the ground, and in the background, to the right, is a plow; above, the inscription G. WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT, and below, 1789.

The reverse bears the United States Arms.

Engraved on a thin sheet of silver, encircled by a narrow strip which forms a raised edge and is joined at the top by a loop for suspension.

This is the only known medal of this design and date, on the later ones the design was modified by substituting a full-length picture of General Washington for the figure representing Columbia. The costume of the Indian was changed and a tree and house added to the background, and, in place of the plow, a man plowing with a yoke of oxen. This medal should certainly be secured for the Society's collection if there is any way of accomplishing it.

The medals of the later Presidents are struck from dies. Those of Jefferson being made up of two hollow shells held together by a collar, all the others being struck solid.

Every President from John Adams up to Grant, with the exception of William Henry Harrison, who issued no Indian medals, is represented in this collection by from one to three medals. The collection contains no original medals of Hayes, Garfield, Arthur or Cleveland, but has one of Benjamin Harrison.

In 1630, or within a few years of that date, Gustavus Adolphus established a military decoration which he gave to those who particularly distinguished themselves during the thirty-years' war. This decoration is a profile bust of himself, the outline of the profile being the edge of the decoration, with a lion and military trophy on the reverse.

For officers of the highest rank only, it is of gold and enamel; other officers received it in plain gold, or brass, according to their rank; these are all of excessive rarity, especially those of the highest rank, a specimen of which is in the Royal Museum at Berlin, and but few others are known. A beautiful specimen, of the highest rank, was loaned to the Society in March last, and is still on exhibition. It will probably be allowed to remain for several months longer.

Your Committee would recommend that efforts be made to retain this interesting and valuable decoration in the Society's collection.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. SANFORD SALTUS, *Chairman*,
STEPHEN H. P. PELL,
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN MEDALS

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society;

The Committee on Foreign Medals has to report that during the year there has been correspondence with several foreign countries, and cuts of medals and descriptive matter, over the initials of one of the members of this Committee, have appeared from time to time in *The Numismatist*, the official organ of The American Numismatic Association.

The Committee desires to report that few foreign medals, except those relating to the war, have been struck during the past year, and that there have been almost no sales in Europe, and but few catalogues with fixed prices have been issued.

On the evening of December 2nd, Mr. Maurits Schulman, of Amsterdam, read a paper before this Society. This paper covers in considerable detail, the subject of foreign medals, to which might be added a medal struck to the German soldier prisoners interned at Douglas, the Isle of Man, and a medal for the benefit of Dutch artists affected by the war.

The Committee wishes to call attention to a medallic history of Brandenburg, which is not in the Society's library, and which would be an acquisition thereto.

Your Committee reports that during the past year a number of foreign medals have been received by the Society and placed in its cabinet.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT JAMES EIDLITZ, *Chairman*,
I. W. DRUMMOND,
JULIUS DE LAGERBERG.
Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MASONIC MEDALS AND TOKENS

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Committee would report that the new issues of Masonic medals and tokens during the past year have not been as important as for several previous years.

There have been no important sales of pieces of this character, though occasional specimens have appeared in many catalogues.

Fifty-one Masonic Chapter pennies have been added to the Society's collection since the last annual meeting.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Chairman*,
BENNO LOEWY,
DAVID R. GIBSON,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPER MONEY

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Committee on Paper Money begs to report as follows :

The interest in paper-money collecting has been continued and well sustained, although no notable exhibition or effort has been made during the past year to encourage this branch of numismatics.

Many State banknotes and fractional notes issued by private individuals and corporations have been eagerly sought for, on account of their historical as well as numismatic interest.

On account of the European war, at least several hundred different pieces of paper money have been issued by various governments, cities, chambers of commerce, etc. Not all of these have been issued by the nations at war. Some of the neutral nations have found it necessary to issue fractional paper money because their small coin was hoarded or disappeared from circulation. Doubtless European paper money will offer a fruitful field for the collector after the war is over.

During the recent revolution in Mexico large quantities of paper money were issued by the different belligerent factions, and one of the great problems confronting the present government in its reconstructive work is to take care of this flood of paper money to the satisfaction of its holders.

Texas Republic notes have always been held in high esteem because of their rarity, made so by their redemption by the State of Texas after it entered the Union. Your Committee regrets to report that many of these notes have been offered for sale during the past year. The explanation of this abundant supply is that they were stolen from the State House in Austin, Texas, and, getting into unscrupulous hands, were exploited at the expense of uninformed collectors. This matter was brought to the attention of the authorities, who compelled the restitution of a large number of the stolen notes, and steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of this numismatic scandal.

The accessions to the Society's collection during the past year amount to two hundred and nine pieces, a large falling off from the previous year. This, however, is no indication of a waning interest in the subject, because in the order of things there are likely to be wide variations from year to year.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE H. BLAKE, *Chairman*,
A. ATLAS LEVE,
HOWLAND WOOD,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Committee on Publication begs to report that during the past year Volume XLVIII of the American Journal of Numismatics has been issued. As all of the members have received this, there is no need to speak further on that subject.

The Committee, with Mr. Belden, has also prepared and issued a pamphlet on the Medals and Publications of The American Numismatic Society, with an Historical Sketch. This comprises somewhat over eighty pages and numerous cuts. These are now being distributed.

Work has been begun on Volume XLIX of the Journal, and the first article is in type and partly printed.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD T. NEWELL, *Chairman*,
WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD,
HOWLAND WOOD,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF MEDALS

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Committee would report that there has been no new issue of medals by the Society during the past year.

A Catalogue of the Society's medals and publications has just been printed. This gives an illustrated list of all the medals issued under the auspices of the Society, and the price of such as are still on hand.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, *Chairman*,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

During the year 1915 your Society has lost ten Active Members; one member dropped, two members resigned and seven by death. Three new Active Members were proposed and elected during the year, making a total Active Membership of one hundred and seventy-five this year, as against one hundred and eighty-two last year.

Your Society has lost six Associate Members; one dropped, two by resignation and three by death; and during the year there were proposed and elected thirty-one new Associate Members. The number of Associate Members stands at one hundred and forty-two, as against one hundred and seventeen last year.

One Honorary Member was lost by death during the year, therefore the number of Honorary Members stands as seventeen this year, against eighteen last year.

The number of Corresponding Members remains the same, at fifty-two.

It seems too bad that with the wonderful plant your Society has here that the membership cannot be greatly increased. Your Committee last year issued a circular to each Active Member of the Society, earnestly requesting them to each one secure at least two new members to add to our Associate Membership roll. This resulted in the election of thirty-one new Associate Members, these names being presented by ten Active Members, showing that out of one hundred and eighty-two members only ten were instrumental in adding to the Associate Membership of the Society. If a large number of the Active Members would have secured as many Associate Members pro rata as these ten did, it would have greatly enlarged our membership.

Your Committee would like to suggest to the Committee on Membership for the year 1916, that another effort be made along these lines, and we have the feeling that owing to the increased prosperity in this country it will be much more successful than last year's endeavor.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. WOODIN, *Chairman*,
F. C. C. BOYD,
THOMAS L. ELDER,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND EXHIBITIONS

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

The evening meetings for the reading of papers and discussion of numismatic subjects have been continued during the past year, the following papers having been presented :

February 4th, 1915, "Coin Collections in Foreign Museums," by Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett.

March 4th, "Magna Graecia, The Greek Cities of Southern Italy," by Mr. S. Hudson Chapman, illustrated by colored stereopticon views from photographs taken by himself.

April 1st, "Early and Mediaeval Coins of the Balkans," by Mr. Albert R. Frey.
 "Coinages of the Modern Balkan States," by Mr. Howland Wood.

May 6th, "Heraldry and Its Relations to History and Numismatics," by Mr. Charles Pryer.

October 7th, "United States War Medals," by Mr. Bauman L. Belden.

November 4th, "The Part Played by the Artist and the Shopman in the Making of a Medal," by Mr. Jonathan M. Swanson.

December 2nd, "The Influence of the War on Numismatics in Europe," by Mr. Maurits Schulman, of Amsterdam, Holland.

January 6th, 1916, "The Recent Coinages of the Revolutionists in Mexico," by Mr. Howland Wood.

In most cases, coins or medals relating to the subjects under discussion were exhibited at these meetings.

The exhibition in the wall cases in the gallery has been confined to paper money. During the first half of the year it consisted of American Colonial and Continental notes, later being changed to broken bank bills and scrip of Western and Central States.

The exhibition of coins in the flat cases in the balcony was to a large extent rearranged during the summer.

On the main floor the exhibition of modern medallie art has undergone but little change, a few new accessions only being added.

In the flat cases the practice of exhibiting coins or medals of timely interest has been continued, and in addition to the exhibits relating to the papers read at meetings an exhibition of medals of Bismarck was held in April at the time of the centennial of his birth. An exhibition of Polish medals was put on view in July and still remains; and in December an exhibition of medals relating to events in the European war, most of which are German, was placed in the cases, and has not yet been removed. The current coins of the countries engaged in the war, which were put out last year, are still on exhibition, also the Society's collection of Indian medals, the majority of which were acquired during the year.

The swinging cases, on the four columns, still contain the Society's collection of Decorations, Insignia and War Medals, to which numerous additions have been made.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, *Chairman*,
 BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
 HOWLAND WOOD,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The work of this Committee has continued on from the previous year. Our exhibitions of medals, decorations and coins of the countries at war, although put on view in 1914, and given many notices in the press at that time, have been given a number of long write-ups during 1915. Many of these accounts have been copied in out-of-

town papers. A number of magazine writers have made use of our exhibit to write accounts of medals and decorations, accompanied with photographs from our collection. To meet this demand a photographic syndicate made negatives of nearly all our medals, for which due credit has been or will be given. Some of these articles have not as yet appeared.

Notices have been given to the papers of the recent acquisition of some Iron Crosses of the present war, but, contrary to expectations, but few papers made use of this information. During the Centenary of Bismarck a small exhibition of his medals was put on view and a number of press notices appeared.

The American War Medals awarded by our Government have been given considerable publicity. Our Indian Peace Medal exhibition has received a fair amount of publicity.

The agitation for a better silver coinage inaugurated by several of the numismatic societies received many press and magazine notices both in 1914 and 1915, and the Society received as much publicity as any of the numismatic organizations.

Notices of our evening meetings have appeared from time to time in many of the New York papers. The reports of our meetings and special write-ups have appeared in the different issues of *The Numismatist*. Photographs, plaster impressions and information have been furnished from time to time to various publishers and scholars, and due credit has, or will be given this Society.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE F. KUNZ, *Chairman*,
HOWLAND WOOD,
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,

Committee.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS, BY MR. HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE

A year has passed so quickly that it hardly seems as if it had gone, and the duty devolves on me to again make a brief address before the Society at its annual meeting. I can only say that it will be necessarily brief, for I have already told you of all my early recollections of the enthusiastic members we have had in the past, and how they worked long and faithfully to promote the good work. "They builded better than they knew," for it was beyond the fondest hope of anyone that the little Society, whose interest they strove so hard to promote, should finally be the only numismatic society in the world that has a building of its own.

With no false pride, gentlemen, I ask you to look at the position we occupy to-day, this building, the valuable collections contained in it, the library, the work we are carrying on here in the various departments, and finally, the opportunity we offer to the student of numismatics. He can come here and gather information in almost any line he may choose to collect, and we aim to hold out a helping hand and give encouragement to all who seek assistance.

Speaking frankly to you, fellow members, I really think the Society should be better known, and that it is up to us to "put our shoulders to the wheel" and let the

public know more of what we have and the opportunities we offer. We can certainly realize that the standard of the science of numismatics in this country in no way compares with the standard abroad. Very properly we aim high and our intentions are good, but we can gain nothing by standing on a high pedestal in the hope that the passer-by will take notice. We have got to strive to create a greater interest in this hobby of ours, and exert ourselves to interest people, and bring them to the Society. I fear we are inclined to be self-satisfied, and travel in too narrow a rut, and few stop to think that there are thousands of collectors all over the country who might be aroused to take an interest in the Society, and who, in turn, might be only too glad to avail themselves of the opportunities we offer for securing information. Let us all do a little promoting and see what we can accomplish during the coming year.

If you have any suggestions to offer with this object in view, bring them forward for consideration. Another thought comes to me. We have been very greatly indebted to some of our fellow members for the interesting papers they have read before the Society. Now, will not our members give more substantial encouragement and display more interest by not only trying to come to these meetings themselves, but also by inviting their friends to come?

And now a few words as to our work during the year. We call your attention with some pride to the very handsome publication of the Journal, containing plates and a number of articles on interesting subjects, all of which are mainly original material; also to the recently-issued historical sketch of the Society, with illustrations of its medals and a full list of its publications.

Additional to this, regular monthly meetings have been held here in the building, at which instructive papers have been read. The reports of our various committees present in detail the work that has been done and the progress made in our various lines of interest.

In closing, I can only add that the field is a large one, the opportunity is great, and that with attention and energy I hope that every year will bring forth increased results.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS, BY MR. WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD

The great catastrophe through which the European powers are passing is perhaps reflected in the numismatic world only, to advantage. We note that through the recent upheavals in Mexico, a series of interesting coins was developed. We have seen in a recent exhibition a series of war medals that have been created for the great war. We can predict that with the undoubted new lines of demarcation which will be formed and with the new governments that may spring up, and new influences that are sure to be brought forward, a new series of coins will develop, to say nothing of the medals and decorations.

The years 1914 and 1915 will surely form a period in the history of the world's numismatics, and future catalogues will undoubtedly be terminated and started with this great era.

On our side, the closer relationship of the Pan-American Republics, brought about by the great war, is sure to influence the coinage of those countries. We hear on many sides that a new age of art, science and literature will be born. The world is to be congratulated, if that is the case, for very little of originality, if any, has sprung up in our generation.

Is not this that time, then, to encourage and stimulate the younger collectors to plunge forward into the fields of competition, and is it not the function of our members to encourage this?

I sometimes feel that the numismatist has a great tendency to a selfish existence. He lacks companionship in his immediate surroundings. It should not be so, but he is not altogether to blame. The fault lies, rather, that we hide our light under a bushel — we think that it bores people to show them our treasures. As a matter of fact, displaying a few coins will interest almost everyone. And now to come to the point, if we could in some way stimulate the younger generation into a knowledge, however simple, of the first mysteries of collecting, we would be doing our Society a great good.

Only this Christmas my personal experience is illustrative of how seeds are sown. On Christmas morning I found a little box, neatly tied up, with a little card "Merry Christmas to Papa." Inside was a five-centime piece of Napoleon III, very much worn, but it was the gift of one of my boys, thinking that he had acquired something that would mean much to me, and it did.

I have several times brought to the attention of our members the great need of a coin collector's primer. I feel that the importance of such a book is very great. Were it possible for me to put in my boy's hands a small book that had the A B C's of coin collecting, simply told, with a key to the identification of coins, he would not have been persuaded to buy a five-centime piece of Napoleon III as a Christmas present. This, of course, does not belittle the value of the boy's gift to me, but is simply used as an illustration. He wants to learn. He wants to take an interest in my coins, but does not know where to start. His schoolmates are in the same position. With stamps it is easier. With coins, however, as you all know through experience, it is hard work, and plodding; we start at the wrong end, and then many of us never know the beginning.

Is there not someone who could prepare such a work? I ask you, if such a work were prepared, and it could be put in the hands of the young, would we not in time reap the harvest of many members who to-day have not discovered the path?

Take for example, a boy admires a fob. It is a chain attached to an Alexandrian coin. This is given to him. He goes to his father for information. Father is a business man, fairly occupied, possesses a few trinkets of his own, and he says, "How am I to answer this question?" He looks among his books, and possibly finds encyclopedias and volumes of great learning, and, in time, if he keeps at it, he thinks he finds out what the coin is, but the enthusiasm of the boy has waned. He has not been able to ferret this out for himself, and although his father may say "There is the coin," and go, possibly, further in his identification, he reads a few hieroglyphics and names that

mean nothing to him, and he might just as well have some button that he admires, as the coin!

I fear you immediately think "But this is indeed a difficult task. It involves so much." My own ignorance, perhaps compels me to say I do not think it does.

I remember once, when I was quite a young child, one of our consular agents abroad writing out a list of the Papal rulers. To this day that pencil memorandum is precious, as having been a key, and is looked over in preference to many of the serious and special treatises on the subject.

Let us block out such a work. Let us see if it is not feasible, for I am sure it would be a good investment for our future!

The amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, presented at the November meeting, creating the office of President, who shall be annually elected by the Governors from among their own number, and defining his duties, were then taken up, and unanimously adopted.

A telegram from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, at Jacksonville, Fla., expressing his regret at being unable to attend the meeting, was read by the Secretary.

The election of three members of the Council, to serve the full term of five years, was next in order, and resulted in the election of Messrs. Robert James Eidlitz, Edward T. Newell and Elliott Smith.

There being no further business, the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

OF

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

JANUARY 15, 1916

ROLL OF MEMBERS

BENEFACTORS

(Any person contributing Five Thousand Dollars or its equivalent to the funds or collections of the Society shall be entitled Benefactor of the Society. By-Laws, Chapter IV, Section 7.)

Huntington, Arabella D. (Mrs. Henry E.), New York City	1906
Huntington, Archer M., New York City	1906
*Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City	1908
Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City	1909

PATRONS

(Any person contributing Five Hundred Dollars or its equivalent to the funds or collections of the Society shall be entitled Patron of the Society. By-Laws, Chapter IV, Section 8.)

Adams, Edward D., New York City	1906
Avery, Samuel P., Hartford, Conn.	1913
Ellsworth, James W., New York City	1907
Gates, Isaac E., New York City	1906
*Greenwood, Isaac J., New York City	1907
*Gregory, Charles, New York City	1906
*Hawley, Edwin, New York City	1906
Lawrence, Richard H., New York City	1906
McMillin, Emerson, New York City	1914
Newell, Edward T., New York City	1915
Pell, Stephen H. P., New York City	1915
*Ramsden, Henry A., Yokohama, Japan	1913
*Saltus, Medora S. (Mrs. J. Sanford), New York City	1906
Schiff, Mortimer L., New York City	1906
Warburg, Felix M., New York City	1906

* Deceased

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

*Betts, Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 20, 1908
Huntington, Archer M., New York City	January 17, 1910
*Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City	January 20, 1908
Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City	January 20, 1908

HONORARY GOVERNOR

Pryer, Charles, New Rochelle, N. Y.	March 20, 1915
---	----------------

HONORARY MEMBERS

His Majesty Albert, King of the Belgians	April 27, 1912
His Majesty Alphonso XIII, King of Spain	April 18, 1910
His Majesty King Manuel II	April 18, 1910
His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy	January 21, 1901
*His Excellency Gen. Porfirio Diaz	March 19, 1906
The Director of the United States Mint, Washington, D. C.	(Ex officio)
The Hispanic Society of America, New York City	May 20, 1907
Babelon, Ernest, Paris, France	November 19, 1910
Bode, Dr. Wilhelm, Berlin, Germany	November 19, 1906
Charnay, Désiré, Paris, France	March 20, 1883
da Cunha, Xavier, Lisbon, Portugal	March 21, 1910
Dielman, Frederick, New York City	January 21, 1901
Loubat, His Excellency Joseph Florimond, Duc de, Paris, France	January 7, 1907
Orford, The Right Hon., the Earl of, Norwich, England	November 19, 1906
Prince, L. Bradford, LL.D., Santa Fé, New Mexico	May 20, 1901
Storer, Horatio R., M.D., LL.D., Newport, R. I.	March 20, 1893
Ward, Rev. William Hayes, D.D., LL.D., South Berwick, Maine	March 20, 1893
Waterman, Warren Gookin, Galesburg, Ill.	January 7, 1907

* Deceased

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

(By Amendment to the Constitution, adopted March 18, 1901, residents of the United States are not eligible to election as Corresponding Members. The American Corresponding Members in this roll were elected before the passage of this Amendment.)

Andersen, David, Christiania, Norway	May 18, 1893
Andrews, Frank De Wette, Vineland, N. J.	June 12, 1883
Aubert, Rev. A., Quebec, Canada	January 16, 1905
Bahrfeldt, Max Ferdinand, Hildesheim, Germany	May 20, 1884
Baird, Dr. Andrew B., Winnepeg, Manitoba	May 21, 1906
Barron, Edward Jackson, F. S. A., London, England	March 20, 1883
Bordas, F., Paris, France	November 12, 1910
Bottée, Louis Alexandre, Paris, France	December 17, 1910
Brock, Robert Alonzo, Richmond, Va.	June 13, 1867
Carranza, Carlos, Buenos Ayres, Argentina	November 20, 1883
Cauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Cavalli, Gustaf, Sköfde, Sweden	March 20, 1893
Culin, Stewart, Brooklyn, N. Y.	November 15, 1887
Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London, England	February 15, 1913
Devreese, Godefroid, Brussels, Belgium	December 17, 1910
Doughty, Francis Worcester, Ramapo, N. Y.	May 20, 1895
DuBois, Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 20, 1883
Ely, Rev. Foster, D.D., Stamford, Conn.	May 20, 1895
Ezekiel, Henry Clay, Cincinnati, Ohio	November 12, 1868
Forrer, Leonard, Bromley, Kent, England	January 15, 1900
Foster, John Watson, LL.D., Washington, D. C.	March 20, 1883
Fuchs, Emil, London, England	November 18, 1907
Gibson, David R., Hamilton, Canada	November 19, 1906
Goddard, William C., Watford, England	March 19, 1894
Gordon, John, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	May 15, 1883
Gravel, Ludger, Montreal, Canada	November 17, 1909
Grueber, Herbert A., F.S.A., London, England	January 18, 1881
Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	May 16, 1882
Hill, Robert Anderson, Hove, England	March 20, 1883
Howland, Louis Meredith, Paris, France	November 18, 1895
Lagerberg, Magnus Emanuel, Grenna, Sweden	January 21, 1907
Lilienberg, Major V. E., Stockholm, Sweden	March 16, 1908
McLachlan, Robert Wallace, Montreal, Canada	May 15, 1877
Marschall, Rudolf, Vienna, Austria	December 17, 1910

Mazerolle, Fernand, Paris, France	December 17, 1910
Montelius, Oscar, Stockholm, Sweden	March 16, 1908
Naón, Dr. Rómulo S., Argentine Ambassador, Washington, D. C.	December 6, 1913
Numismatischer Vereins zu Dresden, Dresden, Germany	November 1, 1912
Pennisi di Floristella, Barone, Acireale, Sicily	June 11, 1908
Perini, Cav. Quintilio, Rovereto, Austria	January 21, 1895
Ready, William Talbot, London, England	November 20, 1883
Reid, James, Montreal, Canada	November 17, 1909
Richter, Max Ohnefalsch, Berlin, Germany	March 18, 1884
Rodin, Auguste, Paris, France	December 17, 1910
Throndsen, Iv., Konsberg, Norway	November 19, 1906
Thurston, Edgar, Madras, India	May 20, 1907
Tremblay, Peter O., Montreal, Canada	November 17, 1909
University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland	March 18, 1911
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill.	December 10, 1868
Vickery, Edgar J., Yarmouth, N. S.	June 11, 1908
Vivanco, Angel, Orizaba, Mexico	May 15, 1883
Vlasto, Michel P., Marseilles, France	May 21, 1900
Williamson, George C., London, England	November 18, 1884
Woodbury, Charles J. H., Boston, Mass.	January 20, 1885

MEMBERS

Acheson, Edward G., Niagara Falls, N. Y..	April 24, 1902
†Ackerman, Ernest R., Plainfield, N. J.	December 21, 1908
†Adams, Edward D., New York City	January 21, 1901
†Allis, Charles, Milwaukee, Wis.	December 21, 1908
Andrew, A. Piatt, Gloucester, Mass.	January 17, 1910
†Avery, Samuel P., Hartford, Conn.	November 21, 1892
†Baker, Stephen, New York City	January 16, 1899
†Barrington, Miss Rachel T., Washington, D. C.	January 15, 1884
Beatty, W. Gedney, New York City	January 7, 1916
†Beekman, Gerard, New York City	April 17, 1885
†Belden, Bauman Lowe, Elizabeth, N. J.	May 18, 1886
†Betts, Samuel R., New York City	November 16, 1908
†Bloor, Alfred J., New York City	November 20, 1883
†Booth, Henry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	February 28, 1882
Borglum, Gutzon, New York City	June 11, 1908
†Bourn, William B., San Francisco, Cal.	March 30, 1903
Boyd, F. C. C., New York City	January 17, 1914
†Brackenridge, George W., San Antonio, Texas.	May 21, 1900
†Brand, Virgil M., Chicago, Ill.	November 19, 1906
†Brenner, Victor D., New York City	November 19, 1894
Brett, Agnes Baldwin (Mrs. George M.), New York City	June 11, 1908
†Britton, Charles P., New York City	February 16, 1881
Bucknell, Emma W. (Mrs. William), Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1901
†Cannon, Henry W., New York City	December 21, 1908
†Chapman, Henry, Philadelphia, Pa..	November 16, 1908
Chapman, Samuel Hudson, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 19, 1906
†Chisolm, George E., Morristown, N. J.	February 15, 1909
†Clearwater, Alphonso T., Kingston, N. Y.	March 15, 1909
†Cochran, Alexander Smith, New York City	June 11, 1908
†Coley, William B., New York City	January 15, 1906
*Conover, Charles H., Chicago, Ill.	April 24, 1905
†DeVinne, Theodore B., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Deats, Hiram Edmund, Flemington, N. J.	January 20, 1890
*†Deitsch, Edward J., New York City	March 16, 1908
Dodd, Louis F., New York City	April 24, 1905
Dowling, Robert E., New York City	March 18, 1901
†Drowne, Henry Russell, New York City	March 28, 1882
Drummond, Isaac W., New York City	December 5, 1905
†Durand, John S., New York City	March 18, 1901
Eidlitz, Robert James, New York City	December 17, 1910
Elder, Thomas L., New York City	January 18, 1904

* Deceased

† Life Member

Mazerolle, Fernand, Paris, France	December 17, 1910
Montelius, Oscar, Stockholm, Sweden	March 16, 1908
Naón, Dr. Rómulo S., Argentine Ambassador, Washington, D. C.	December 6, 1913
Numismatischer Vereins zu Dresden, Dresden, Germany	November 1, 1912
Pennisi di Floristella, Barone, Acireale, Sicily	June 11, 1908
Perini, Cav. Quintilio, Rovereto, Austria	January 21, 1895
Ready, William Talbot, London, England	November 20, 1883
Reid, James, Montreal, Canada	November 17, 1909
Richter, Max Ohnefalsch, Berlin, Germany	March 18, 1884
Rodin, Auguste, Paris, France	December 17, 1910
Thronsdén, Iv., Konsberg, Norway	November 19, 1906
Thurston, Edgar, Madras, India	May 20, 1907
Tremblay, Peter O., Montreal, Canada	November 17, 1909
University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland	March 18, 1911
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill.	December 10, 1868
Vickery, Edgar J., Yarmouth, N. S.	June 11, 1908
Vivanco, Angel, Orizaba, Mexico	May 15, 1883
Vlasto, Michel P., Marseilles, France	May 21, 1900
Williamson, George C., London, England	November 18, 1884
Woodbury, Charles J. H., Boston, Mass.	January 20, 1885

MEMBERS

Acheson, Edward G., Niagara Falls, N. Y..	April 24, 1902
†Ackerman, Ernest R., Plainfield, N. J.	December 21, 1908
†Adams, Edward D., New York City	January 21, 1901
†Allis, Charles, Milwaukee, Wis.	December 21, 1908
Andrew, A. Piatt, Gloucester, Mass.	January 17, 1910
†Avery, Samuel P., Hartford, Conn.	November 21, 1892
†Baker, Stephen, New York City	January 16, 1899
†Barrington, Miss Rachel T., Washington, D. C.	January 15, 1884
Beatty, W. Gedney, New York City	January 7, 1916
†Beekman, Gerard, New York City	April 17, 1885
†Belden, Bauman Lowe, Elizabeth, N. J.	May 18, 1886
†Betts, Samuel R., New York City	November 16, 1908
†Bloor, Alfred J., New York City	November 20, 1883
†Booth, Henry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	February 28, 1882
Borglum, Gutzon, New York City	June 11, 1908
†Bourn, William B., San Francisco, Cal.	March 30, 1903
Boyd, F. C. C., New York City	January 17, 1914
†Brackenridge, George W., San Antonio, Texas.	May 21, 1900
†Brand, Virgil M., Chicago, Ill.	November 19, 1906
†Brenner, Victor D., New York City	November 19, 1894
Brett, Agnes Baldwin (Mrs. George M.), New York City	June 11, 1908
†Britton, Charles P., New York City	February 16, 1881
Bucknell, Emma W. (Mrs. William), Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1901
†Cannon, Henry W., New York City	December 21, 1908
†Chapman, Henry, Philadelphia, Pa..	November 16, 1908
Chapman, Samuel Hudson, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 19, 1906
†Chisolm, George E., Morristown, N. J.	February 15, 1909
†Clearwater, Alphonso T., Kingston, N. Y.	March 15, 1909
†Cochran, Alexander Smith, New York City	June 11, 1908
†Coley, William B., New York City	January 15, 1906
*Conover, Charles H., Chicago, Ill.	April 24, 1905
†DeVinne, Theodore B., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Deats, Hiram Edmund, Flemington, N. J.	January 20, 1890
*†Deitsch, Edward J., New York City	March 16, 1908
Dodd, Louis F., New York City	April 24, 1905
Dowling, Robert E., New York City	March 18, 1901
†Drowne, Henry Russell, New York City	March 28, 1882
Drummond, Isaac W., New York City	December 5, 1905
†Durand, John S., New York City	March 18, 1901
Eidlitz, Robert James, New York City	December 17, 1910
Elder, Thomas L., New York City	January 18, 1904

* Deceased

† Life Member

†Ellsworth, James W., New York City	May 15, 1893
†Evarts, Allen W., New York City	March 20, 1905
†Ferguson, Rev. Henry, Hartford, Conn.	May 15, 1899
†Field, William B. Osgood, New York City	January 17, 1910
Fletcher, Frank Fayette, Minneapolis, Minn.	April 24, 1902
†Frick, Henry C., Pittsburg, Pa.	March 18, 1901
†Frothingham, Charles F., New York City	March 16, 1880
Garrett, Robert, Baltimore, Md.	April 24, 1905
†Gates, Isaac E., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Gates, Rev. Milo H., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Gould, George J., Lakewood, N. J.	April 24, 1902
†Granberg, H. O., Oshkosh, Wis.	November 18, 1907
*†Gregory, Charles, New York City	January 17, 1888
†Grinnell, Elizabeth C. (Mrs. George Bird), New York City .	January 15, 1906
†Grinnell, George Bird, New York City	January 15, 1906
†Hartshorn, Stewart, Short Hills, N. J.	July 7, 1886
Hastings, Frank S., New York City	December 21, 1908
†Hatzfeldt, Prince Hermann, Breslau, Germany	March 19, 1906
Heath, Walter C., Summit, N. J.	November 17, 1909
†Heaton, Augustus G., New York City	March 19, 1900
†Hillhouse, John Ten Broeck, M.D., London, Eng.	May 21, 1906
†Himpler, Francis G., Hoboken, N. J.	May 21, 1894
†Hoffman, Samuel V., Morristown, N. J.	November 16, 1903
Howes, Benjamin A., New York City	January 20, 1908
†Huntington, Arabella D. (Mrs. Henry E.), New York City .	March 19, 1906
†Huntington, Archer M., New York City	January 16, 1899
†Huntington, Charles P., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Hutchinson, Joseph, San Francisco, Cal.	March 30, 1903
Hyde, E. Francis, New York City	January 16, 1899
†Hyde, Frederick E., M. D., New York City	May 18, 1886
†Hyde, James Hazen, Paris, France	June 3, 1911
†Jackman, Allison W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	June 12, 1883
†Jusserand, Jean Jules, Washington, D. C.	November 17, 1909
Kahn, Otto H., New York City	March 20, 1899
Kelly, Thomas Hughes, New York City	January 7, 1916
†Kunz, George Frederick, New York City	January 16, 1893
†Landon, E. H., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Langdon, Woodbury G., New York City	April 17, 1885
Lawrence, John Burling, New York City	November 16, 1908
†Lawrence, Richard Hoe, New York City	November 16, 1878
Liveright, Frank I., Newark, N. J.	November 17, 1909
†Loeb, James, New York City	March 20, 1905
Loewy, Benno, New York City	March 20, 1905
†Low, Lyman Haynes, New Rochelle, N. Y.	May 18, 1880
†McMillin, Emerson, New York City	March 19, 1906
†Manning, Alfred J., New York City	March 17, 1885

* Deceased

† Life Member

†Manning, James H., Albany, N. Y.	November 18, 1907
†Martin, Laura G. (Mrs. Newell), New York City	January 15, 1905
†Martin, Newell, New York City	January 15, 1905
*Martin, Winfred Robert, New York City	May 20, 1907
†Mellen, Charles S., New Haven, Conn.	April 24, 1902
†Merryweather, George, Highland Park, Ill.	March 16, 1880
†Miller, George N., M. D., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Mills, Abraham G., New York City	March 18, 1901
†Mohr, Louis, Chicago, Ill.	April 24, 1905
Montross, Newman E., New York City	April 25, 1901
Morgan, J. Pierpont, New York City	May 17, 1897
Morris, Nathalie Bailey (Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur), New York City	May 17, 1897
†Newell, Adra M. (Mrs. Edward T.), New York City	January 17, 1910
†Newell, Edward T., New York City	January 16, 1905
Noyes, Charles P., St. Paul, Minn.	April 24, 1905
†Olcott, Eben E., New York City	March 16, 1903
†Page, Helen G. (Mrs. William D.), Milford, Conn.	January 15, 1906
†Page, Miss Laura L. G., Milford, Conn.	January 15, 1906
†Paget, Almeric H., London, England	March 20, 1899
†Parent, George W., Montreal, Canada	March 16, 1908
†Parish, Henry, New York City	April 22, 1886
*Parsons, Arthur Jeffrey, Washington, D. C.	April 24, 1905
*Parsons, John E., New York City	April 24, 1905
Peabody, Francis S., Chicago, Ill.	April 24, 1905
†Peabody, George Foster, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	April 24, 1905
†Pehrson, Nelson Pehr, New York City	March 20, 1893
Pell, Stephen H. P., New York City	January 20, 1908
†Pereyra, Madame Joaquin de (Jennie C. Grinnell), Paris, France	January 15, 1906
†Perkins, Seymour, New York City	November 16, 1908
†Perkins, William H., New York City	December 21, 1908
†Peters, Samuel T., New York City	April 22, 1886
Phoenix, Lloyd, New York City	January 16, 1899
Pierce, Henry Clay, New York City	November 16, 1908
†Pierce, Jacob W., Boston, Mass.	January 20, 1908
Platt, Charles H., New York City	November 16, 1908
†Poillon, John Edward, Stamford, Conn.	January 29, 1875
†Poillon, William, New York City	November 11, 1869
†Potts, Jesse W., Albany, N. Y.	November 21, 1898
†Pryer, Charles, New Rochelle, N. Y.	June 4, 1875
Pryer, Harold Chardavoyne, New Rochelle, N. Y.	March 15, 1897
Pryer, Mai E. (Mrs. Charles), New Rochelle, N. Y.	January 17, 1898
†Rea, Thomas B., New York City	April 25, 1901
†Reid, John, New York City	March 21, 1898
†Reilly, John, Jr., New York City	May 28, 1910
Rhineland, Philip, New York City	January 16, 1899
†Rives, George L., New York City	May 15, 1893

* Deceased

† Life Member

Robinson, Edward, New York City	January 17, 1910
Roiné, J. Edouard, New York City	March 16, 1908
†Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City	November 21, 1892
Santa Eulalia, Count of, Ashbourne, Pa.	May 17, 1909
†Schiff, Jacob H., New York City	January 16, 1899
†Schiff, Mortimer L., New York City	March 30, 1903
†Seligman, Isaac N., New York City	March 30, 1903
†Sinclair, Henry A., New York City	March 19, 1906
Smith, Elliott, New Rochelle, N. Y.	October 17, 1913
†Smith, Lewis Bayard, Englewood, N. J.	February 22, 1866
†Speyer, James, New York City	April 24, 1905
Spink, Samuel M., London, England	April 24, 1905
†Stewart, William Rhineland, New York City	November 21, 1892
†Sullivan, George H., New York City	November 16, 1908
Tapley, Henry F., Boston, Mass.	May 15, 1905
†Tiffany, Louis C., New York City	May 15, 1893
†Tilney, John S., Orange, N. J.	March 20, 1905
†Todd, Henry Alfred, New York City	March 19, 1906
†Tuck, Edward, Paris, France	November 16, 1908
Tuthill, Luther B., South Creek, N. C.	May 21, 1900
†Tweed, Charles H., New York City	January 15, 1906
Udall, John Clark, New York City	January 15, 1906
†Vanderbilt, Cornelius, New York City	April 24, 1902
†Vanderbilt, William K., New York City	January 16, 1899
†Vanderpoel, Ambrose Ely, Chatham, N. J.	May 16, 1898
Waitt, Joseph E., Roxbury, Mass.	April 24, 1905
†Walters, Henry, New York City	November 16, 1908
†Warburg, Felix M., New York City	March 20, 1899
†Waterbury, John I., New York City	January 17, 1910
†Weekes, Henry de Forest, New York City	November 12, 1910
†Weeks, William Raymond, Montclair, N. J.	May 16, 1882
Weil, Henri, New York City	May 17, 1909
†Wetmore, William Boerum, Ventnor City, N. J.	May 20, 1879
White, John Jay, Jr., Washington, D. C.	March 19, 1906
*Wills, Charles T., Greenwich, Conn.	January 16, 1899
†Wilson, William W. C., Montreal, Canada	June 11, 1908
†Winslow, Edward F., Paris, France	November 18, 1884
Wood, Howland, New York City	November 17, 1909
†Wood, Sarah Bowne (Mrs. Isaac F.), Rahway, N. J.	January 15, 1878
†Wood, Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 20, 1899
Woodbury, John C., Rochester, N. Y.	January 16, 1903
Woodin, William H., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Woodward, J. Otis, New York City	November 18, 1879
†Wyckoff, Edward G., New York City	March 30, 1903
†Wyckoff, Peter Brown, M.D., New York City	March 17, 1885
†Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City	December 1, 1874

* Deceased

† Life Member

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Adams, Edgar H., Brooklyn, N. Y.	November 19, 1906
Andrews, Albert Lee, Tuckahoe, N. Y.	November 5, 1915
Baldwin, A. H., London, England	November 16, 1908
Bartlett, Bertha K. (Mrs. Franklin), New York City	May 28, 1910
Beach, Chester, New York City	January 17, 1910
Beck, George, Eldred, N. Y.	May 28, 1910
Beesley, Ebenezer, New Rochelle, N. Y.	March 19, 1915
†Beller, William F., New York City	October 17, 1913
Betts, George W., Englewood, N. J.	November 20, 1905
Birchett, J. A. K., M.D., Vicksburg, Miss.. . . .	November 15, 1913
Blake, George H., Jersey City, N. J.	January 6, 1912
Brett, George M., New York City	May 28, 1910
†Britton, William Rutger, East Orange, N. J.	October 21, 1914
Burke, Rev. Thomas A. Haughton-, Rockville, Md.	November 13, 1911
Burnham, Roger Noble, Magnolia, Mass.	May 28, 1910
Butler, Dudley, New York City	January 7, 1916
Byrne, James A., New York City	February 18, 1915
Carry, Edward F., Chicago, Ill.	April 13, 1915
Castello, Eugene, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 12, 1910
Chatillon, George E., New York City	November 13, 1911
Chew, Beverly, New York City	May 28, 1910
Clapp, John H., Washington, D. C.	May 17, 1909
Clark, James A., Middletown, N. Y.	November 17, 1909
Comparette, T. Louis, Philadelphia, Pa.	May 28, 1910
Conkling, Mabel (Mrs. Paul), New York City	May 28, 1910
Conwell, William, Montclair, N. J.	June 4, 1915
Corbett, Gail Sherman (Mrs. Harvey Wiley), New York City .	May 28, 1910
Cruset, Sabastian, New York City	November 12, 1910
Cutler, Otis H., New York City	April 13, 1915
Davison, George A., Philadelphia, Pa.	June 3, 1911
Delano, Jennie W. (Mrs. Warren), New York City	May 28, 1910
Dieges, Charles J., New York City	May 28, 1910
Disbrow, William S., M.D., Newark, N. J..	May 28, 1910
Dodge, Marcellus Hartley, New York City	April 13, 1915
Duffield, Frank G., Baltimore, Md.	October 22, 1915
Eaton, Frederick H., New York City	January 27, 1915

† Associate Life Member

Egger, Armin L., Vienna, Austria	April 15, 1911
Ehlers, Edward M. L., New York City	May 28, 1910
Eidlitz, Sadie B. (Mrs. Robert James), New York City . .	April 9, 1910
Ewart, Richard H., New York City	May 21, 1906
Faelten, Reinhold, Boston, Mass.	November 13, 1911
Fancher, F. R., Redondo Beach, Cal.	October 17, 1913
Farley, His Eminence John, Cardinal, New York City . . .	May 28, 1910
†Fearing, George R., New York City	June 3, 1911
Flanagan, John, New York City	November 17, 1909
Forte, W. E., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 6, 1914
French, Daniel C., New York City	November 12, 1910
French, George P., M.D., Rochester, N. Y.	October 21, 1914
†Frey, Albert R., Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 12, 1910
Gardin, John E., New York City	October 21, 1914
Goldman, Henry, New York City	November 13, 1911
Gomes, Joseph P., Brooklyn, N. Y.	May 17, 1913
Gould, Edwin, New York City	May 28, 1910
†Greenough, John, New York City	November 12, 1910
†Guttag, Julius, New York City	February 17, 1912
Henderson, John M., Columbus, Ohio	November 17, 1909
Hetrich, George, M. D., Birdsboro, Pa.	January 7, 1916
Hirsch, Heinrich, Munich, Germany	October 21, 1914
Hobart, R. H. Smith-, Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 6, 1912
Hoblitzelle, Clarence, New York City	November 12, 1910
Holbrook, Edward, New York City	April 19, 1913
Hollingsworth, Zachary T., Boston, Mass.	April 24, 1905
Holmberg, D., Stockholm, Sweden	October 22, 1915
Hood, Jennings, Philadelphia, Pa.	January 11, 1915
Hotchkiss, Frederick W., New York City	February 17, 1912
Hoyt, John Sherman, New York City	January 27, 1915
Imhoff, Charles H., Newark, N. J.	March 15, 1909
Jacobs, Henry Barton, M. D., Baltimore, Md.	March 11, 1911
James, Walter B., M. D., New York City	January 7, 1916
Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection, Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.	November 1, 1912
King, Fred B., Rochester, N. Y.	March 19, 1915
Knapp, Harry K., New York City	March 19, 1915
†Kohler, Rudolph, New York City	November 12, 1910
Kronfeld, Frank, New York City	November 12, 1910
Lagerberg, Julius de, Passaic, N. J.	January 21, 1907
Lawhon, Charles L., Birmingham, Ala.	October 22, 1915
Leve, A. Atlas, Syracuse, N. Y.	November 13, 1911
Longman, Miss Evelyn Beatrice, New York City	May 28, 1910
McIlvaine, Tompkins, New York City	November 12, 1910
Manning, W. Harold, North Billerica, Mass.	October 17, 1913
Marquand, Allen, Princeton, N. J.	May 28, 1910

Mehl, B. Max, Fort Worth, Tex.	April 24, 1905
Merritt, Fred E., Rochester, N. Y.	October 21, 1914
Michael, Edward, Chicago, Ill.	November 15, 1913
Michael, Fred, Chicago, Ill.	November 12, 1910
*Montgomery, Harry E., Buffalo, N. Y.	October 21, 1914
Morgan, J. Livingston R., New Brunswick, N. J.	May 18, 1912
Morrison, Mrs. John R., New York City	January 21, 1911
Morse, Ten Broeck, New York City	March 6, 1914
Mosenthal, Philip J., New York City	March 19, 1906
Newcomb, Howard R., Detroit, Mich.	November 12, 1910
†Newcomer, Waldo, Baltimore, Md.	November 12, 1910
Nielsen, N. C., Cairo, Neb.	October 17, 1913
†Nies, Rev. Dr. James B., Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 20, 1902
*Niklewicz, Herbert, Brooklyn, N. Y.	November 17, 1909
Ormond, Miss M. Georgia, Toledo, Ohio	January 28, 1911
Ortman, R., Chicago, Ill.	April 13, 1915
†Osborn, William Church, New York City	November 12, 1910
Owen, Rev. William H., Jr., Mount Vernon, N. Y.	December 3, 1914
Pearce, William G., New York City	April 13, 1915
Peters, William R., New York City	March 18, 1901
Pier, Garrett Chatfield, Chicago, Ill.	November 12, 1910
Poillon, James O., New York City	May 28, 1910
Pope, Mrs. James E., East Orange, N. J.	November 12, 1910
Pratt, Bela L., Boston, Mass.	October 17, 1913
*Ramsden, Henry A., Yokohama, Japan	November 16, 1908
Raymond, Wayte, South Norwalk, Conn.	May 28, 1910
Reid, Robie Lewis, Vancouver, B. C.	November 13, 1911
Rey, Emile, New York City	November 12, 1910
Robinson, Edwin P., Newport, R. I.	November 12, 1910
Roe, Frank O., New York City	February 18, 1915
Rolt-Wheeler, Christine (Mrs. Francis), New York City	May 18, 1912
Saunders, Robert, New York City	November 12, 1910
Schulman, Maurits, Amsterdam, Holland	April 13, 1915
†Scoville, Herbert, New York City	January 11, 1915
Seltman, E. J., Berkhamsted, Herts, England	October 17, 1913
Shear, T. Leslie, New York City	May 28, 1910
Sheehan, Blanche N. (Mrs. William F.), New York City	May 28, 1910
Sheehan, William F., New York City	May 28, 1910
Smith, Edward R., New York City	November 17, 1909
Smith, Elias D., Elizabeth, N. J.	February 15, 1909
Stettinius, Edward R., New York City	January 27, 1915
Stone, Frank F., Los Angeles, Cal.	November 12, 1910
Storer, Malcolm, M.D., Boston, Mass.	February 15, 1913
Swanson, Jonathan M., Newark, N. J.	October 17, 1913
Swasey, Ambrose, Cleveland, Ohio	January 4, 1913
Tatman, Charles T., Worcester, Mass.	January 18, 1913

* Deceased

† Associate Life Member

Thompson, W. Gilman, M. D., New York City	March 19, 1915
†Vanderbilt, Mrs. William K., New York City	November 12, 1910
Villalon, José R., Havana, Cuba	October 22, 1915
Vreeland, Nehemiah, Paterson, N. J.	January 4, 1913
Ward, George B., Evanston, Ill.	March 26, 1914
Westinghouse, H. H., New York City	April 13, 1915
Wheeler, Horace L., Boston, Mass.	October 22, 1915
Whipple, Allen O., M.D., New York City	January 17, 1914
White, Horace, New York City	March 20, 1899
White, Rev. Hugh W., Yencheng, China	November 1, 1912
Whiting, Frederick, M. D., New York City	March 19, 1915
Whiton, John M., Plainfield, N. J.	October 22, 1915
Wilharm, G. F. E., M.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.	October 17, 1913
Williams, Harry F., Chicago, Ill.	April 13, 1915
Wodell, Silas, New York City	May 1, 1914
Woolsey, L. J., Rochester, N. Y.	March 19, 1915
Wormser, Moritz, New York City	October 17, 1913
Wright, E. E., New Orleans, La.	June 4, 1913

† Associate Life Member



GETTY CENTER LIBRARY



3 3125 00788 5854

